

1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
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SERIES CPH (3)

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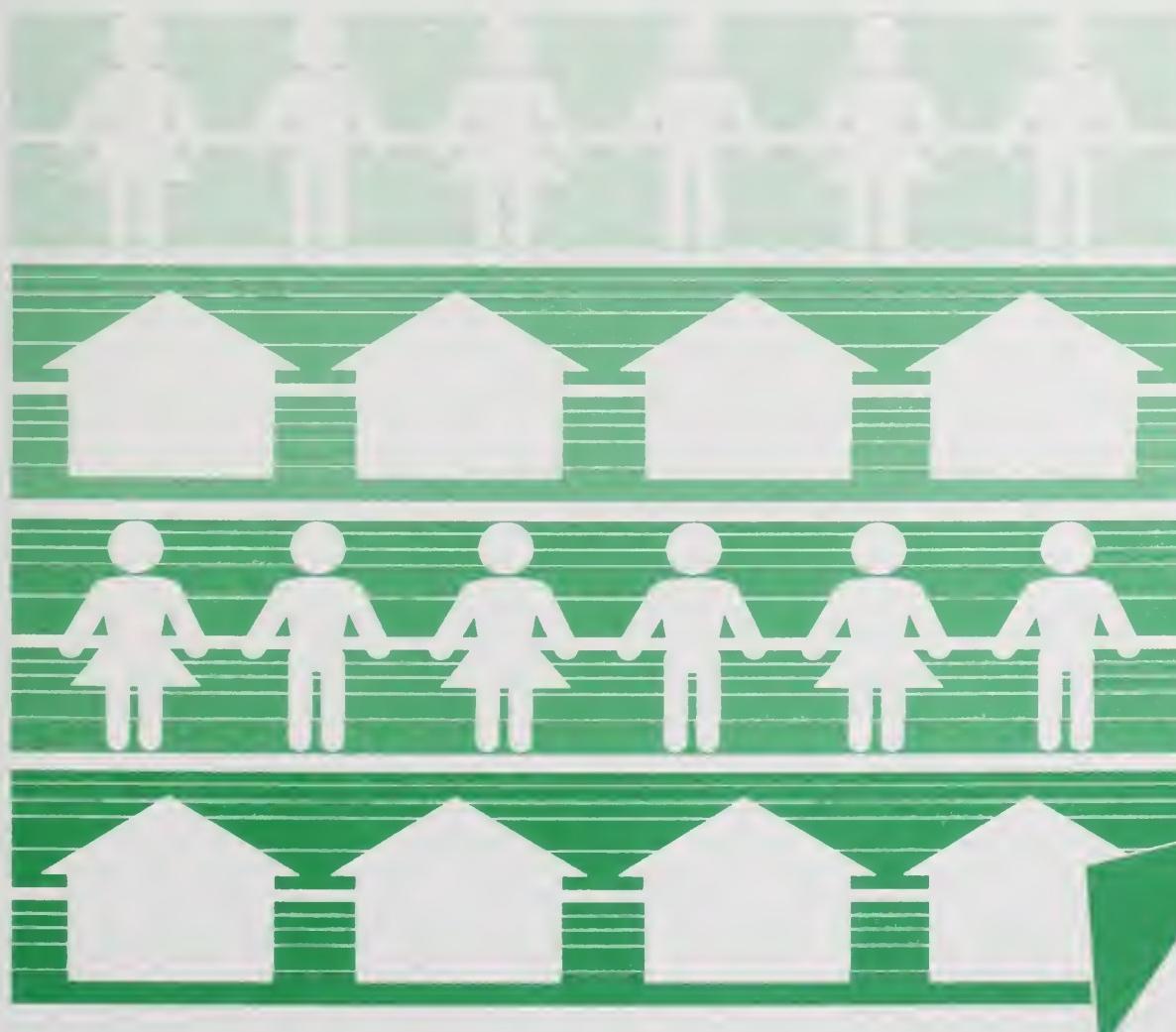
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Clifford J. Parker, Acting Associate Director
for Administration

Peter A. Boupanne, Assistant Director for
Decennial Census

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix E.

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Mental status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	72	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash “-” represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots “...” mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE																		
Heading	Table number and title		Headnote		Column head		Spanner											
Stubhead	Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990 This table presents data on the labor force characteristics of the non-institutionalized population, 16 years old and over, in the United States, by sex, race, ethnicity, and age.		The data are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey.		The data are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey.		The data are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey.											
Stub	The basic areas used are the States and the District of Columbia.		The basic areas used are the States and the District of Columbia.		The basic areas used are the States and the District of Columbia.		The basic areas used are the States and the District of Columbia.											
Sidehead	The basic areas used are the States and the District of Columbia.		The basic areas used are the States and the District of Columbia.		The basic areas used are the States and the District of Columbia.		The basic areas used are the States and the District of Columbia.											
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS																		
Report title																		
Page number and State name																		

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDICES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.



USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotted copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, and there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, but there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Buffalo, NY PMSA Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	65	Altoona, PA MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	68	Anderson, IN MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	69	Anderson, SC MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	70	Anniston, AL MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	72	Arecibo, PR MSA		
18	Kansas	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113A	Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	74	Athens, GA MSA	113B	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113C	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113D	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	113E	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts	78	Austin, TX MSA	113F	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA	114	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		
26	Mississippi	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115A	Chico, CA MSA
27	Missouri	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115B	Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
28	Montana	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
29	Nebraska	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	115A	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
30	Nevada	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
31	New Hampshire	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		
32	Not Assigned	87	Billings, MT MSA	117A	Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
33	New Mexico	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117B	Akron, OH PMSA
34	New York	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117C	Cleveland, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	90	Birmingham, AL MSA		Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	
37	Ohio	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
38	Oklahoma	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, MO MSA
39	Oregon	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbia, SC MSA
40	Pennsylvania			122	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
41	Rhode Island	95A	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	123	Columbus, OH MSA
42	South Carolina	95B	Boston, MA PMSA	124	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
43	South Dakota	95C	Brockton, MA PMSA		Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
44	Tennessee	95D	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
45	Texas	95E	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125B	Dallas, TX PMSA
46	Utah	95F	Nashua, NH PMSA		Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
47	Vermont		Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
48	Virginia	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
49	Washington	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
50	West Virginia	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
51	Wisconsin	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
52	Wyoming			131	Decatur, IL MSA
53	Puerto Rico				
54	Not Assigned				
55	Virgin Islands				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
132A	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA: Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA: Milwaukee, WI PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA	231A	Racine, WI PMSA
		182	Jackson, MS MSA	231B	
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA: Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	183	Jackson, TN MSA		
134A	Detroit, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B		185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA			251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	223	Mayaguez, PR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
		226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA		
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA		Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229A	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	229B			

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA: Portland, OR PMSA Vancouver, WA PMSA	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A		293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B			San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA: Oakland, CA PMSA San Francisco, CA PMSA San Jose, CA PMSA Santa Cruz, CA PMSA Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A		318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B		319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA: Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294C		320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A		294D		321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E			
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295A	San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA: Caguas, PR PMSA	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA: Seattle, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A			
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
ADA COUNTY, ID	
8.01 -----	8 (pt.)
8.02 -----	8 (pt.)
8.03 -----	8 (pt.)
12.01 -----	12 (pt.)
12.02 -----	12 (pt.)
20 -----	13 20
23.10 -----	23.01 (pt.)
23.11 -----	23.01 (pt.)
24.10 -----	24.02 (pt.)
24.11 -----	24.02 (pt.)
101 -----	101 (pt.)
102.01 -----	102 (pt.)
102.02 -----	102 (pt.)
103.10 -----	103.01 (pt.)
103.11 -----	103.02 (pt.)
103.12 -----	103.02 (pt.)
103.13 -----	103.01 (pt.)
107 -----	101 (pt.)

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
ADA COUNTY, ID	
8 -----	8.01
	8.02
	8.03
12 -----	12.01
	12.02
13 -----	20 (pt.)
20 -----	20 (pt.)
23 01 -----	23.10
	23.11
24 02 -----	24.10
	24.11
101 -----	101
	107
102 -----	102 01
	102 02
103 01 -----	103.10 (pt.)
	103.13
103 02 -----	103.10 (pt.)
	103.11
	103.12



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Ada County						
		Total	Boise City city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.03	Tract 11
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	2 732.6	2 732.6	119.5	48.3	8.2	3.9	19.3	5.8	2.3	5.5
Square miles	1 055.0	1 055.0	46.1	18.7	3.2	1.5	7.4	2.2	.9	2.1
AGE										
All persons	205 775	205 775	125 738	6 748	8 016	4 884	6 419	5 636	4 810	3 695
Under 5 years	15 818	15 818	9 358	350	703	452	351	444	538	367
5 to 9 years	17 329	17 329	9 519	434	695	368	420	408	545	323
10 to 14 years	16 313	16 313	8 635	486	521	272	415	306	423	232
15 to 19 years	14 601	14 601	8 450	497	397	284	401	314	277	255
20 to 24 years	14 377	14 377	10 173	427	357	486	505	565	220	374
25 to 29 years	36 333	36 333	23 209	948	1 661	1 114	1 068	1 199	1 113	826
30 to 34 years	34 842	34 842	20 706	1 276	1 442	731	1 162	1 123	1 033	469
35 to 39 years	20 620	20 620	11 890	932	716	363	778	568	380	329
40 to 44 years	14 091	14 091	8 828	601	561	254	409	320	150	253
45 to 49 years	12 382	12 382	8 329	512	468	297	486	266	92	160
50 to 54 years	6 998	6 998	5 014	216	364	190	307	98	33	92
55 to 59 years	2 071	2 071	1 627	69	131	73	117	25	6	15
60 years and over	6 481	6 481	3 743	140	318	171	143	170	218	137
61 years and over	153 283	153 283	96 646	5 373	6 001	3 751	5 146	4 430	3 229	2 724
62 years and over	147 532	147 532	93 531	5 168	5 822	3 660	4 990	4 328	3 113	2 644
63 years and over	138 783	138 783	87 732	4 890	5 649	3 422	4 731	4 046	2 985	2 428
64 years and over	28 191	28 191	19 302	1 080	1 228	691	1 112	551	197	386
65 years and over	25 473	25 473	17 581	968	1 114	630	1 037	495	168	335
66 years and over	31 9	31 9	32.2	37.1	33.2	29.8	35.4	31.6	29.3	28.1
Median										
Female	104 548	104 548	64 955	3 233	4 188	2 498	3 455	2 821	2 433	1 797
Under 5 years	7 676	7 676	4 574	171	333	206	196	212	270	187
5 to 9 years	8 490	8 490	4 671	197	340	175	224	208	260	170
10 to 14 years	8 003	8 003	4 203	232	264	133	218	146	204	119
15 to 19 years	7 296	7 296	4 311	238	197	154	216	165	144	128
20 to 24 years	7 232	7 232	5 196	200	188	258	256	279	112	172
25 to 29 years	18 337	18 337	11 731	481	891	549	560	611	598	366
30 to 34 years	17 298	17 298	10 311	633	710	336	603	542	527	209
35 to 39 years	10 280	10 280	6 075	462	355	199	383	255	174	165
40 to 44 years	7 277	7 277	4 713	278	306	138	220	173	75	142
45 to 49 years	6 899	6 899	4 794	225	269	174	295	152	48	68
50 to 54 years	4 293	4 293	3 166	95	224	119	200	58	18	61
55 to 59 years	1 467	1 467	1 210	21	111	57	84	20	3	10
60 years and over	3 151	3 151	1 830	74	155	84	77	81	110	72
61 years and over	78 895	78 895	50 736	2 587	3 206	1 963	2 772	2 232	1 670	1 296
62 years and over	76 072	76 072	49 192	2 496	3 108	1 923	2 692	2 180	1 609	1 258
63 years and over	71 542	71 542	46 086	2 347	3 029	1 777	2 550	2 023	1 539	1 146
64 years and over	16 190	16 190	11 539	468	751	419	695	319	106	205
65 years and over	14 782	14 782	10 607	417	683	384	657	293	91	175
Median	32 5	32 5	33.2	36.7	33.8	30.2	35.8	31.8	29.4	27.7
Male	101 227	101 227	60 783	3 515	3 828	2 386	2 964	2 815	2 377	1 898
Median age	31 2	31.2	31.3	37.5	32.6	29.3	34.8	31.5	29.2	28.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	205 775	205 775	125 738	6 748	8 016	4 884	6 419	5 636	4 810	3 695
In households	201 519	201 519	123 112	6 545	7 757	4 734	6 260	5 629	4 810	3 692
Householder	77 471	77 471	50 852	2 592	3 074	2 085	2 780	2 499	1 631	1 494
Family householder	54 280	54 280	32 838	1 846	2 227	1 193	1 642	1 483	1 321	890
Nonfamily householder	23 191	23 191	18 014	746	847	892	1 138	1 016	310	604
Living alone	18 255	18 255	14 127	528	715	682	925	764	225	462
Spouse	45 061	45 061	26 512	1 584	1 897	833	1 356	1 196	1 120	596
Child	65 176	65 176	36 210	1 874	2 411	1 301	1 651	1 454	1 846	1 118
Other relatives	4 853	4 853	2 928	139	141	146	136	112	66	166
Nonrelatives	8 958	8 958	6 610	356	234	369	337	368	147	318
Institutionalized persons	2 966	2 966	1 459	203	241	57	151	7	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	1 290	1 290	1 167	-	18	93	8	-	-	3
Persons per household	2.60	2.60	2.42	2.53	2.52	2.27	2.25	2.25	2.95	2.47
Persons per family	3.12	3.12	3.00	2.95	3.00	2.91	2.86	3.30	3.11	
Persons 65 years and over	21 451	21 451	14 970	797	963	560	910	389	131	267
In households	20 124	20 124	13 895	623	794	513	802	389	131	267
Householder	13 636	13 636	9 652	401	562	372	573	269	86	210
Nonfamily householder	6 077	6 077	4 631	126	290	192	306	116	30	112
Living alone	5 910	5 910	4 514	121	284	183	299	115	30	111
Spouse	5 437	5 437	3 606	187	194	119	190	102	36	42
Other relatives	846	846	509	29	32	19	28	16	8	12
Nonrelatives	205	205	128	6	6	3	11	2	1	3
Institutionalized persons	1 294	1 294	1 052	174	168	42	108	-	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	33	33	23	-	1	5	-	-	-	-
Families	54 280	54 280	32 838	1 846	2 227	1 193	1 642	1 483	1 321	890
With own children under 18 years	28 327	28 327	16 311	820	1 152	642	746	737	880	507
Number of own children under 18 years	55 294	55 294	30 482	1 504	2 111	1 121	1 361	1 254	1 656	936
Married-couple families	45 061	45 061	26 512	1 584	1 897	833	1 356	1 196	1 120	596
With own children under 18 years	22 337	22 337	12 256	669	928	393	578	570	730	321
Number of own children under 18 years	45 596	45 596	24 064	1 272	1 747	747	1 110	1 010	1 434	609
Female householder, no husband present	7 094	7 094	4 946	189	249	304	214	204	164	209
With own children under 18 years	4 793	4 793	3 304	115	172	213	126	125	129	141
Number of own children under 18 years	7 893	7 893	5 343	178	295	329	197	187	192	251
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	75 936	75 936	46 719	2 845	2 846	1 808	2 416	2 223	1 605	1 452
Never married	19 569	19 569	12 942	767	539	548	663	664	329	479
Low married, except separated	46 629	46 629	27 392	1 701	1 952	867	1 398	1 234	1 130	624
Separated	1 010	1 010	651	29	28	57	31	24	16	39
Divorced	1 186	1 186	789	70	60	34	46	28	7	31
Widowed	7 542	7 542	4 945	278	267	302	278	253	123	279
Females 15 years and over	80 379	80 379	51 507	2 633	3 251	1 984	2 817	2 255	1 699	1 321
Never married	15 368	15 368	10 678	538	454	438	619	530	273	227
Low married, except separated	46 389	46 389	27 372	1 625	1 952	873	1 403	1 229	1 134	623
Separated	1 260	1 260	848	28	5	54	43	43	16	64
Divorced	7 191	7 191	5 310	162	385	235	322	140	51	131
Widowed	10 171	10 171	7 299	280	409	384	422	313	225	276

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ada County—Con.									
	Tract 12.01	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 22.01	Tract 23.02	Tract 23.11	Tract 24.01	Tract 24.10	Tract 24.11	Tract 101
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	2.1	3.1	20.4	10.8	5.9	6.6	12.6	4.5	2.6	239.6
Square miles .....	.8	1.2	7.9	4.2	2.3	2.5	4.9	1.7	1.0	92.5
AGE										
All persons	3 708	5 648	993	5 591	5 557	5 799	9 301	6 815	4 623	1 412
Under 5 years	217	384	71	371	466	530	978	401	409	67
5 to 9 years	277	438	76	580	451	505	1 254	612	487	81
10 to 14 years	311	474	91	687	450	467	1 030	757	470	99
15 to 19 years	276	439	68	524	374	398	640	652	370	95
20 to 24 years	141	348	44	226	279	345	402	322	179	48
25 to 34 years	411	821	135	623	1 033	1 184	1 797	644	757	152
35 to 44 years	598	863	165	1 163	866	921	1 808	1 242	915	243
45 to 54 years	457	614	127	697	504	561	703	1 072	414	168
55 to 64 years	470	573	88	384	427	400	339	593	265	192
65 to 74 years	365	431	69	228	387	340	232	377	225	187
75 to 84 years	157	184	46	87	206	122	103	118	108	74
85 years and over	28	79	13	11	114	26	15	25	24	6
3 and 4 years	104	159	26	188	186	218	400	172	174	27
16 years and over	2 840	4 258	743	3 815	4 103	4 197	5 877	4 903	3 170	1 141
18 years and over	2 716	4 080	710	3 580	3 949	4 007	5 618	4 579	2 994	1 096
21 years and over	2 586	3 842	675	3 357	3 763	3 849	5 317	4 313	2 839	1 058
60 years and over	795	968	164	492	912	666	511	789	480	367
62 years and over	708	864	150	420	824	594	437	673	429	325
Median	38.9	34.1	35.5	32.7	32.4	30.5	27.8	35.2	31.1	41.6
Female	1 914	2 942	490	2 762	3 004	2 979	4 691	3 490	2 331	703
Under 5 years	114	188	25	172	232	265	493	186	187	31
5 to 9 years	138	221	44	292	233	236	601	333	237	40
10 to 14 years	137	213	43	344	214	235	519	381	238	46
15 to 19 years	127	221	25	240	205	200	324	339	175	47
20 to 24 years	70	185	22	112	140	191	211	159	90	27
25 to 34 years	207	411	63	333	543	596	958	353	410	78
35 to 44 years	324	456	84	604	465	481	878	647	463	124
45 to 54 years	235	324	69	325	282	289	342	539	192	73
55 to 64 years	244	310	44	173	237	211	168	294	137	106
65 to 74 years	208	237	33	119	224	193	129	183	127	94
75 to 84 years	89	113	29	42	135	64	63	63	62	34
85 years and over	21	63	9	6	94	18	5	13	13	3
3 and 4 years	44	80	8	85	89	113	201	82	71	13
16 years and over	1 500	2 272	374	1 883	2 279	2 199	2 985	2 510	1 619	575
18 years and over	1 442	2 180	360	1 776	2 194	2 106	2 858	2 345	1 535	552
21 years and over	1 385	2 061	346	1 682	2 091	2 013	2 708	2 203	1 468	534
60 years and over	447	561	90	242	568	375	273	400	274	186
62 years and over	393	508	82	213	519	335	241	337	244	162
Median	39.9	35.7	37.3	32.8	34.0	31.1	27.9	34.9	31.2	41.5
Male	1 794	2 706	503	2 829	2 553	2 820	4 610	3 325	2 292	709
Median age	37.4	32.3	33.8	32.6	30.8	29.9	27.7	35.6	30.9	41.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 708	5 648	993	5 591	5 557	5 799	9 301	6 815	4 623	1 412
In households	3 708	5 550	956	5 561	5 372	5 787	9 245	6 776	4 603	1 403
Householder	2 056	366	1 635	2 066	2 131	2 825	2 129	1 491	1 491	554
Family householder	1 353	243	1 495	1 474	1 656	2 410	1 888	1 244	1 244	433
Nanfamily householder	1 106	1 585	123	140	592	475	415	241	247	121
Living alone	247	471	107	114	492	378	285	202	194	99
Spouse	991	1 290	206	1 379	1 171	1 373	2 130	1 729	1 090	398
Child	1 180	1 820	326	2 315	1 818	1 938	3 893	2 675	1 783	377
Other relatives	104	148	27	149	97	160	153	147	96	34
Nonrelatives	60	236	31	83	220	185	244	96	143	40
Institutionalized persons	—	88	17	8	185	—	18	9	19	7
Other persons in group quarters	—	10	20	22	—	12	38	30	1	2
Persons per household	2.74	2.70	2.61	3.40	2.60	2.72	3.27	3.18	3.09	2.53
Persons per family	3.06	3.06	3.30	3.57	3.09	3.10	3.56	3.41	3.39	2.87
Persons 65 years and over	550	694	128	326	707	488	350	520	357	267
In households	550	607	118	325	531	488	350	512	357	266
Householder	353	384	83	181	362	318	202	301	218	162
Nanfamily householder	123	124	38	37	164	121	57	67	75	37
Living alone	118	122	33	36	159	113	55	66	71	36
Spouse	169	188	27	116	149	134	114	160	111	96
Other relatives	23	27	6	27	16	28	28	44	24	24
Nonrelatives	5	8	2	1	4	8	6	7	4	4
Institutionalized persons	—	87	10	1	176	—	—	7	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 106	1 585	243	1 495	1 474	1 656	2 410	1 888	1 244	433
With own children under 18 years	458	753	118	853	798	901	1 663	983	754	135
Number of own children under 18 years	940	1 467	272	1 925	1 551	1 692	3 588	2 177	1 554	308
Married-couple families	991	1 290	206	1 379	1 171	1 373	2 130	1 729	1 090	398
With own children under 18 years	400	571	95	787	589	711	1 461	881	649	124
Number of own children under 18 years	840	1 164	230	1 788	1 214	1 382	3 244	1 983	1 374	271
Female householder, no husband present	93	241	25	82	247	228	221	121	108	26
With own children under 18 years	50	152	18	45	173	159	165	81	75	13
Number of own children under 18 years	86	258	36	97	286	261	285	161	131	131
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 378	2 032	377	1 999	1 865	2 054	2 961	2 455	1 588	57
Never married	280	479	99	471	408	423	594	556	353	10
Now married, except separated	1 011	1 326	218	1 419	1 219	1 403	2 158	1 761	1 104	40
Separated	6	23	8	14	21	21	27	16	8	1
Widowed	16	29	11	12	41	19	13	24	11	5
Divorced	65	175	41	83	176	188	169	98	112	112
Females 15 years and over	1 525	2 320	378	1 954	2 325	2 243	3 078	2 590	1 669	58
Never married	205	410	56	338	388	373	494	515	277	9
Now married, except separated	1 017	1 325	221	1 418	1 217	1 402	2 174	1 766	1 106	40
Separated	19	29	6	23	38	34	27	28	14	4
Widowed	158	239	42	70	306	148	99	126	108	4
Divorced	126	317	53	105	376	286	284	155	164	4

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ada County—Con.			Boise City city, Ada County						
	Tract 102-02	Tract 103-11	Tract 105	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	46.7	38.0	1,716.6	4.0	11.5	6.2	3.7	3.1	2.1	6.7
Square miles	18.0	14.7	662.8	1.5	4.4	2.4	1.4	1.2	.8	2.6
AGE										
All persons	7,261	6,458	5,781	2,933	6,258	7,620	4,884	6,041	5,720	5,846
Under 5 years	514	525	383	147	334	690	452	475	380	318
5 to 9 years	604	653	497	86	409	669	368	483	329	363
10 to 14 years	585	623	504	61	462	494	272	366	305	376
15 to 19 years	489	499	339	169	474	380	284	332	336	358
20 to 24 years	385	332	448	530	413	347	486	443	513	482
25 to 34 years	983	1,106	1,302	688	905	1,629	1,114	1,215	1,286	979
35 to 44 years	1,258	1,041	1,160	378	1,217	1,363	731	1,091	1,080	1,057
45 to 54 years	930	732	585	217	881	638	363	508	413	681
55 to 64 years	637	386	297	146	555	505	254	387	295	361
65 to 74 years	557	339	192	195	427	432	297	402	404	456
75 to 84 years	261	171	65	213	158	347	190	271	287	299
85 years and over	58	51	9	103	23	126	73	68	92	116
3 and 4 years	220	216	169	49	133	310	171	193	150	127
5 years and over	5,453	4,540	4,320	2,625	4,951	5,675	3,751	4,649	4,651	4,714
8 years and over	5,246	4,318	4,175	2,585	4,758	5,502	3,660	4,521	4,526	4,575
2 years and over	4,995	4,065	3,997	2,378	4,491	5,337	3,422	4,292	4,298	4,336
50 years and over	1,176	724	400	596	865	1,149	691	918	945	1,056
52 years and over	1,046	648	348	561	756	1,045	630	846	883	988
Median	35.5	30.8	30.7	30.6	36.2	32.8	29.8	32.7	32.7	35.4
Female	3,690	3,292	2,317	1,486	3,081	3,995	2,498	3,134	3,017	3,144
Under 5 years	248	264	179	72	162	325	206	233	182	175
5 to 9 years	307	307	260	45	184	329	175	252	161	198
0 to 14 years	288	299	241	27	222	249	133	169	154	194
15 to 19 years	237	238	157	91	227	191	154	164	176	196
20 to 24 years	199	187	102	276	195	186	258	225	274	240
25 to 34 years	508	581	422	289	458	872	549	637	656	506
35 to 44 years	644	536	462	154	603	669	336	536	503	544
5 to 54 years	465	359	215	97	440	320	199	267	215	334
55 to 64 years	306	184	125	78	267	278	138	206	167	199
5 to 74 years	291	184	94	107	216	252	174	228	226	279
5 to 84 years	156	117	34	162	91	218	119	161	196	196
5 years and over	41	36	4	88	16	106	57	46	71	83
and 4 years	103	109	78	23	70	150	84	97	69	68
5 years and over	2,792	2,370	1,593	1,335	2,468	3,049	1,963	2,444	2,497	2,536
8 years and over	2,699	2,255	1,531	1,318	2,383	2,954	1,923	2,387	2,423	2,461
years and over	2,578	2,144	1,469	1,192	2,238	2,876	1,777	2,267	2,304	2,333
0 years and over	634	415	193	401	424	711	419	533	619	667
2 years and over	566	382	169	382	394	651	384	499	587	632
Median	35.9	31.3	30.6	31.3	36.7	33.4	30.2	33.2	33.5	36.0
Male	3,571	3,166	3,464	1,447	3,177	3,625	2,386	2,907	2,703	2,702
Median age	35.2	30.2	30.8	30.2	35.7	32.1	29.3	32.1	32.0	34.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	7,261	6,458	5,781	2,933	6,258	7,620	4,884	6,041	5,720	5,846
Households	7,229	6,444	4,650	2,722	6,251	7,351	4,734	5,990	5,890	5,725
Householder	2,706	2,227	1,526	1,721	2,489	2,902	2,085	2,510	2,819	2,596
Family householder	2,093	1,773	1,255	447	1,763	2,103	1,193	1,611	1,346	1,481
Nonfamily householder	613	454	271	1,274	726	799	892	899	1,473	1,115
Living alone	522	373	200	1,059	511	673	682	690	1,198	907
Spouse	1,792	1,520	1,117	284	1,508	1,782	833	1,275	1,002	1,210
Child	2,343	2,397	1,735	348	1,776	2,319	1,301	1,729	1,311	1,459
Other relatives	180	120	128	58	129	136	146	128	146	132
Nonrelatives	208	180	144	311	349	222	369	348	412	328
Mitochondrialized persons	23	13	1,099	106	7	241	57	18	7	113
Non persons in group quarters	9	1	32	105	—	18	93	33	23	8
Persons per household	2.67	2.89	3.05	1.58	2.51	2.54	2.27	2.39	2.02	2.21
Persons per family	3.06	3.28	3.37	2.54	2.94	3.01	2.91	2.94	2.83	2.89
Persons 65 years and over	876	561	266	511	608	905	560	741	783	871
Households	860	549	252	416	602	736	513	734	777	763
Householder	552	355	148	354	388	522	372	496	590	552
Nonfamily householder	199	161	43	273	122	274	192	223	370	300
Living alone	190	157	42	269	117	269	183	213	354	295
Spouse	261	151	82	46	180	179	119	204	154	176
Other relatives	37	28	17	8	28	30	19	23	21	26
Nonrelatives	10	15	5	8	6	5	3	11	12	9
Mitochondrialized persons	15	12	13	68	6	168	42	7	6	108
Non persons in group quarters	1	—	1	7	—	1	5	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	2,093	1,773	1,255	447	1,763	2,103	1,193	1,611	1,346	1,481
In own children under 18 years	970	1,026	739	190	787	1,116	642	789	666	673
Number of own children under 18 years	1,916	2,066	1,524	299	1,431	2,038	1,121	1,438	1,108	1,206
Married-couple families	1,792	1,520	1,117	284	1,508	1,782	833	1,275	1,002	1,210
In own children under 18 years	772	849	648	79	640	897	393	564	443	515
Number of own children under 18 years	1,567	1,781	371	140	1,205	1,685	747	1,064	773	977
Female householder, no husband present	229	200	96	135	182	244	304	267	266	203
In own children under 18 years	151	144	76	99	111	169	213	188	183	119
Number of own children under 18 years	270	280	123	145	172	287	329	315	282	181
IRITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	2,711	2,235	2,760	1,297	2,540	2,675	1,808	2,237	2,186	2,212
Ever married	567	457	785	631	696	511	548	606	733	622
Ever married except separated	1,839	1,543	1,369	333	1,562	1,835	867	305	1,037	1,250
Divorced	35	18	86	39	26	25	57	19	37	28
Separated	39	31	42	38	28	57	34	41	43	45
Widowed	231	186	484	236	228	247	302	266	336	267
Females 15 years and over	2,847	2,422	1,637	1,342	2,513	3,092	1,984	2,480	2,520	2,577
Ever married	418	390	233	484	516	442	438	526	674	582
Ever married except separated	1,839	1,552	1,154	323	548	1,825	873	312	1,033	1,243
Divorced	4	21	17	47	27	48	54	38	42	39
Separated	256	194	63	231	153	389	235	227	308	314
Widowed	293	265	170	257	269	398	384	377	463	399

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City city, Ada County—Con.									
	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02	Tract 8.03 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12.01 (pt.)	Tract 12.02	Tract 14	Tract 15
	4.7	2.8	1.8	2.6	4.4	—	2.1	3.4	2.6	2.4
LAND AREA	1.8	1.1	.7	1.0	1.7	—	.8	1.3	1.0	.9
AGE										
All persons	5 437	5 159	4 209	5 252	5 394	1	3 708	5 083	4 890	3 599
Under 5 years	425	469	464	334	444	—	217	312	312	240
5 to 9 years	387	456	478	261	377	—	277	277	316	239
10 to 14 years	289	404	373	207	304	—	311	249	245	252
15 to 19 years	304	268	246	795	301	—	276	324	248	174
20 to 24 years	561	279	202	1 244	529	—	141	449	470	233
25 to 34 years	1 156	987	932	1 033	1 022	—	411	933	997	559
35 to 44 years	1 072	1 045	929	528	778	—	598	674	581	543
45 to 54 years	550	501	340	260	422	—	457	477	424	326
55 to 64 years	309	354	129	213	394	—	470	402	343	284
65 to 74 years	263	262	84	216	415	1	365	440	406	406
75 to 84 years	97	112	29	131	334	—	157	363	361	284
85 years and over	24	22	3	30	74	—	28	183	187	59
3 and 4 years	160	184	193	123	168	—	104	119	103	102
16 years and over	4 291	3 764	2 829	4 404	4 225	1	2 840	4 193	3 980	2 833
18 years and over	4 193	3 661	2 726	4 331	4 124	1	2 716	4 085	3 891	2 757
21 years and over	3 915	3 514	2 610	3 308	3 875	1	2 586	3 850	3 673	2 647
60 years and over	543	574	174	484	1 025	1	795	1 184	1 124	910
62 years and over	488	502	147	444	953	1	708	1 100	1 059	844
Median	31.6	32.4	29.2	23.7	32.1	72.5	38.9	35.0	33.2	36.6
Female	2 715	2 595	2 120	2 636	2 823	—	1 914	2 755	2 705	1 850
Under 5 years	199	223	232	170	229	—	114	161	155	132
5 to 9 years	194	188	219	140	176	—	138	136	158	122
10 to 14 years	137	189	180	103	154	—	137	122	128	112
15 to 19 years	161	133	124	414	157	—	127	179	132	76
20 to 24 years	278	137	101	612	295	—	70	235	242	120
25 to 34 years	588	540	502	458	504	—	207	448	497	274
35 to 44 years	515	525	481	243	381	—	324	351	295	264
45 to 54 years	249	248	155	142	208	—	235	255	241	166
55 to 64 years	167	183	64	120	222	—	244	219	190	155
65 to 74 years	150	157	46	126	236	—	208	256	224	224
75 to 84 years	58	58	15	82	211	—	89	260	250	169
85 years and over	19	14	1	26	50	—	21	133	151	36
3 and 4 years	75	88	97	59	89	—	44	59	50	52
16 years and over	2 164	1 967	1 466	2 202	2 241	—	1 500	2 310	2 247	1 471
18 years and over	2 113	1 915	1 411	2 170	2 191	—	1 442	2 249	2 210	1 437
21 years and over	1 957	1 834	1 352	1 629	2 050	—	1 385	2 112	2 084	1 387
60 years and over	315	314	94	290	618	—	447	753	769	520
62 years and over	289	274	80	271	569	—	393	707	732	491
Median	31.9	33.0	29.8	23.4	32.9	—	39.9	37.7	36.6	37.7
Male	2 722	2 564	2 089	2 616	2 571	1	1 794	2 328	2 185	1 749
Median age	31.4	31.8	28.9	24.0	31.3	72.5	37.4	32.7	30.7	35.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	5 437	5 159	4 209	5 252	5 394	1	3 708	5 083	4 890	3 599
In households	5 430	5 148	4 209	4 513	5 360	1	3 708	4 981	4 710	3 599
Householder	2 432	1 984	1 437	2 047	2 344	1	1 333	2 394	2 244	1 524
Family householder	1 425	1 456	1 157	1 051	1 397	—	1 106	1 269	1 191	1 030
Nonfamily householder	1 007	528	280	996	947	1	247	1 125	1 053	494
Living alone	758	409	206	645	715	1	214	944	854	396
Spouse	1 143	1 197	969	741	1 059	—	991	993	887	851
Child	1 387	1 668	1 616	1 001	1 412	—	1 180	1 166	1 131	960
Other relatives	104	94	58	120	156	—	104	134	138	75
Nonrelatives	364	205	129	604	389	—	80	294	310	189
Institutionalized persons	7	8	—	—	8	—	—	99	177	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	3	—	739	26	—	—	3	3	—
Persons per household	2.23	2.59	2.93	2.20	2.29	1.00	2.74	2.08	2.10	2.36
Persons per family	2.85	3.03	3.28	2.77	2.88	—	3.06	2.81	2.81	2.83
Persons 65 years and over	384	396	116	377	823	1	550	986	954	749
In households	384	396	116	377	814	1	550	888	791	749
Householder	265	263	77	280	569	1	353	670	632	470
Nonfamily householder	113	98	28	157	278	1	123	408	422	163
Living alone	112	97	28	151	275	1	118	404	416	158
Spouse	101	118	32	81	207	—	169	196	140	255
Other relatives	16	14	6	12	29	—	23	19	14	19
Nonrelatives	2	1	1	4	9	—	5	3	5	5
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	163	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 425	1 456	1 157	1 051	1 397	—	1 106	1 269	1 191	1 030
With own children under 18 years	704	784	772	514	638	—	458	520	534	422
Number of own children under 18 years	1 193	1 450	1 445	870	1 189	—	940	926	918	851
Morried-couple families	1 143	1 197	969	741	1 059	—	991	993	887	806
With own children under 18 years	539	617	628	317	423	—	400	363	335	306
Number of own children under 18 years	951	1 181	1 232	557	829	—	840	674	624	616
Female householder, no husband present	199	199	155	230	263	—	93	222	246	140
With own children under 18 years	123	134	125	154	170	—	50	131	173	96
Number of own children under 18 years	185	210	186	251	293	—	86	213	260	162
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	2 151	1 835	1 405	2 227	2 005	1	1 378	1 909	1 753	1 384
Never married	650	410	297	1 210	569	—	280	508	502	342
Now married, except separated	1 180	1 216	978	774	1 099	—	1 011	1 040	943	867
Separated	44	20	12	32	39	—	6	36	33	17
Widowed	27	18	7	26	41	1	16	76	64	21
Divorced	250	171	111	185	257	—	65	249	211	137
Females 15 years and over	2 185	1 995	1 489	2 223	2 264	—	1 525	2 336	2 264	1 484
Never married	520	349	238	946	479	—	205	451	415	240
Now married, except separated	1 175	1 218	982	779	1 095	—	1 017	1 039	951	871
Separated	43	38	16	38	51	—	19	43	46	22
Widowed	138	116	47	149	295	—	158	427	434	169
Divorced	309	274	206	311	344	—	126	376	418	182

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, Ada County—Con.									
	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.1)	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23.02 (pt.)	Tract 23.11 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	3.1	2.1	3.6	3.0	4.4	12.3	4	5.6	2.6	2.3
Square miles	1.2	.8	1.4	1.2	1.7	4.7	.2	2.2	1.0	.9
AGE										
All persons	3 981	4 320	4 224	5 644	3 682	164	22	5 546	2 069	2 394
Under 5 years	333	325	273	384	293	3	—	463	162	275
5 to 9 years	339	339	322	438	209	1	—	451	155	374
10 to 14 years	279	250	360	474	178	4	—	450	150	265
15 to 19 years	282	276	311	439	211	3	1	373	126	127
20 to 24 years	321	521	258	348	416	3	2	279	121	76
25 to 34 years	726	977	625	820	791	22	3	1 031	385	525
35 to 44 years	609	559	672	863	424	24	1	866	331	480
45 to 54 years	353	345	456	613	259	21	4	502	242	135
55 to 64 years	354	280	407	571	245	19	5	425	184	72
65 to 74 years	266	265	359	431	325	28	3	387	139	49
75 to 84 years	100	148	161	184	253	32	2	205	61	12
85 years and over	19	35	20	79	78	4	1	114	13	4
3 and 4 years	126	121	122	159	109	1	—	185	58	121
16 years and over	2 975	3 357	3 208	4 254	2 967	155	22	4 095	1 577	1 442
18 years and over	2 873	3 262	3 085	4 076	2 887	154	21	3 941	1 509	1 393
21 years and over	2 676	3 031	2 904	3 838	2 727	153	20	3 756	1 458	1 342
60 years and over	542	570	758	967	792	73	6	909	291	97
62 years and over	474	520	685	864	739	71	6	822	263	80
Median	30.9	29.6	34.4	34.1	30.9	55.3	54.0	32.4	32.9	27.7
Female	2 017	2 150	2 151	2 940	1 917	88	4	2 998	1 062	1 229
Under 5 years	155	153	120	188	155	1	—	231	78	139
5 to 9 years	156	163	153	221	93	1	—	233	71	186
10 to 14 years	134	116	177	213	91	—	—	214	81	138
15 to 19 years	151	131	152	221	94	2	—	204	58	77
20 to 24 years	164	252	129	185	209	1	1	140	69	38
25 to 34 years	358	479	315	411	365	8	—	542	193	279
35 to 44 years	289	261	350	456	211	9	—	465	171	238
45 to 54 years	197	184	229	323	154	14	—	281	126	57
55 to 64 years	187	142	221	309	142	12	—	236	96	38
65 to 74 years	151	155	205	237	198	17	3	224	76	30
75 to 84 years	64	94	86	113	154	20	—	134	35	7
85 years and over	11	20	14	63	51	3	—	94	8	2
3 and 4 years	62	59	57	80	65	1	—	89	23	65
16 years and over	1 540	1 699	1 669	2 270	1 566	86	4	2 274	822	740
18 years and over	1 497	1 655	1 610	2 178	1 528	85	4	2 189	792	710
21 years and over	1 382	1 538	1 517	2 059	1 447	84	3	2 087	764	683
60 years and over	312	332	431	561	486	45	3	566	161	56
62 years and over	277	308	387	508	453	44	3	518	144	48
Median	31.9	30.5	35.7	35.6	33.6	62.0	71.0	34.0	33.6	27.3
Male	1 964	2 170	2 073	2 704	1 765	76	18	2 548	1 007	1 165
Median age	30.0	28.9	32.6	32.2	29.5	45.0	52.0	30.8	32.3	28.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 981	4 320	4 224	5 644	3 682	164	22	5 546	2 069	2 394
In households	3 970	4 320	4 209	5 546	3 372	144	8	5 361	2 057	2 394
Householder	1 517	1 875	1 599	2 054	1 575	91	5	2 062	801	705
Family householder	1 083	1 084	1 205	1 583	888	35	3	1 471	628	627
Nonfamily householder	434	791	394	471	687	56	2	591	173	78
Living alone	328	578	313	375	543	51	2	491	141	53
Spouse	877	791	988	1 289	662	26	3	1 169	542	552
Child	1 252	1 162	1 351	1 819	843	12	—	1 816	604	1 050
Other relatives	132	151	113	148	84	8	—	94	52	40
Nonrelatives	192	341	158	236	208	7	—	220	58	47
Institutionalized persons	—	—	7	88	303	—	—	185	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	11	—	8	10	7	20	14	—	12	—
Pensioners per household	2.62	2.30	2.63	2.70	2.14	1.58	1.60	2.60	2.57	3.40
Pensioners per family	3.09	2.94	3.03	3.06	2.79	2.31	2.00	3.09	2.91	3.62
Persons 65 years and over	385	448	540	694	656	64	6	706	213	65
In households	385	448	539	607	561	64	6	530	213	65
Householder	257	316	351	384	394	47	4	362	133	32
Nonfamily householder	84	169	118	124	195	29	2	164	51	9
Living alone	82	165	114	122	192	26	2	159	47	9
Spouse	112	111	169	188	152	13	2	149	60	20
Other relatives	13	19	16	27	13	2	—	15	17	12
Nonrelatives	3	2	3	8	2	2	—	4	3	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	1	87	95	—	—	176	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 083	1 084	1 205	1 583	888	35	3	1 471	628	627
With own children under 18 years	545	529	543	753	398	5	—	797	294	449
Number of own children under 18 years	1 033	964	1 079	1 467	702	8	—	1 549	517	980
Married-couple families	877	791	988	1 289	662	26	3	1 169	542	552
With own children under 18 years	414	354	407	571	256	3	—	588	241	395
Number of own children under 18 years	827	670	862	1 164	470	6	—	1 212	440	887
Female householder, no husband present	164	221	173	240	184	6	—	246	65	62
With own children under 18 years	106	152	113	152	122	2	—	173	40	45
Number of own children under 18 years	169	249	182	258	206	2	—	286	60	77
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 458	1 688	1 568	2 030	1 424	70	18	1 842	770	714
Ever married	367	576	369	478	462	15	4	408	132	112
Ever married, except separated	903	816	1 021	1 325	721	33	12	1 217	555	556
Separated	21	23	17	23	34	5	—	21	8	6
Divorced	13	29	18	29	31	5	1	41	7	—
Widowed	154	244	143	175	176	12	1	175	68	40
Females 15 years and over	1 572	1 718	1 701	2 318	1 578	86	4	2 320	832	766
Ever married	306	418	286	410	329	7	—	387	119	113
Ever married, except separated	899	819	1 019	1 324	704	32	3	1 215	558	562
Separated	25	37	24	29	30	2	—	38	10	2
Divorced	131	162	159	238	210	25	—	304	55	22
Widowed	211	282	213	317	305	20	1	376	90	67

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City city, Ada County—Con.						Remainder of Ada County		
	Tract 24.10 (pt.)	Tract 24.11 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103.11 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers -----	4.0	2.5	.1	.1	.7	8.4	36.9	2.0	.2
Square miles -----	1.5	1.0	—	—	.3	3.2	14.2	.8	.1
AGE									
All persons -----	6 739	4 580	79	10	133	117	490	396	—
Under 5 years -----	391	406	9	1	21	6	16	13	—
5 to 9 years -----	607	484	3	3	9	10	25	26	—
10 to 14 years -----	757	470	10	—	7	11	24	27	—
15 to 19 years -----	649	369	5	—	6	3	23	17	—
20 to 24 years -----	314	172	—	2	10	8	14	10	—
25 to 34 years -----	620	752	10	2	41	33	43	32	—
35 to 44 years -----	1 230	911	19	—	25	27	59	79	—
45 to 54 years -----	1 067	408	7	—	8	12	51	78	—
55 to 64 years -----	589	254	11	2	3	6	46	56	—
65 to 74 years -----	373	224	5	—	3	1	85	36	—
75 to 84 years -----	117	106	—	—	—	—	58	17	—
85 years and over -----	25	24	—	—	—	—	46	5	—
3 and 4 years -----	169	173	4	—	5	1	7	8	—
16 years and over -----	4 842	3 133	55	6	93	89	422	326	—
18 years and over -----	4 520	2 958	53	6	92	89	410	320	—
21 years and over -----	4 257	2 805	52	6	89	85	399	312	—
60 years and over -----	780	470	9	—	3	1	215	79	—
62 years and over -----	667	423	8	—	3	1	212	69	—
Median -----	35.3	31.0	36.3	24.0	27.8	31.3	53.2	44.0	—
Female -----	3 456	2 313	38	5	62	57	152	193	—
Under 5 years -----	182	187	2	1	10	2	9	8	—
5 to 9 years -----	330	237	1	1	4	6	13	11	—
10 to 14 years -----	381	238	3	—	2	5	10	15	—
15 to 19 years -----	338	174	5	—	—	2	11	6	—
20 to 24 years -----	156	86	—	1	5	6	5	2	—
25 to 34 years -----	342	407	6	1	22	18	23	19	—
35 to 44 years -----	639	463	11	—	13	11	30	41	—
45 to 54 years -----	539	188	3	—	4	5	22	35	—
55 to 64 years -----	292	132	5	1	1	2	11	28	—
65 to 74 years -----	181	127	2	—	1	—	9	17	—
75 to 84 years -----	63	61	—	—	—	—	4	6	—
85 years and over -----	13	13	—	—	—	—	5	5	—
3 and 4 years -----	80	71	2	—	1	1	4	5	—
16 years and over -----	2 483	1 601	30	3	46	43	119	157	—
18 years and over -----	2 319	1 518	28	3	46	43	113	154	—
21 years and over -----	2 177	1 452	27	3	46	40	109	153	—
60 years and over -----	396	271	4	—	1	—	24	40	—
62 years and over -----	335	243	3	—	1	—	23	32	—
Median -----	35.0	31.1	37.0	24.5	28.3	28.5	36.7	43.7	—
Male -----	3 283	2 267	41	5	71	60	338	203	—
Median age -----	35.7	30.8	35.5	23.5	26.8	33.5	65.2	44.8	—
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons -----	6 739	4 580	79	10	133	117	490	396	—
In households -----	6 700	4 560	79	10	133	117	294	396	—
Householder -----	2 094	1 471	25	3	47	46	103	172	—
Family householder -----	1 875	1 231	25	3	42	29	83	124	—
Nonfamily householder -----	219	240	—	—	5	17	20	48	—
Living alone -----	187	188	—	—	4	11	17	42	—
Spouse -----	1 719	1 079	25	3	38	24	76	115	—
Child -----	2 658	1 774	27	4	44	30	98	92	—
Other relatives -----	144	95	1	—	3	5	10	5	—
Nonrelatives -----	85	141	1	—	1	12	7	12	—
Institutionalized persons -----	9	19	—	—	—	—	196	—	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	30	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household -----	3.20	3.10	3.16	3.33	2.83	2.54	2.85	2.30	—
Persons per family -----	3.41	3.39	3.12	3.33	3.02	3.03	3.22	2.71	—
Persons 65 years and over -----	515	354	5	—	3	1	189	58	—
In households -----	507	354	5	—	3	1	21	58	—
Householder -----	296	216	3	—	2	1	13	40	—
Nonfamily householder -----	64	75	—	—	1	1	4	16	—
Living alone -----	63	71	—	—	1	1	4	15	—
Spouse -----	160	110	2	—	1	—	7	15	—
Other relatives -----	44	24	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Nonrelatives -----	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Institutionalized persons -----	7	—	—	—	—	—	168	—	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families -----	1 875	1 231	25	3	42	29	83	124	—
With own children under 18 years -----	975	751	14	1	25	13	33	36	—
Number of own children under 18 years -----	2 163	1 548	26	4	40	28	73	73	—
Married-couple families -----	1 719	1 079	25	3	38	24	76	115	—
With own children under 18 years -----	874	647	14	1	22	10	29	31	—
Number of own children under 18 years -----	1 971	1 369	26	4	37	24	67	62	—
Female householder, no husband present -----	119	108	—	—	4	3	7	5	—
With own children under 18 years -----	80	75	—	—	3	3	4	3	—
Number of own children under 18 years -----	159	131	—	—	3	4	6	8	—
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over -----	2 421	1 569	25	3	50	46	305	171	—
Never married -----	539	347	—	—	8	10	71	28	—
Now married, except separated -----	1 751	1 093	25	3	39	25	139	117	—
Separated -----	15	8	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
Widowed -----	22	10	—	—	—	—	42	3	—
Divorced -----	94	111	—	—	3	11	50	20	—
Females 15 years and over -----	2 563	1 651	32	3	46	44	120	159	—
Never married -----	507	270	6	—	2	13	22	12	—
Now married, except separated -----	1 756	1 095	25	3	39	25	77	117	—
Separated -----	26	14	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
Widowed -----	125	108	—	—	1	—	9	16	—
Divorced -----	149	164	1	—	4	6	11	11	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols see next.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ada County—Con.							
	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.03 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12.01 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.0 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	12.6	1.1	5	5.5	—	—	8.1	10.4
Square miles	4.9	.4	2	2.1	—	—	3.1	4.0
AGE								
All persons	573	199	601	3 694	—	4	829	5 569
Under 5 years	33	19	74	367	—	—	68	371
5 to 9 years	57	21	67	323	—	—	75	580
10 to 14 years	39	17	50	232	—	—	87	667
15 to 19 years	43	10	31	255	—	—	65	533
20 to 24 years	23	4	18	374	—	—	41	224
25 to 34 years	89	43	161	826	—	1	113	620
35 to 44 years	105	51	104	469	—	—	141	1 162
45 to 54 years	97	18	40	329	—	—	66	693
55 to 64 years	48	11	21	253	—	2	69	379
65 to 74 years	30	3	8	159	—	—	41	225
75 to 84 years	8	1	4	92	—	—	14	85
85 years and over	1	1	3	15	—	—	9	10
3 and 4 years	16	10	25	137	—	—	25	188
5 to 9 years	432	139	400	2 723	—	4	588	3 793
10 to 14 years	415	135	387	2 643	—	4	556	3 559
15 to 19 years	395	131	375	2 427	—	4	522	3 337
20 to 24 years	56	8	23	385	—	1	91	456
25 to 34 years	49	7	21	334	—	—	79	414
Median	35.2	31.9	29.5	28.1	—	55.0	31.7	32.5
Female	311	106	313	1 797	—	2	402	2 758
Under 5 years	21	13	38	187	—	—	24	172
5 to 9 years	26	14	41	170	—	—	23	292
10 to 14 years	24	9	24	119	—	—	23	344
15 to 19 years	20	4	20	128	—	—	23	240
20 to 24 years	16	1	11	172	—	—	21	111
25 to 34 years	54	23	96	366	—	—	55	333
35 to 44 years	59	27	46	299	—	—	75	604
45 to 54 years	49	6	19	165	—	1	55	325
55 to 64 years	21	6	11	142	—	1	32	173
65 to 74 years	16	2	2	68	—	—	16	116
75 to 84 years	4	—	3	61	—	—	9	42
85 years and over	1	1	2	10	—	—	6	4
3 and 4 years	9	6	13	72	—	—	7	85
5 to 9 years	234	65	204	1 296	—	2	288	1 879
10 to 14 years	231	67	198	1 258	—	2	275	1 772
15 to 19 years	217	66	187	1 145	—	2	242	1 679
20 to 24 years	23	4	12	205	—	—	45	239
25 to 34 years	25	4	11	175	—	—	38	210
Median	33.9	31.2	28.2	27.7	—	55.0	33.3	32.8
Male	262	93	288	1 897	—	2	427	2 811
Median age	37.3	33.2	31.1	28.4	—	46.5	29.8	32.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	573	199	601	3 694	—	4	829	5 569
In households	535	199	601	3 691	—	4	812	5 553
Householder	184	67	194	1 493	—	2	275	1 630
Family householder	161	58	164	890	—	2	208	1 492
Nonfamily householder	23	9	30	603	—	—	57	138
Living alone	18	6	19	461	—	—	56	112
Spouse	146	53	151	596	—	1	180	1 376
Child	192	67	230	1 118	—	1	314	2 315
Other relatives	4	8	8	166	—	—	19	149
Nonrelatives	9	4	18	318	—	—	24	83
stitutionalized persons	38	—	—	—	—	—	17	5
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	3	—	—	8	—
Persons per household	2.91	2.97	3.10	2.47	—	2.00	2.95	3.41
Persons per family	3.12	3.21	3.37	3.11	—	2.00	3.47	3.57
Persons 65 years and over	39	5	15	266	—	—	64	320
Households	39	5	15	266	—	—	54	315
Householder	21	4	9	209	—	—	36	177
Nonfamily householder	5	3	2	111	—	—	9	35
Living alone	4	3	2	110	—	—	7	34
Spouse	14	1	4	42	—	—	14	114
Other relatives	2	—	2	12	—	—	4	27
Nonrelatives	2	—	—	3	—	—	10	1
stitutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	161	58	164	890	—	2	208	1 492
With own children under 18 years	73	33	108	507	—	—	3	853
Number of own children under 18 years	155	61	211	936	—	—	264	1 925
Married-couple families	146	53	151	596	—	1	180	1 376
With own children under 18 years	63	31	102	321	—	—	92	787
Number of own children under 18 years	133	59	202	609	—	—	224	1 786
Female householder, no husband present	11	5	9	209	—	1	19	82
With own children under 18 years	7	2	4	141	—	—	16	45
Number of own children under 18 years	15	2	6	251	—	—	34	97
ARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	204	72	200	1 451	—	2	307	1 981
Ever married	41	14	32	479	—	—	64	457
Ever married except separated	142	54	152	624	—	—	185	1 407
Separated	3	—	4	39	—	—	3	4
Divorced	1	—	—	30	—	—	6	1
Orked	1	3	2	279	—	—	20	82
Females 15 years and over	240	70	210	1 321	—	2	292	1 950
Ever married	37	10	35	227	—	—	49	338
Ever married except separated	60	54	52	623	—	—	159	415
Separated	12	—	—	54	—	—	4	23
Divorced	8	2	4	131	—	—	17	70
Orked	23	4	19	276	—	—	33	68

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ada County—Con.							
	Tract 23.02 (pt.)	Tract 23.10	Tract 23.11 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	Tract 24.10 (pt.)	Tract 24.11 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102.01
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	.2	6.5	4.0	10.2	.5	.1	239.6	213.8
Square miles	.1	2.5	1.5	3.9	.2	.1	92.5	82.6
AGE								
All persons	11	4 077	3 730	6 907	76	43	1 333	2 638
Under 5 years	3	336	368	703	10	3	58	158
5 to 9 years	—	347	350	880	5	3	78	233
10 to 14 years	—	323	317	765	—	—	89	241
15 to 19 years	1	226	272	513	3	1	90	180
20 to 24 years	—	189	224	326	8	7	48	131
25 to 34 years	2	691	799	1 272	24	5	142	359
35 to 44 years	—	641	590	1 328	12	4	224	463
45 to 54 years	2	395	319	568	5	6	161	343
55 to 64 years	2	305	216	267	4	11	181	226
65 to 74 years	—	354	201	183	4	1	182	181
75 to 84 years	1	231	61	91	1	2	74	103
85 years and over	—	39	13	11	—	—	6	20
3 and 4 years	1	125	160	279	3	1	23	66
16 years and over	8	3 022	2 620	4 435	61	37	1 086	1 956
18 years and over	8	2 936	2 498	4 225	59	36	1 043	1 879
21 years and over	7	2 809	2 391	3 975	56	34	1 006	1 796
60 years and over	3	784	375	414	9	10	358	407
62 years and over	2	729	331	357	6	6	317	365
Median	33.8	34.0	29.3	27.8	30.2	44.3	41.9	35.3
Female	6	2 109	1 917	3 462	34	18	665	1 314
Under 5 years	1	146	187	354	4	—	29	76
5 to 9 years	—	170	165	415	3	—	39	114
10 to 14 years	—	163	154	381	—	—	43	130
15 to 19 years	1	109	142	247	1	1	42	91
20 to 24 years	—	99	122	173	3	4	27	67
25 to 34 years	1	356	403	679	11	3	72	175
35 to 44 years	—	312	310	640	8	—	113	230
45 to 54 years	1	201	163	285	—	4	70	164
55 to 64 years	1	175	115	130	2	5	101	111
65 to 74 years	—	214	117	99	2	—	92	97
75 to 84 years	1	142	29	56	—	1	34	50
85 years and over	—	22	10	3	—	—	3	9
3 and 4 years	—	50	90	136	2	—	11	37
16 years and over	5	1 606	1 377	2 245	27	18	545	970
18 years and over	5	1 561	1 314	2 148	26	17	524	930
21 years and over	4	1 503	1 249	2 025	26	16	507	886
60 years and over	2	471	214	217	4	3	182	201
62 years and over	1	441	191	193	2	1	159	187
Median age	40.5	35.3	29.8	28.0	30.3	46.0	41.9	35.2
Male	5	1 968	1 813	3 445	42	25	668	1 324
Median age	33.5	32.6	28.8	27.5	29.5	40.5	42.1	35.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	11	4 077	3 730	6 907	76	43	1 333	2 638
In households	11	4 055	3 730	6 851	76	43	1 324	2 629
Householder	4	1 560	1 330	2 120	35	20	529	937
Family householder	3	1 159	1 028	1 783	13	13	408	741
Nonfamily householder	1	401	302	337	22	7	121	196
Living alone	1	347	237	232	15	6	99	161
Spouse	2	1 007	831	1 578	10	11	373	659
Child	2	1 287	1 334	2 843	17	9	350	861
Other relatives	3	87	108	113	3	1	33	88
Nonrelatives	—	114	127	197	11	2	39	84
Institutionalized persons	—	4	—	18	—	—	7	9
Other persons in group quarters	—	18	—	38	—	—	2	—
Persons per household	2.75	2.60	2.80	3.23	2.17	2.15	2.50	2.81
Persons per family	3.33	3.05	3.21	3.54	3.31	2.62	2.85	3.17
Persons 65 years and over	1	624	275	285	5	3	262	304
In households	1	616	275	285	5	3	261	300
Householder	1	412	185	170	5	2	159	196
Nonfamily householder	—	179	70	48	3	—	37	67
Living alone	—	175	66	46	3	—	36	65
Spouse	—	180	74	94	—	1	94	89
Other relatives	1	23	11	16	—	—	7	14
Nonrelatives	—	1	5	5	—	—	1	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Other persons in group quarters	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	3	1 159	1 028	1 783	13	13	408	741
With own children under 18 years	1	558	607	1 214	8	3	125	346
Number of own children under 18 years	2	1 099	1 175	2 608	14	6	274	705
Married-couple families	2	1 007	831	1 578	10	11	373	659
With own children under 18 years	1	470	470	1 066	7	2	112	290
Number of own children under 18 years	2	964	942	2 357	12	5	253	613
Female householder, no husband present	1	113	163	159	2	—	23	57
With own children under 18 years	—	67	119	120	1	—	8	40
Number of own children under 18 years	—	104	201	208	2	—	13	60
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	3	1 441	1 284	2 247	34	19	554	1 012
Never married	—	256	291	482	17	6	107	214
Now married, except separated	2	1 033	848	1 602	10	11	379	680
Separated	—	13	13	21	1	—	6	12
Widowed	—	27	12	13	2	1	10	16
Divorced	1	112	120	129	4	1	52	90
Females 15 years and over	5	1 630	1 411	2 312	27	18	554	994
Never married	1	192	254	381	8	7	85	150
Now married, except separated	2	1 039	844	1 612	10	11	382	674
Separated	—	21	24	25	2	—	6	15
Widowed	2	188	93	77	1	—	40	77
Divorced	—	190	196	217	6	—	41	78

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

	Remainder of Ada County—Con							
	Tract 103 10	Tract 103 11 (pt)	Tract 103 12	Tract 103 13	Tract 104 01	Tract 104 02	Tract 105 (pt)	Tract 107
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	63.4	37.3	17.7	60.2	99.0	13.6	1,708.3	—
Square miles	24.5	14.4	6.8	23.2	38.2	5.2	659.6	—
AGE								
All persons	3,477	6,325	5,771	3,327	4,321	4,950	5,664	—
Under 5 years	290	504	516	239	357	487	377	—
5 to 9 years	341	644	514	285	445	605	457	—
10 to 14 years	363	616	466	324	442	586	493	—
15 to 19 years	264	493	399	310	399	664	336	—
20 to 24 years	124	322	412	129	204	23	440	—
25 to 34 years	561	1,065	1,042	388	598	878	1,289	—
35 to 44 years	626	1,016	808	533	714	956	1,133	—
45 to 54 years	403	724	549	494	457	421	573	—
55 to 64 years	246	383	375	283	301	199	291	—
65 to 74 years	155	336	392	178	235	84	191	—
75 to 84 years	84	171	237	95	137	33	65	—
85 years and over	20	51	61	19	32	6	9	—
3 and 4 years	137	211	198	109	160	206	168	—
16 years and over	2,415	4,447	4,195	2,400	2,986	3,167	4,23	—
18 years and over	2,283	4,226	4,023	2,277	2,808	2,960	4,086	—
21 years and over	2,190	3,996	3,799	2,136	2,627	2,756	3,912	—
60 years and over	373	721	878	404	551	208	399	—
62 years and over	319	645	803	366	491	171	347	—
Median	32.1	30.9	30.6	34.7	30.5	26.7	30.7	—
Females	1,704	3,230	2,992	1,662	2,207	2,422	2,260	—
Under 5 years	126	254	240	120	175	218	177	—
5 to 9 years	166	303	233	147	235	268	254	—
10 to 14 years	175	297	240	147	207	291	226	—
15 to 19 years	123	238	221	152	218	189	155	—
20 to 24 years	50	182	220	61	104	134	96	—
25 to 34 years	303	559	538	215	312	483	426	—
35 to 44 years	324	523	407	288	361	481	451	—
45 to 54 years	199	355	286	252	222	190	210	—
55 to 64 years	117	183	196	129	145	103	123	—
65 to 74 years	80	183	217	90	126	42	94	—
75 to 84 years	49	117	154	53	77	19	34	—
85 years and over	12	36	40	8	25	4	4	—
3 and 4 years	56	108	89	57	80	98	77	—
16 years and over	1,216	2,324	2,240	1,212	1,543	1,595	1,550	—
18 years and over	1,142	2,209	2,147	1,153	1,439	1,510	1,488	—
21 years and over	1,03	2,098	2,019	1,082	1,350	1,426	1,429	—
60 years and over	192	414	508	204	287	102	193	—
62 years and over	168	381	468	181	258	88	169	—
Median	32.7	31.4	31.5	34.5	30.5	28.0	30.6	—
Male	1,773	3,095	2,779	1,665	2,114	2,528	3,404	—
Median age	31.6	30.3	29.9	35.0	30.4	24.6	30.7	—
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	3,477	6,325	5,771	3,327	4,321	4,950	5,664	—
In households	3,447	6,311	5,755	3,304	4,312	4,950	5,533	—
Householder	1,124	2,180	2,240	1,068	1,358	1,436	1,480	—
Family householder	973	1,731	1,603	920	1,172	1,273	1,226	—
Nonfamily householder	151	449	637	148	226	163	254	—
Living alone	120	369	517	120	194	123	189	—
Spouse	879	1,482	1,255	844	1,033	1,069	1,093	—
Child	1,304	2,353	1,900	1,220	1,677	2,188	1,705	—
Other relatives	64	117	125	87	105	138	123	—
Nonrelatives	76	179	235	85	99	119	132	—
Institutionalized persons	20	13	15	23	8	—	1,099	—
Other persons in group quarters	10	1	1	—	1	—	32	—
Persons per household	3.07	2.89	2.57	3.09	3.08	3.45	3.06	—
Persons per family	3.31	3.23	3.05	3.34	3.40	3.67	3.33	—
Persons 65 years and over	259	558	690	292	404	123	285	—
In households	259	545	687	277	404	123	251	—
Householder	156	353	471	166	256	73	147	—
Nonfamily householder	53	160	213	42	92	29	42	—
Living alone	52	156	211	38	90	19	41	—
Spouse	73	150	81	87	123	30	82	—
Other relatives	24	28	26	21	21	16	—	—
Nonrelatives	6	15	9	3	4	2	5	—
Institutionalized persons	—	2	3	15	—	—	13	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	973	1,731	1,603	920	1,172	1,273	1,226	—
With own children under 18 years	55	801	888	457	652	889	726	—
Number of own children under 18 years	1,443	2,026	1,648	987	1,436	1,898	1,496	—
Married-couple families	879	1,482	1,255	844	1,033	1,069	1,093	—
With own children under 18 years	487	827	624	422	564	74	628	—
Number of own children under 18 years	1,243	1,744	1,247	927	1,273	1,637	1,347	—
Female householder, no husband present	54	196	274	54	97	154	93	—
With own children under 18 years	33	41	24	27	62	12	73	—
Number of own children under 18 years	54	227	332	46	22	193	124	—
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1,245	2,185	1,996	1,231	1,487	1,627	2,714	—
Ever married	257	449	431	246	304	39	775	—
Ever married except separated	390	1,504	285	845	1,058	1,096	344	—
Separated	12	18	32	—	3	3	80	—
Divorced	5	3	37	19	3	2	42	—
Widowed	77	83	21	68	99	5	473	—
Females 15 years and over	1,237	2,376	2,279	1,248	1,590	1,645	1,593	—
Ever married	175	388	389	246	297	28	27	—
Ever married except separated	392	513	1,287	846	1,053	1,099	29	—
Separated	2	2	45	15	8	2	7	—
Divorced	83	93	226	82	17	57	14	—
Widowed	75	261	332	67	12	19	14	—

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County		Boise City city, Ada County
		Total	Boise City city	
AGE				
All persons	198 888	198 888	121 262	4 834
Under 5 years	15 173	15 173	8 930	308
5 to 9 years	16 585	16 585	9 074	241
10 to 14 years	15 706	15 706	8 267	181
15 to 19 years	13 949	13 949	8 018	697
20 to 24 years	13 635	13 635	9 628	1 126
25 to 34 years	34 813	34 813	22 177	944
35 to 44 years	33 784	33 784	20 056	502
45 to 54 years	20 157	20 157	11 623	251
55 to 64 years	13 824	13 824	8 657	209
65 to 74 years	12 264	12 264	8 245	214
75 to 84 years	6 944	6 944	4 975	131
85 years and over	2 054	2 054	1 612	30
3 and 4 years	6 235	6 235	3 576	111
16 years and over	148 512	148 512	93 477	4 061
18 years and over	142 974	142 974	90 488	3 995
21 years and over	134 708	134 708	85 046	3 097
60 years and over	27 896	27 896	19 096	482
62 years and over	25 227	25 227	17 407	442
Median	32.2	32.2	32.6	24.0
Female	101 285	101 285	62 784	2 446
Under 5 years	7 363	7 363	4 368	160
5 to 9 years	8 117	8 117	4 455	128
10 to 14 years	7 703	7 703	4 016	91
15 to 19 years	6 992	6 992	4 102	371
20 to 24 years	6 909	6 909	4 946	564
25 to 34 years	17 648	17 648	11 244	412
35 to 44 years	16 808	16 808	10 012	230
45 to 54 years	10 051	10 051	5 932	138
55 to 64 years	7 137	7 137	4 618	118
65 to 74 years	6 838	6 838	4 747	126
75 to 84 years	4 263	4 263	3 143	82
85 years and over	1 456	1 456	1 201	26
3 and 4 years	3 017	3 017	1 738	52
16 years and over	76 669	76 669	49 200	2 048
18 years and over	73 955	73 955	47 720	2 019
21 years and over	69 657	69 657	44 796	1 531
60 years and over	16 026	16 026	11 416	290
62 years and over	14 645	14 645	10 503	271
Median	32.8	32.8	33.5	23.7
Male	97 603	97 603	58 478	2 388
Median age	31.5	31.5	31.6	24.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	198 888	198 888	121 262	4 834
In households	195 020	195 020	118 816	4 226
Householder	75 440	75 440	49 404	1 942
Family householder	52 875	52 875	31 921	991
Nonfamily householder	22 565	22 565	17 483	951
Living alone	17 814	17 814	13 753	622
Spouse	43 875	43 875	25 775	700
Child	62 693	62 693	34 674	923
Other relatives	4 523	4 523	2 716	105
Nonrelatives	8 489	8 489	6 247	556
Institutionalized persons	2 750	2 750	1 437	-
Other persons in group quarters	1 118	1 118	1 009	608
Persons per household	2.59	2.59	2.41	2.19
Persons per family	3.11	3.11	2.99	2.76
Persons 65 years and over	21 262	21 262	14 832	375
In households	19 951	19 951	13 768	375
Householder	13 525	13 525	9 566	278
Nonfamily householder	6 035	6 035	4 595	156
Living alone	5 870	5 870	4 479	150
Spouse	5 404	5 404	3 585	81
Other relatives	819	819	490	12
Nonrelatives	203	203	127	4
Institutionalized persons	1 279	1 279	1 042	-
Other persons in group quarters	32	32	22	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	52 875	52 875	31 921	991
With own children under 18 years	27 404	27 404	15 715	481
Number of own children under 18 years	53 162	53 162	29 163	797
Married-couple families	43 989	43 989	25 848	702
With own children under 18 years	21 636	21 636	11 829	299
Number of own children under 18 years	43 977	43 977	23 117	512
Female householder, no husband present	6 863	6 863	4 769	212
With own children under 18 years	4 632	4 632	3 180	141
Number of own children under 18 years	7 488	7 488	5 042	225
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	73 322	73 322	45 046	2 037
Never married	18 511	18 511	12 208	1 069
Now married, except separated	45 403	45 403	26 651	731
Separated	952	952	615	32
Widowed	1 162	1 162	775	26
Divorced	7 294	7 294	4 797	179
Females 15 years and over	78 102	78 102	49 945	2 067
Never married	14 713	14 713	10 180	850
Now married, except separated	45 160	45 160	26 608	733
Separated	1 218	1 218	818	38
Widowed	7 082	7 082	5 226	148
Divorced	9 929	9 929	7 113	298

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County	
		Total	Boise City city
AGE			
All persons	958	958	730
Under 5 years	103	103	86
5 to 9 years	106	106	72
10 to 14 years	94	94	58
15 to 19 years	86	86	71
20 to 24 years	104	104	90
25 to 34 years	211	211	171
35 to 44 years	139	139	94
45 to 54 years	41	41	28
55 to 64 years	46	46	35
65 to 74 years	11	11	9
75 to 84 years	12	12	11
85 years and over	5	5	5
3 and 4 years	41	41	33
16 years and over	643	643	505
18 years and over	612	612	482
21 years and over	547	547	423
60 years and over	47	47	42
62 years and over	38	38	34
Median	24.4	24.4	24.3
Female	369	369	285
Under 5 years	46	46	37
5 to 9 years	52	52	32
10 to 14 years	42	42	25
15 to 19 years	41	41	36
20 to 24 years	37	37	31
25 to 34 years	68	68	60
35 to 44 years	39	39	28
45 to 54 years	14	14	8
55 to 64 years	15	15	14
55 to 74 years	5	5	4
75 to 84 years	7	7	7
15 years and over	3	3	3
1 and 4 years	22	22	17
6 years and over	225	225	187
8 years and over	207	207	174
10 years and over	178	178	146
12 years and over	24	24	22
Aedian	20.3	20.3	21.9
Male	589	589	445
Median age	26.5	26.5	25.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	958	958	730
households	915	915	710
Householder	340	340	270
Family householder	212	212	158
Nonfamily householder	128	128	112
Living alone	89	89	80
Spouse	98	98	75
Child	340	340	243
Other relatives	43	43	37
Nonrelatives	94	94	85
Institutionalized persons	25	25	3
or persons in group quarters	18	18	17
Persons per household	2.56	2.56	2.43
Persons per family	3.21	3.21	3.12
Persons 65 years and over	28	28	25
households	24	24	23
Householder	21	21	20
Nonfamily householder	10	10	9
Living alone	9	9	9
Spouse	3	3	3
Other relatives	-	-	-
Nonrelatives	-	-	-
Institutionalized persons	4	4	2
or persons in group quarters	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	212	212	158
with own children under 18 years	138	138	95
Number of own children under 18 years	303	303	213
Married-couple families	156	156	111
with own children under 18 years	100	100	66
Number of own children under 18 years	184	184	120
Female householder, no husband present	33	33	30
with own children under 18 years	22	22	19
Number of own children under 18 years	94	94	76
TOTAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	426	426	323
Married	160	160	130
Married, except separated	196	196	140
Separated	10	10	9
Divorced	6	6	4
Widowed	54	54	40
Females 15 years and over	229	229	191
Married	95	95	83
Married, except separated	83	83	62
Separated	11	11	10
Divorced	15	15	14
Widowed	25	25	22

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County	
		Total	Boise City city
AGE			
All persons	1 382	1 382	808
Under 5 years	103	103	70
5 to 9 years	136	136	85
10 to 14 years	124	124	79
15 to 19 years	120	120	62
20 to 24 years	144	144	92
25 to 34 years	312	312	177
35 to 44 years	216	216	115
45 to 54 years	129	129	72
55 to 64 years	49	49	26
65 to 74 years	32	32	19
75 to 84 years	12	12	7
85 years and over	5	5	4
3 and 4 years	34	34	26
16 years and over	992	992	561
18 years and over	949	949	541
21 years and over	862	862	491
60 years and over	70	70	38
62 years and over	60	60	33
Median	26.7	26.7	25.7
Female	644	644	415
Under 5 years	50	50	36
5 to 9 years	66	66	40
10 to 14 years	59	59	40
15 to 19 years	46	46	24
20 to 24 years	72	72	52
25 to 34 years	145	145	96
35 to 44 years	97	97	55
45 to 54 years	60	60	42
55 to 64 years	24	24	12
65 to 74 years	15	15	11
75 to 84 years	7	7	5
85 years and over	3	3	2
3 and 4 years	16	16	12
16 years and over	459	459	295
18 years and over	440	440	287
21 years and over	403	403	263
60 years and over	38	38	23
62 years and over	32	32	20
Median	26.9	26.9	26.3
Male	738	738	393
Median age	26.6	26.6	25.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	1 382	1 382	808
In households	1 263	1 263	781
Householder	423	423	265
Family householder	304	304	173
Nonfamily householder	119	119	92
Living alone	93	93	70
Spouse	225	225	129
Child	481	481	300
Other relatives	39	39	24
Nonrelatives	95	95	63
Institutionalized persons	105	105	14
Other persons in group quarters	14	14	13
Persons per household	2.91	2.91	2.80
Persons per family	3.43	3.43	3.49
Persons 65 years and over	49	49	30
In households	40	40	22
Householder	29	29	17
Nonfamily householder	12	12	8
Living alone	12	12	8
Spouse	7	7	3
Other relatives	2	2	1
Nonrelatives	2	2	1
Institutionalized persons	8	8	7
Other persons in group quarters	1	1	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	304	304	173
With own children under 18 years	195	195	118
Number of own children under 18 years	397	397	248
Morried-couple families	230	230	118
With own children under 18 years	140	140	76
Number of own children under 18 years	273	273	155
Female householder, no husband present	67	67	49
With own children under 18 years	51	51	39
Number of own children under 18 years	104	104	81
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	550	550 ^f	275
Never married	191	191	106
Now married, except separated	253	253	123
Separated	18	18	6
Widowed	10	10	3
Divorced	78	78	37
Females 15 years and over	469	469	299
Never married	119	119	78
Now married, except separated	235	235	135
Separated	11	11	9
Widowed	23	23	17
Divorced	81	81	60

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County	
		Total	Boise City city
AGE			
All persons	2 887	2 887	1 974
Under 5 years	274	274	183
5 to 9 years	310	310	182
10 to 14 years	227	227	141
15 to 19 years	290	290	196
20 to 24 years	279	279	226
25 to 34 years	625	625	474
35 to 44 years	459	459	294
45 to 54 years	206	206	123
55 to 64 years	135	135	92
65 to 74 years	54	54	43
75 to 84 years	22	22	15
85 years and over	6	6	5
3 and 4 years	113	113	72
16 years and over	2 016	2 016	1 434
18 years and over	1 921	1 921	1 377
21 years and over	1 724	1 724	1 225
60 years and over	132	132	102
62 years and over	108	108	84
Median	26.2	26.2	26.5
Female	1 476	1 476	986
Under 5 years	133	133	86
5 to 9 years	163	163	93
10 to 14 years	121	121	77
15 to 19 years	129	129	84
20 to 24 years	119	119	97
25 to 34 years	320	320	235
35 to 44 years	247	247	150
45 to 54 years	118	118	71
55 to 64 years	82	82	60
55 to 74 years	29	29	23
75 to 84 years	11	11	7
35 years and over	4	4	3
3 and 4 years	62	62	39
16 years and over	1 032	1 032	718
18 years and over	986	986	691
21 years and over	895	895	620
50 years and over	77	77	62
62 years and over	63	63	50
Median	27.5	27.5	27.3
Male	1 411	1 411	988
Median age	24.7	24.7	25.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	2 887	2 887	1 974
Households	2 793	2 793	1 897
Householder	807	807	601
Family householder	546	546	375
Nonfamily householder	261	261	226
Living alone	196	196	168
Spouse	604	604	385
Child	1 069	1 069	671
Other relatives	159	159	113
Nonrelatives	154	154	127
Institutionalized persons	18	18	1
Per persons in group quarters	76	76	76
Income per household	2.85	2.89	2.72
Income per family	3.55	3.55	3.48
Persons 65 years and over	82	82	63
Households	80	80	63
Householder	45	45	38
Nonfamily householder	14	14	13
Living alone	13	13	12
Spouse	14	14	10
Other relatives	21	21	15
Nonrelatives	-	-	-
Institutionalized persons	2	2	-
Per persons in group quarters	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	546	546	375
Own children under 18 years	355	355	238
Number of own children under 18 years	906	906	560
Married-couple families	438	438	295
Own children under 18 years	292	292	192
Number of own children under 18 years	772	772	467
Female householder, no husband present	67	67	50
Own children under 18 years	41	41	30
Number of own children under 18 years	98	98	68
RELITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	1 017	1 017	738
Married	466	466	364
Married, except separated	477	477	324
Separated	14	14	12
Divorced	5	5	5
Widowed	55	55	33
Females 15 years and over	1 059	1 059	730
Married	270	270	201
Married, except separated	645	645	419
Separated	12	12	7
Divorced	56	56	43
Widowed	76	76	60

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County	
		Total	Boise City city
AGE			
All persons	5 556	5 556	3 423
Under 5 years	626	626	374
5 to 9 years	592	592	338
10 to 14 years	503	503	283
15 to 19 years	515	515	338
20 to 24 years	567	567	384
25 to 34 years	1 163	1 163	728
35 to 44 years	771	771	456
45 to 54 years	332	332	194
55 to 64 years	216	216	140
65 to 74 years	167	167	115
75 to 84 years	76	76	50
85 years and over	28	28	23
3 and 4 years	242	242	136
16 years and over	3 741	3 741	2 371
18 years and over	3 559	3 559	2 256
21 years and over	3 210	3 210	2 014
60 years and over	360	360	248
62 years and over	319	319	218
Median	24.8	24.8	24.9
Female	2 709	2 709	1 738
Under 5 years	307	307	192
5 to 9 years	290	290	162
10 to 14 years	257	257	145
15 to 19 years	272	272	182
20 to 24 years	267	267	195
25 to 34 years	529	529	347
35 to 44 years	354	354	215
45 to 54 years	153	153	101
55 to 64 years	111	111	74
65 to 74 years	95	95	67
75 to 84 years	56	56	41
85 years and over	18	18	17
3 and 4 years	118	118	70
16 years and over	1 812	1 812	1 214
18 years and over	1 713	1 713	1 012
21 years and over	1 526	1 526	1 017
60 years and over	212	212	155
62 years and over	191	191	139
Median	24.0	24.0	24.8
Male	2 847	2 847	1 685
Median age	25.2	25.2	25.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	5 556	5 556	3 423
In households	5 257	5 257	3 311
Householder	1 654	1 654	1 137
Family householder	1 162	1 162	723
Nonfamily householder	492	492	414
Living alone	327	327	287
Spouse	921	921	555
Child	2 094	2 094	1 230
Other relatives	225	225	130
Nonrelatives	363	363	259
Institutionalized persons	193	193	23
Other persons in group quarters	106	106	89
Persons per household	2.82	2.82	2.57
Persons per family	3.33	3.33	3.15
Persons 65 years and over	271	271	188
In households	255	255	175
Householder	179	179	129
Nonfamily householder	82	82	71
Living alone	78	78	69
Spouse	57	57	31
Child	15	15	12
Other relatives	4	4	3
Nonrelatives	14	14	11
Institutionalized persons	2	2	2
Other persons in group quarters			
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	1 162	1 162	723
With own children under 18 years	712	712	435
Number of own children under 18 years	1 835	1 835	1 084
Married-couple families	886	886	523
With own children under 18 years	535	535	308
Number of own children under 18 years	1 374	1 374	768
Female householder, no husband present	204	204	146
With own children under 18 years	141	141	101
Number of own children under 18 years	382	382	262
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	1 980	1 980	1 189
Never married	733	733	473
Now married, except separated	992	992	565
Separated	40	40	20
Widowed	17	17	10
Divorced	198	198	121
Females 15 years and over	1 855	1 855	1 239
Never married	532	532	386
Now married, except separated	956	956	566
Separated	28	28	17
Widowed	119	119	98
Divorced	220	220	172

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County	
		Total	Boise City city
AGE			
All persons	195 120	195 120	118 864
Under 5 years	14 720	14 720	8 648
5 to 9 years	16 195	16 195	8 849
10 to 14 years	15 380	15 380	8 082
15 to 19 years	13 606	13 606	7 790
20 to 24 years	13 293	13 293	9 384
25 to 34 years	34 058	34 058	21 672
35 to 44 years	33 284	33 284	19 763
45 to 54 years	19 915	19 915	11 477
55 to 64 years	13 647	13 647	8 535
65 to 74 years	12 116	12 116	8 141
75 to 84 years	6 879	6 879	4 933
85 years and over	2 027	2 027	1 590
3 and 4 years	6 057	6 057	3 480
5 to 9 years	145 984	145 984	91 818
10 to 14 years	140 577	140 577	88 914
15 to 19 years	132 512	132 512	83 613
20 to 24 years	27 584	27 584	18 872
25 to 34 years	24 950	24 950	17 212
Median	32.3	32.3	32.7
Female	99 394	99 394	61 544
Under 5 years	7 136	7 136	4 218
5 to 9 years	7 922	7 922	4 346
10 to 14 years	7 531	7 531	3 918
15 to 19 years	6 815	6 815	3 985
20 to 24 years	6 742	6 742	4 822
25 to 34 years	17 289	17 289	10 997
35 to 44 years	16 570	16 570	9 868
45 to 54 years	9 939	9 939	5 858
55 to 64 years	7 044	7 044	4 552
65 to 74 years	6 754	6 754	4 688
75 to 84 years	4 213	4 213	3 107
85 years and over	1 439	1 439	1 185
3 and 4 years	2 932	2 932	1 690
5 to 9 years	75 405	75 405	48 337
10 to 14 years	72 757	72 757	46 900
15 to 19 years	68 567	68 567	44 053
20 to 24 years	15 839	15 839	11 277
25 to 34 years	14 477	14 477	10 380
Median	33.0	33.0	33.7
Male	95 726	95 726	57 320
Median age	31.6	31.6	31.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	195 120	195 120	118 864
Households	191 405	191 405	116 474
Householder	74 272	74 272	48 591
Family householder	52 075	52 075	31 418
Nonfamily householder	22 197	22 197	17 173
Living alone	17 551	17 551	13 521
Spouse	43 233	43 233	25 378
Child	61 246	61 246	33 796
Other relatives	4 393	4 393	2 628
Nonrelatives	8 261	8 261	6 081
Institutionalized persons	2 639	2 639	1 418
Other persons in group quarters	1 076	1 076	972
Persons per household	2.59	2.59	2.41
Persons per family	3.11	3.11	2.99
Pearsons 65 years and over	21 022	21 022	14 664
Households	19 725	19 725	13 612
Householder	13 363	13 363	9 449
Nonfamily householder	5 960	5 960	4 531
Living alone	5 799	5 799	4 417
Spouse	5 355	5 355	3 558
Other relatives	808	808	481
Nonrelatives	199	199	124
Institutionalized persons	1 267	1 267	1 032
Other persons in group quarters	30	30	20
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	52 075	52 075	31 418
With own children under 18 years	26 941	26 941	15 431
Number of own children under 18 years	51 892	51 892	28 399
Married-couple families	43 366	43 366	25 471
With own children under 18 years	21 282	21 282	11 619
Number of own children under 18 years	43 024	43 024	22 569
Female householder, no husband present	6 725	6 725	4 672
With own children under 18 years	4 539	4 539	3 115
Number of own children under 18 years	7 218	7 218	4 858
ARMED STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	72 020	72 020	44 223
Ever married	18 044	18 044	11 887
Ever married except separated	44 728	44 728	26 246
Separated	928	928	602
Divorced	1 150	1 150	767
Widowed	7 170	7 170	4 721
Females 15 years and over	76 805	76 805	49 062
Ever married	14 360	14 360	9 926
Ever married except separated	44 495	44 495	26 204
Separated	1 199	1 199	805
Divorced	6 979	6 979	5 139
Widowed	9 772	9 772	6 988

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

RACE	Ada County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ada County									
	Boise City, ID MSA	Total	Boise City, city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8,01	Tract 8,03	Tract 11	Tract 12,01	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 22,01
RACE													
All persons	205 775	205 775	125 738	6 748	8 016	4 884	6 419	5 636	3 708	5 648	993	5 591	5 455
White	198 888	198 888	121 282	6 576	7 842	4 699	6 231	5 381	3 482	5 652	960	14	21
Black	958	958	730	22	27	49	44	39	12	21	7	7	21
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1 382	1 354	808	23	30	48	47	42	13	53	29	7	-
American Indian	1 354	1 354	789	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eskimo	17	17	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aleut	11	11	10	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Asian, Pacific Islander	2 887	2 887	1 974	83	78	50	63	114	77	50	16	125	73
Asian	2 646	2 646	1 810	74	73	39	62	106	73	45	15	116	63
Pacific Islander	476	476	341	11	15	12	30	6	5	1	25	8	19
Chinese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Filipino	271	271	180	8	11	4	1	1	2	1	1	22	8
Japanese	645	645	434	25	24	10	24	22	14	1	9	24	12
Asian Indian	150	150	130	10	4	3	13	19	-	-	-	5	-
Korean	344	344	221	13	10	-	13	11	9	1	3	16	11
Vietnamese	375	375	217	2	4	8	7	12	10	6	7	7	10
Cambodian	-	-	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Hmong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao	-	-	162	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-
Thai	49	49	37	2	3	1	1	5	2	2	2	6	2
Other Asian	164	164	104	3	2	1	1	1	5	5	1	4	1
Pacific Islander	241	241	164	9	5	1	1	8	4	5	1	3	10
Polynesian	122	122	78	3	1	3	1	5	3	1	3	2	4
Samoan	54	54	36	1	2	4	1	1	1	4	1	2	4
Guamanian	-	-	21	21	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander	44	44	39	5	5	4	34	60	38	97	11	64	3
Other race	1 660	1 660	964	44	37	58	-	-	-	-	-	13	28
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	205 775	205 775	125 738	6 748	8 016	4 884	6 419	5 636	3 695	3 708	5 648	993	5 591
Hispanic origin (of any race)	5 556	5 556	3 423	181	186	206	128	143	129	86	106	26	130
Mexican	3 346	3 346	2 032	86	86	140	65	80	78	112	107	11	67
Puerto Rican	129	129	99	2	2	-	11	2	3	1	6	1	2
Cuban	41	41	30	6	2	2	53	60	47	53	44	-	-
Other Hispanic	2 040	2 040	1 242	87	88	87	1	1	1	1	45	14	60
Not of Hispanic origin	200 219	200 219	122 315	6 567	7 890	4 678	6 291	5 493	4 681	3 528	3 622	5 491	967
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	205 775	205 775	125 738	6 748	8 016	4 884	6 419	5 636	3 695	3 708	5 648	993	5 591
Hispanic origin	198 888	198 888	121 282	6 576	7 842	4 699	6 231	5 381	3 482	5 652	960	5 455	5 455
Non-Hispanic origin	3 768	3 768	2 398	137	144	144	93	81	63	78	92	14	101
Black	195 120	195 120	118 884	6 439	7 698	4 555	6 138	5 300	4 556	3 419	5 317	946	5 354
Hispanic origin	958	958	730	22	27	28	44	39	30	12	9	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin	34	34	27	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	924	924	703	22	25	44	37	30	12	9	21	7	14
Hispanic origin	1 382	1 382	808	23	32	49	47	42	13	54	21	7	21
Non-Hispanic origin	135	135	65	3	1	4	3	2	8	1	-	-	-
Cuban	1 247	1 247	743	20	31	45	44	42	11	46	21	7	20
Other Hispanic	2 887	2 887	1 974	83	78	77	50	63	114	50	125	12	73
Not of Hispanic origin	58	58	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Asian, Pacific Islander	2 829	2 829	1 933	83	50	63	114	44	77	49	125	11	73
Other race	1 660	1 660	944	44	37	58	60	34	60	38	124	13	28
Hispanic origin	1 561	1 561	892	41	34	55	33	32	60	95	84	11	26
Non-Hispanic origin	99	99	72	3	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-

Table 8 Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

RACE	Boise City, Ada County													
	Tract 23 02	Tract 23 11	Tract 24 01	Tract 24 10	Tract 24 11	Tract 101	Tract 102 02	Tract 103 11	Tract 105	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5
Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ada County—Con.														
RACE														
All persons	\$ 557	\$ 799	\$ 815	\$ 623	1 412	7 261	6 458	\$ 701	2 933	2 755	6 258	4 884	6 041	
White	5 412	5 518	6 963	4 661	4 447	1 388	7 139	6 306	6 093	7 453	4 659	5 870	5 870	
Black	12	40	49	24	11	13	32	10	30	21	27	37	37	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	23	40	50	22	22	32	13	33	43	19	30	49	53	
Eskimo	22	40	45	22	32	32	33	33	43	19	28	48	52	
Aleut	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	84	121	180	1	98	98	59	60	57	36	81	55	
Asian	24	114	174	85	98	98	99	55	55	54	31	72	51	
Chinese	15	6	16	8	12	28	3	10	9	3	6	11	12	
Filipino	11	19	45	28	11	4	14	18	19	9	23	22	19	
Korean	—	9	26	30	16	10	1	8	8	15	7	10	4	
Vietnamese	17	22	14	20	1	10	9	5	5	5	2	10	10	
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hmong	—	1	10	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	—	—	
Lao	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	
Thai	—	7	2	2	2	4	4	—	—	—	2	3	1	
Other Asian	13	7	22	4	—	—	—	6	—	—	3	2	1	
Pacific Islander	9	6	6	6	—	4	5	3	3	5	5	11	4	
Hawaiian	—	1	1	3	—	3	2	3	—	1	3	3	3	
Samoaan	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	4	—	
Guamaman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	
Other Pacific Islander	26	80	59	17	35	2	25	49	142	26	44	36	58	
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	\$ 557	\$ 799	\$ 815	\$ 623	1 412	7 261	6 458	\$ 701	2 933	2 755	6 258	4 884	6 041	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	162	162	192	80	108	149	110	311	136	168	173	206	169	
Mexican	90	98	102	42	75	5	84	58	254	72	79	140	116	
Puerto Rican	3	10	—	2	1	—	2	—	4	2	—	—	5	
Cuban	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	4	—	6	2	—	—	
Other Hispanic	68	54	87	34	32	9	63	51	49	60	81	77	53	
Not of Hispanic origin	5 395	5 637	9 109	6 735	4 515	1 398	7 112	6 348	5 470	2 197	6 090	7 447	5 872	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	\$ 557	\$ 799	\$ 815	\$ 623	1 412	7 261	6 458	\$ 701	2 933	2 755	6 258	4 884	6 041	
White	5 412	5 518	6 963	4 661	4 447	1 388	7 139	6 306	5 437	7 453	4 659	5 870	5 870	
Hispanic origin	133	88	125	56	65	12	117	58	152	104	124	130	130	
Not of Hispanic origin	5 219	5 430	8 638	6 605	4 382	1 376	7 022	6 248	5 285	2 651	5 969	7 321	4 555	
Black	12	40	49	24	11	—	6	10	30	73	21	27	37	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	3	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	12	40	49	18	11	—	6	10	29	70	21	27	37	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	23	40	50	22	32	32	32	33	32	33	115	49	53	
Hispanic origin	3	1	10	1	6	1	4	5	16	4	3	1	6	
Not of Hispanic origin	20	39	40	21	26	12	28	28	39	39	29	45	47	
Asian	84	121	180	91	98	9	59	60	57	74	50	55	55	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	2	2	—	4	—	—	7	—	7	7	
Not of Hispanic origin	84	121	177	91	96	9	55	60	54	67	50	48	48	
Other race	26	80	59	17	35	2	25	49	142	26	44	36	58	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	139	25	33	3	3	
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area											Baile City, Ada County—Con.						
RACE	Tract 6	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8(1) (pt.)	Tract 8.02	Tract 8.03 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12(0) (pt.)	Tract 12.02	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17			
All persons																	
White	5 720	5 846	5 437	5 159	4 209	5 252	5 394	5 199	1	3 708	5 083	3 980	3 981	3 859	4 320		
Black	5 547	5 674	5 202	5 002	4 063	4 834	5 199	5 99	1	3 651	4 865	4 720	3 503	3 35	4 085	4 34	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	35	42	39	29	30	69	72	71	1	21	42	42	16	17	27	46	
American Indian	36	46	38	14	13	13	13	71	1	21	42	42	16	14	27	44	
Eskimo	34	46	36	13	13	13	13	70	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	
Aleut	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian	65	54	100	66	69	177	53	177	1	16	105	81	40	35	40	94	
Chinese	58	53	92	62	65	169	50	50	1	15	89	78	40	35	35	81	
Philippines	8	7	26	6	6	30	11	11	1	15	28	18	8	8	8	7	
Japanese	18	20	7	2	2	18	11	11	1	13	14	9	22	10	10	13	
Asian Indian	2	13	13	9	9	19	11	11	1	13	14	3	7	3	3	4	
Vietnamese	6	9	8	8	10	18	18	18	4	10	16	9	8	2	7	3	
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	1	5	
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lao	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Asian	5	5	5	8	8	4	4	4	1	14	16	3	2	7	7	6	
Pacific Islander	7	1	1	5	5	3	3	3	1	1	10	1	1	1	5	13	
Hawaiian	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	
Samoan	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	—	11	6	2	2	—	—	7	
Other race	37	30	58	48	48	34	35	110	1	37	53	18	18	20	20	61	
HISPANIC ORIGIN																	
All persons	5 720	5 846	5 437	5 159	4 209	5 252	5 394	166	1	3 708	5 083	4 890	3 599	3 981	4 320		
Hispanic origin (of any race)	191	113	139	124	117	245	167	107	—	86	124	166	75	81	135		
Mexican	103	57	79	71	71	192	192	107	—	41	67	110	27	58	80		
Puerto Rican	2	11	2	3	3	1	6	9	—	1	—	10	2	1	3		
Cuban	3	2	1	5	1	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
Other Hispanic	83	43	57	45	42	44	48	44	2	44	44	46	46	22	22	50	
Not of Hispanic origin	5 529	5 733	5 298	5 035	4 092	5 007	5 228	1	3 622	4 959	4 724	3 524	3 524	3 900	4 185	4 185	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN																	
All persons	5 720	5 846	5 437	5 159	4 209	5 252	5 394	5 199	1	3 708	5 083	4 890	3 599	3 981	4 320		
White	5 547	5 674	5 202	5 002	4 063	4 834	5 199	119	—	3 651	4 865	4 720	3 503	3 35	4 085	4 34	
Black	145	80	79	74	88	128	119	—	—	4781	4 781	4 607	3 447	3 447	4 000	4 000	
Hispanic origin	5 402	5 594	5 123	4 928	4 706	5 080	5 080	1	3 573	3 573	3 573	3 573	3 573	3 447	3 447	3 35	
Nat. of Hispanic origin	35	42	39	29	30	59	59	36	—	39	39	39	20	20	20	34	
Hispanic origin	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	—	3	3	1	
Nat. of Hispanic origin	32	42	37	29	30	58	58	—	9	25	25	25	27	35	35	33	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	36	46	38	14	13	72	71	71	—	21	42	42	16	17	27	46	
Hispanic origin	7	3	—	3	2	6	8	8	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	29	43	38	11	11	66	63	63	—	21	42	42	15	15	25	46	
Asian or Pacific Islander	65	54	100	66	69	177	53	53	—	16	105	81	41	40	40	94	
Hispanic origin	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	
Nat. of Hispanic origin	64	54	100	66	69	175	44	44	—	16	105	81	39	39	39	94	
Other race	37	30	58	48	34	110	35	35	—	—	—	—	52	52	52	69	
Hispanic origin	35	30	58	47	27	108	108	108	—	11	31	31	31	12	12	16	
Not of Hispanic origin	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	6	49	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Bonneville County, Idaho

RACE	All persons	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt)	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt)	Tract 22 01 (pt)	Tract 23 02 (pt)	Tract 23 11 (pt)	Tract 24 01 (pt)	Tract 24 10 (pt)	Tract 24 11 (pt)	Tract 101 (pt)
White	5 644	3 682	164	22	5 546	2 069	2 394	6 739	4 580	4 500	79	78
Black	5 405	3 502	156	22	5 403	1 985	2 289	6 592	4 408	4 408	11	11
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	19	21	24	-	12	6	12	24	21	21	32	-
Eskimo	15	29	23	-	21	6	5	-	-	-	-	-
Aleut	-	-	1	-	20	6	4	-	-	-	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian	62	125	115	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anon	50	116	102	5	-	84	60	73	87	98	98	-
Chinese	4	25	10	24	24	71	59	72	81	98	98	-
Filipino	2	22	5	1	1	24	1	19	13	28	28	-
Japanese	9	24	6	1	15	15	3	9	13	8	8	-
Asian Indian	6	4	4	4	11	10	10	11	3	-	-	-
Korean	5	16	8	4	-	-	-	9	8	10	10	-
Vietnamese	-	7	15	-	-	-	-	9	17	14	20	-
Cambodian	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hmong	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao	2	10	45	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-
Other Asian	4	18	6	4	-	-	-	1	4	2	2	-
Pacific Islander	12	9	13	1	-	-	-	2	5	4	4	-
Hawaiian	1	3	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	6	-
Samoan	10	6	4	1	-	-	-	9	1	1	2	-
Guamanian	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	3	3	-	-
Other Pacific Islander	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other race	33	64	21	2	-	-	-	26	12	15	15	31
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	5 644	3 682	164	22	5 546	2 069	2 394	6 739	4 580	4 500	79	78
Hispanic origin (of any race)	84	157	118	1	161	48	46	76	104	104	104	2
Mexican	53	106	84	-	89	18	18	38	71	71	71	1
Puerto Rican	1	6	2	-	-	3	8	-	2	2	2	-
Cuban	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Hispanic	30	45	32	1	-	68	22	28	34	32	32	1
Not of Hispanic origin	4 140	5 487	3 564	163	22	5 385	2 021	2 348	6 663	4 476	4 476	77
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	5 644	3 682	164	22	5 546	2 069	2 394	6 739	4 580	4 500	79	78
White	4 095	3 502	156	22	5 403	1 985	2 289	6 592	4 408	4 408	11	11
Hispanic origin	53	92	94	-	133	38	32	54	65	65	1	1
Not of Hispanic origin	4 042	5 313	3 408	156	5 270	1 947	2 257	6 538	4 343	4 343	77	77
Black	19	21	20	-	12	6	12	-	-	-	-	-
Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not all Hispanic, Eskimo, or Aleut	19	21	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	15	29	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin	15	28	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guamanian	62	125	115	6	-	-	-	6	5	20	26	-
Cambodian	3	115	115	1	-	-	-	19	6	73	98	-
Hmong	59	125	111	5	-	-	-	60	60	73	87	-
Lao	33	21	21	2	-	-	-	64	64	72	87	-
Other Asian	28	19	19	2	-	-	-	64	64	12	96	-
Not of Hispanic origin	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	10	10	13	15	-
Other race	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	-
Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Boise City, Ada County—Con.			Remainder of Ada County								
RACE	All persons	Tract 102-02 (pt.)	Tract 103-11 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8-01 (pt.)	Tract 8-03 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12-01 (pt.)
White	10	133	107	490	396	573	199	601	569	3 694	3 481	—	—
Black	—	131	—	483	389	557	179	—	—	12	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	2	4	2	1	4	4	—	54	53	—	—
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	2	4	9	14	8	50	45	—	—
Asian	—	—	7	7	2	4	9	14	8	—	—	—	—
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino	—	—	2	2	2	4	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
Japanese	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—
Korean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	4	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Lotofan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hib	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	2	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	4	97	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	10	133	117	490	396	573	199	601	569	3 694	3 481	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	6	6	13	13	15	4	12	12	167	112	—	—
Mexican	—	5	3	7	2	8	1	7	7	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rican	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	53	—
Other Hispanic	—	—	2	6	11	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	10	127	111	477	383	558	195	569	569	3 527	—	—	—
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	10	133	117	490	396	573	199	601	569	3 694	3 481	—	—
White	10	131	107	483	389	557	179	589	589	12	8	63	—
Hispanic origin	—	5	13	12	12	13	2	8	8	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	10	126	106	470	377	544	177	581	581	3 418	3 418	—	—
Black	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	46	—
Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	—
Filipino	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	—
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Remainder of Ada County—Con

RACE	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 01 (pt.)	Tract 22 02	Tract 23 02 (pt.)	Tract 23 10	Tract 23 11 (pt.)	Tract 24 01 (pt.)	Tract 24 10 (pt.)	Tract 24 11 (pt.)	Tract 24 12 (pt.)
RACE											
White	4	829	5 569	7 781	11	4 077	3 730	6 907	76	43	1 333
Black	4	804	5 433	7 593	9	3 971	3 533	6 674	69	39	1 310
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	14	17	8	34	37	—	—	—	13
American Indian	—	—	7	21	2	21	34	45	1	1	13
Eskimo	—	—	7	21	35	21	34	41	1	1	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	34	21	34	41	1	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian	—	—	6	73	103	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	3	63	88	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian	—	—	1	19	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese	—	—	1	19	21	17	10	107	4	9	9
Japanese	—	—	1	8	21	17	10	102	4	9	9
Filipino	—	—	1	12	26	—	—	11	11	3	3
Asian Indian	—	—	1	12	26	—	—	11	11	4	4
Korean	—	—	1	11	10	10	1	18	8	20	—
Vietnamese	—	—	10	3	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	3	10	15	5	7	17	5	5	—
Hawaiian	—	—	1	3	13	—	—	5	5	5	—
Samoa	—	—	2	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gambian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	11	28	33	—	33	68	44	4	1
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	4	829	5 569	7 781	11	4 077	3 730	6 907	76	43	1 333
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	25	130	159	11	114	114	146	4	4	12
Mexican	—	11	67	84	1	62	80	84	4	4	4
Puerto Rican	—	—	2	7	—	4	2	1	—	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	—	13	60	68	—	48	32	59	—	—	8
Not of Hispanic origin	—	804	5 439	7 622	10	3 963	3 616	6 761	72	39	1 321
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	4	829	5 569	7 781	11	4 077	3 730	6 907	76	43	1 333
White	4	804	5 433	7 593	9	3 971	3 533	6 674	69	39	1 310
Hispanic origin	—	14	101	120	—	74	50	93	2	—	11
Not of Hispanic origin	—	4	790	5 332	7 473	9	3 897	3 483	6 581	39	1 299
Black	—	—	—	14	17	—	8	34	37	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	14	17	—	—	—	37	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	45	13
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	34	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	7	1	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	7	20	1	3	—	10	35	1
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	6	73	103	44	61	107	4	12
Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	6	73	99	1	1	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	6	73	33	33	61	105	4	4
Other race	—	11	28	33	—	32	32	68	44	2	2
Hispanic origin	—	11	28	33	—	28	—	41	41	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

RACE	Census Tract or Block Numbering Area						Remainder of Ada County—Con.					
	Tract 102.01	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103.10	Tract 103.11 (pt.)	Tract 103.12	Tract 103.13	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 107		
All persons	2 638	7 251	3 477	6 325	5 771	3 327	4 321	4 950	5 664	—		
White	2 567	7 129	3 404	6 175	5 644	3 263	4 280	4 717	5 330	—		
Black	6	32	18	9	29	5	3	19	113	—		
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	24	32	17	33	32	27	15	36	35	—		
Eskimo	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—		
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Asian or Pacific Islander	9	59	34	60	33	14	13	147	50	47	50	—
Asian	8	55	32	55	27	14	11	138	8	3	3	—
Chinese	—	10	5	9	2	1	1	8	4	14	4	—
Filipino	1	12	6	4	2	1	1	9	19	19	19	—
Japanese	3	14	5	18	14	3	3	1	1	1	1	—
Asian Indian	1	1	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	3	8	3	9	9	2	1	6	6	6	5	5
Vietnamese	—	10	1	9	—	1	1	89	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lao	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoaan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamaman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	37	25	21	48	33	18	10	31	141	—	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	2 638	7 251	3 477	6 325	5 771	3 327	4 321	4 950	5 664	—		
Hispanic origin (of any race)	87	149	82	104	184	91	76	122	305	—		
Mexican	47	84	42	53	118	49	50	62	251	—		
Puerto Rican	1	2	—	1	3	1	—	1	3	—		
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	39	63	39	50	62	34	26	58	47	47	47	—
Not of Hispanic origin	2 551	7 102	3 395	6 221	5 587	3 236	4 245	4 828	5 359	—	—	—
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	2 638	7 251	3 477	6 325	5 771	3 327	4 321	4 950	5 664	—		
Hispanic origin	2 567	7 129	3 404	6 175	5 644	3 263	4 280	4 717	5 330	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	46	117	60	53	142	69	67	89	151	—		
Block	2 521	7 012	3 344	6 122	5 502	3 194	4 213	4 628	5 179	—		
Hispanic origin	—	6	—	9	29	5	3	19	30	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	24	32	18	33	32	5	3	19	29	—		
Hispanic origin	4	4	—	5	27	4	4	4	36	113	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	20	28	17	28	27	23	15	35	14	99	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander	9	59	34	60	33	14	13	147	50	50	50	—
Hispanic origin	—	4	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	—
Not of Hispanic origin	9	55	33	60	31	14	13	146	49	49	49	—
Other race	37	24	20	48	33	18	10	31	141	141	141	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	46	29	18	9	31	138	138	138	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	—	3	3	3	—

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City ID MSA	Ada County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ada County						
		Total	Boise City city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8 01	Tract 8 03	Tract 11
All housing units	80 849	80 849	53 271	2 670	3 177	2 196	2 881	2 727	1 672	1 618
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	77 471	77 471	50 852	2 592	3 074	2 085	2 780	2 499	1 631	1 494
Owner-occupied housing units	53 538	53 538	32 104	1 924	2 357	1 030	1 632	1 405	1 358	760
Percent of occupied housing units	69 1	69 1	63 1	74 2	76 7	49 4	58 7	56 2	83 3	50 9
White	52 464	52 464	31 451	1 898	2 311	1 009	1 595	1 378	1 318	737
Black	144	144	95	2	7	1	11	4	9	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	218	218	107	4	9	6	8	4	2	7
Asian or Pacific Islander	488	488	320	14	21	7	13	16	21	5
Other race	224	224	131	6	9	7	5	3	8	10
Hispanic origin (of any race)	943	943	583	40	52	34	28	16	23	18
White, not of Hispanic origin	51 762	51 762	31 008	1 865	2 270	982	1 573	1 365	1 304	729
Renter-occupied housing units	23 933	23 933	18 748	668	717	1 055	1 148	1 094	273	734
White	22 976	22 976	17 953	642	699	1 011	1 114	1 031	263	701
Black	196	196	175	6	6	7	8	13	2	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	205	205	158	2	2	13	10	9	3	10
Asian or Pacific Islander	319	319	281	8	6	10	9	25	1	8
Other race	237	237	181	10	4	14	7	16	4	12
Hispanic origin (of any race)	711	711	554	28	8	39	22	35	12	22
White, not of Hispanic origin	22 510	22 510	17 583	623	695	987	1 099	1 012	255	692
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	3 378	3 378	2 419	78	103	111	101	228	41	124
For sale only	802	802	531	22	22	30	27	53	12	6
For rent	1 411	1 411	1 135	31	50	47	30	123	7	65
Rented or sold, not occupied	363	363	250	3	3	8	33	20	11	9
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	200	200	145	10	7	3	8	19	2	10
For migrant workers	7	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	595	595	358	10	21	23	3	13	9	34
Boarded up	27	27	16	1	1	1	—	—	1	4
ROOMS										
1 room	1 010	1 010	877	11	30	51	26	46	—	39
2 rooms	2 821	2 821	2 371	56	98	122	112	177	12	117
3 rooms	6 255	6 255	4 960	146	289	256	327	352	51	218
4 rooms	14 803	14 803	10 745	334	389	644	576	603	196	654
5 rooms	15 768	15 768	10 224	297	747	523	411	473	386	368
6 rooms	14 278	14 278	8 737	312	737	284	373	367	512	132
7 rooms	10 290	10 290	6 026	381	434	178	356	294	276	50
8 or more rooms	15 624	15 624	9 331	1 133	453	138	700	415	239	40
Median all housing units	5.5	5.5	5.3	7.0	5.5	4.5	5.5	4.9	5.9	4.2
Mean all housing units	5.7	5.7	5.5	6.9	5.6	4.7	5.8	6.0	4.2	4.2
Median occupied housing units	5.5	5.5	5.3	7.0	5.6	4.6	5.5	5.0	5.9	4.2
Median owner-occupied housing units	6.2	6.2	6.2	7.8	5.9	5.3	6.9	6.3	6.0	4.3
Median renter-occupied housing units	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.7	5.2	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
Detached	54 976	54 976	34 807	1 928	2 420	1 349	1 694	1 448	1 451	378
Attached	3 333	3 333	2 732	153	140	98	272	252	132	15
2	3 279	3 279	2 729	92	62	256	152	117	35	17
3 or 4	3 756	3 756	3 079	72	34	163	150	172	14	38
5 to 9	2 363	2 363	2 071	122	40	68	110	117	—	5
10 to 19	2 381	2 381	2 234	147	98	100	200	301	—	23
20 to 49	1 799	1 799	1 760	135	113	—	163	140	—	—
50 or more	1 188	1 188	1 188	—	91	—	115	61	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	7 356	7 356	2 360	8	158	143	8	99	35	1 128
Other	418	418	311	13	21	19	17	20	5	14
Occupied housing units	77 471	77 471	50 852	2 592	3 074	2 085	2 780	2 499	1 631	1 494
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	18 255	18 255	14 127	528	715	682	925	764	225	462
2 persons	26 775	26 775	18 091	1 051	1 084	716	992	911	466	425
3 persons	12 991	12 991	8 134	441	560	343	377	416	376	277
4 persons	11 624	11 624	6 515	360	487	211	302	288	380	182
5 or more persons	4 783	4 783	2 506	153	155	81	126	90	130	99
Median occupied housing units	3 043	3 043	1 479	59	73	52	58	30	54	49
Median owner-occupied housing units	2.26	2.26	2.12	2.23	2.26	2.00	1.97	2.03	2.83	2.17
Median renter-occupied housing units	2.39	2.39	2.28	2.38	2.40	2.04	2.28	2.31	2.88	2.07
PERSONS PER ROOM	1.93	1.93	1.81	1.80	1.57	1.96	1.50	1.65	2.64	2.29
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	43 207	43 207	27 784	1 733	2 088	830	1 481	1 254	1 236	152
Less than \$20,000	157	157	106	2	1	16	6	4	—	8
\$20,000 to \$24,999	2 194	2 194	1 599	24	40	162	60	52	4	51
\$24,999 to \$29,999	11 842	11 842	8 585	117	560	479	298	212	283	69
\$29,999 to \$37,999	13 399	13 399	8 712	273	832	144	239	194	605	17
\$37,999 to \$49,999	7 456	7 456	4 101	321	417	21	287	194	266	4
\$49,999 to \$54,999	5 570	5 570	3 074	494	167	7	383	341	75	2
\$54,999 to \$59,999	1 528	1 528	923	236	43	1	121	155	2	—
\$59,999 to \$64,999	485	485	313	12	12	—	43	49	—	—
\$64,999 to \$74,999	252	252	150	54	6	—	16	25	—	—
\$74,999 to \$99,999	324	324	22	100	10	—	28	28	1	1
\$99,999 or more	70 200	70 200	67 300	112 900	70 00	48 600	91 000	97 000	70 300	43 900
Median dollars	81 600	81 600	79 100	138 400	77 400	50 300	103 500	113 700	73 000	49 300
Mean dollars	81 600	81 600	79 100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value included in rent	23 422	23 422	18 565	660	712	1 044	1 139	1 085	272	728
Median contract rent (dollars)	340	340	346	395	393	319	345	351	480	250
Mean contract rent (dollars)	355	355	361	428	376	317	356	373	475	255
Value excluded in rent	444	444	427	—	22	1	1	4	1	3
Median contract rent (dollars)	838	838	852	—	347	237	313	157	675	221
Mean contract rent (dollars)	22 348	22 348	17 774	646	671	1 019	1 116	1 065	266	698
No meals included in rent	630	630	364	4	9	24	22	16	5	27
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONTRACT RENT	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ada County—Con.									
	Tract 12.01	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 22.01	Tract 23.02	Tract 23.11	Tract 24.01	Tract 24.10	Tract 24.11	Tract 10
All housing units.....	1 376	2 093	374	1 667	2 137	2 204	2 875	2 170	1 521	561
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 353	2 056	366	1 635	2 066	2 131	2 825	2 129	1 491	551
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 175	1 478	299	1 526	1 656	1 643	2 308	1 906	1 234	491
Percent of occupied housing units.....	86.8	71.9	81.7	93.3	80.2	77.1	81.7	89.5	82.8	88.3
White.....	1 165	1 443	293	1 504	1 623	1 591	2 231	1 870	1 198	481
Black.....	3	2	1	2	3	11	13	7	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	3	3	3	4	4	8	12	4	5	5
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3	24	1	11	20	21	34	18	23	23
Other race.....	1	6	1	5	6	12	18	7	8	8
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	22	29	1	30	39	37	47	21	18	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 144	1 420	292	1 479	1 591	1 566	2 203	1 856	1 189	481
Renter-occupied housing units.....	178	578	67	109	410	488	517	223	257	61
White.....	173	548	61	106	398	463	499	219	251	61
Black.....	2	5	—	—	1	5	6	—	1	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	2	1	1	3	6	4	—	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	11	2	1	5	8	5	3	2	2
Other race.....	1	12	3	1	3	6	3	1	2	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	17	4	2	10	11	14	3	6	6
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	172	543	59	105	391	458	488	217	247	51
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	23	37	8	32	71	73	50	41	30	11
For sole only.....	5	15	1	13	23	26	19	19	16	5
For rent.....	3	10	1	6	20	33	18	5	3	3
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	6	4	2	5	15	4	8	6	5	5
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	3	1	—	2	7	1	5	—	2
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	8	5	3	8	11	3	4	6	4	1
Boarded up.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	—	5	2	1	3	12	6	—	1	3
2 rooms.....	11	30	9	8	29	36	24	13	17	5
3 rooms.....	29	67	16	32	107	93	96	23	40	21
4 rooms.....	57	283	94	50	386	368	291	93	152	93
5 rooms.....	215	449	72	167	572	573	540	190	287	119
6 rooms.....	328	432	38	307	568	498	624	333	374	101
7 rooms.....	234	292	51	441	268	299	521	397	254	92
8 or more rooms.....	502	535	92	661	204	325	773	1 121	396	121
Median, all housing units.....	6.7	6.0	5.4	7.1	5.5	5.5	6.3	7.6	6.2	5.9
Mean, all housing units.....	7.0	6.3	6.0	7.2	5.6	5.8	6.5	7.6	6.4	6.1
Median, occupied housing units.....	6.7	6.0	5.4	7.1	5.5	5.6	6.3	7.6	6.2	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	7.0	6.5	5.6	7.2	5.6	5.9	6.6	7.8	6.4	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.2	4.5	5.0	5.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.7	5.1	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 285	1 664	222	1 524	1 408	1 502	2 467	1 989	1 229	307
1, attached.....	14	71	—	6	151	93	68	86	30	4
2.....	25	123	4	—	16	107	80	48	47	3
3 or 4.....	6	163	1	—	79	34	40	2	27	—
5 to 9.....	10	54	—	—	19	1	122	6	1	—
10 to 19.....	1	12	1	1	32	27	24	1	—	—
20 to 49.....	33	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	1	145	127	427	400	65	33	182	247
Other.....	2	5	1	9	5	14	9	5	5	3
Occupied housing units.....	1 353	2 056	366	1 635	2 066	2 131	2 825	2 129	1 491	551
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	214	375	107	114	492	378	285	202	194	97
2 persons.....	539	772	107	480	692	752	770	726	451	277
3 persons.....	235	393	63	311	348	426	552	399	284	171
4 persons.....	214	296	45	401	331	369	689	404	318	233
5 persons.....	86	124	21	164	131	135	309	223	141	125
6 or more persons.....	65	96	23	165	72	71	220	175	103	74
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.36	2.35	2.21	3.22	2.28	2.41	3.15	2.84	2.85	2.14
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.35	2.38	2.16	3.22	2.26	2.39	3.32	2.83	2.89	2.17
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.42	2.24	2.59	3.23	2.38	2.53	2.50	2.92	2.64	1.91
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 333	2 018	357	1 592	2 019	2 071	2 767	2 101	1 453	545
1.01 to 1.50.....	15	30	7	33	40	47	44	27	31	2
1.51 or more.....	5	8	2	10	7	13	14	1	7	2
Mean.....	.39	.43	.44	.47	.47	.47	.50	.42	.48	.41
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 104	1 375	162	1 296	1 251	1 213	2 134	1 778	1 014	219
Less than \$20,000.....	2	1	1	2	3	1	3	3	2	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	6	29	6	6	23	15	8	12	10	10
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	219	496	18	90	435	316	320	92	213	37
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	462	612	37	401	608	524	861	653	413	212
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	199	156	55	478	114	162	435	706	106	71
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	157	53	36	269	45	163	376	253	166	122
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	34	18	4	41	17	20	94	39	92	32
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	13	5	3	9	2	3	20	10	7	7
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	6	1	2	—	3	5	8	5	4	4
\$300,000 or more.....	6	4	—	—	1	4	9	5	1	4
Median (dollars).....	73 200	64 200	85 900	85 500	64 100	68 700	76 500	83 100	70 300	85 400
Mean (dollars).....	84 600	69 300	91 800	90 600	68 100	78 000	88 200	88 900	87 500	96 100
No cash rent.....	3	7	7	9	16	11	11	7	5	5
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	173	571	65	100	404	475	511	214	254	31
Median contract rent (dollars).....	432	379	244	465	397	398	406	453	424	31
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	458	390	283	476	405	416	442	476	438	31
With meals included in rent.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	556	—	—	—	—	519	875	1 250	11
No meals included in rent.....	170	562	58	91	368	464	498	206	248	11
No cash rent.....	3	7	7	9	16	11	11	7	5	5

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ada County—Con.			Boise City city, Ada County						
	Tract 102-02	Tract 103-11	Tract 105	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7 (pt.)
	All housing units	2 826	2 296	1 596	1 958	2 560	2 992	2 196	2 631	2 945	2 694
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	2 706	2 227	1 526	1 721	2 489	2 902	2 085	2 510	2 819	2 596
Owner-occupied housing units	2 182	1 896	1 324	246	1 836	2 216	1 030	1 637	1 423	1 464
Percent of occupied housing units	80.6	85.1	86.8	14.3	73.8	76.4	49.4	65.2	50.5	56.4
White	2 159	1 867	1 291	230	1 810	2 172	1 009	1 609	1 401	1 433
Black	1	3	3	10	2	7	1	5	2	9
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	8	10	10	3	4	8	6	7	3	8
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	7	11	1	14	20	7	10	10	10
Other race	2	9	9	2	6	9	7	6	7	4
Hispanic origin (of any race)	27	23	30	13	36	50	34	22	33	23
White, not of Hispanic origin	2 135	1 853	1 272	220	1 781	2 133	982	1 596	1 375	1 415
Renter-occupied housing units	524	331	202	1 475	653	686	1 055	873	1 396	1 132
White	515	323	193	1 402	627	668	1 011	841	1 355	1 098
Black	1	2	1	24	6	6	7	10	11	8
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	2	1	18	2	2	13	13	13	10
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	-	1	17	8	6	10	6	13	9
Other race	3	4	6	14	10	4	14	3	4	7
Hispanic origin (of any race)	11	7	8	66	27	8	39	24	37	22
White, not of Hispanic origin	508	320	191	1 351	609	664	987	822	1 324	1 083
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	120	69	70	237	71	90	111	121	126	98
For sale only	37	17	12	24	20	21	30	40	21	26
For rent	33	11	8	139	31	48	47	25	53	29
Rented or sold, not occupied	9	10	13	9	3	2	8	8	15	32
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	9	4	11	12	10	4	3	2	5	8
For migrant workers	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other vacant	32	27	21	53	7	15	23	46	32	3
Boarded up	1	1	-	4	-	1	1	1	-	-
ROOMS										
1 room	13	9	8	225	10	27	51	25	85	26
2 rooms	72	35	22	347	56	96	122	79	184	112
3 rooms	172	125	52	605	139	276	256	246	492	325
4 rooms	498	336	195	346	326	370	644	566	574	574
5 rooms	564	433	336	192	283	724	523	595	560	400
6 rooms	506	531	362	102	299	705	284	428	380	343
7 rooms	375	316	277	56	364	403	178	311	262	322
8 or more rooms	626	511	344	85	1 083	391	138	381	408	592
Median all housing units	5.7	5.9	6.0	3.2	7.0	5.5	4.5	5.2	4.7	5.3
Mean all housing units	6.0	6.1	6.2	3.5	6.9	5.6	4.7	5.4	5.0	5.7
Median occupied housing units	5.7	5.9	6.1	3.2	7.0	5.5	4.6	5.2	4.8	5.3
Median owner-occupied housing units	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.6	7.8	5.9	5.3	5.9	6.0	6.8
Median renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3	5.3	3.0	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
Detached	1 770	1 680	1 139	415	1 831	2 303	1 349	2 120	1 875	1 511
Attached	129	21	25	24	149	106	98	84	58	272
2	35	30	14	147	87	60	256	187	318	150
3 or 4	26	82	19	336	72	21	163	108	355	150
5 to 9	50	29	3	376	122	39	68	80	114	110
10 to 9	2	18	-	298	147	93	100	26	76	200
20 to 49	39	-	-	140	135	113	91	-	39	163
50 or more	-	-	-	189	-	-	-	-	87	115
Mobile home or trailer	767	429	391	9	4	145	143	9	1	7
Other	8	7	5	24	13	21	19	17	22	16
Occupied housing units	2 706	2 227	1 526	1 721	2 489	2 902	2 085	2 510	2 819	2 596
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	522	373	200	1 059	511	673	682	690	1 198	907
2 persons	1 033	720	478	458	1 014	1 006	716	917	912	917
3 persons	444	386	306	114	421	535	343	421	340	343
4 persons	424	437	300	60	349	472	211	309	249	270
5 or more persons	169	202	144	21	142	146	81	111	86	109
Median occupied housing units	114	109	98	9	52	70	52	62	34	50
Median owner-occupied housing units	2 30	2 55	2 78	1 50-	2 22	2 27	2 00	2 12	1 73	1 93
Median renter-occupied housing units	2 31	2 67	2 83	1 75	2.37	2.42	2.04	2.16	2 10	2.26
Median dollars	2 25	2 15	2 43	1 50-	1.79	1 58	1 96	2.00	1 50-	1 50-
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	2 630	2 176	1 473	1 679	2 464	2 850	2 012	2 449	2 791	2 567
0 to 1.50	51	42	40	19	19	36	52	47	18	15
1.51 or more	25	9	13	23	6	16	21	14	10	14
Year	44	47	49	45	36	45	48	44	40	39
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 382	1 355	853	164	1 666	1 970	830	1 487	1 259	1 323
Less than \$20,000	6	2	1	1	1	1	16	12	5	6
\$20,000 to \$39,999	78	5	32	20	23	39	162	168	139	59
\$40,000 to \$59,999	166	298	195	66	111	554	479	700	517	297
\$60,000 to \$79,999	271	492	258	30	262	820	144	397	374	220
\$80,000 to \$99,999	307	219	199	19	307	402	21	121	114	244
\$100,000 to \$149,999	390	168	132	20	472	132	7	71	74	322
\$150,000 to \$199,999	98	80	22	4	228	14	1	9	23	95
\$200,000 to \$249,999	27	33	4	1	110	3	-	4	9	40
\$250,000 to \$299,999	19	26	5	2	52	2	-	4	2	15
\$300,000 or more	20	32	5	1	100	3	-	1	2	25
Median dollars	91 200	74 900	76 300	58 400	113 600	69 000	48 600	55 500	58 500	87 900
Year dollars	102 000	97 200	83 600	73 900	139 400	72 900	50 300	61 200	65 600	101 200
Specified renter-occupied housing units	490	308	173	1 445	648	681	1 044	857	1 387	1 124
Median contract rent (dollars)	294	259	396	251	396	395	319	300	283	344
Mean contract rent (dollars)	313	301	409	256	428	377	317	311	288	352
Fees meals included in rent	4	1	1	3	-	22	1	-	4	1
Median contract rent (dollars)	4 3	875	875	600	-	347	237	-	257	313
Fees meals included in rent	4 4	292	145	1 428	637	642	1 019	835	1 358	1 104
Cash rent	5	27	34	1	17	24	22	25	25	19
CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS										
										BOISE CITY, ID MSA 25

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City city, Ada County—Con.									
	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02	Tract 8.03 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12.01 (pt.)	Tract 12.02	Tract 14	Tract 1
	2 657	2 145	1 466	2 187	2 471	1	1 376	2 599	2 372	1 574
All housing units										
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	2 432	1 984	1 437	2 047	2 344	1	1 353	2 394	2 244	1 521
Owner-occupied housing units	1 346	1 404	1 175	796	1 321	—	1 175	1 098	1 014	1 107
Percent of occupied housing units	55.3	70.8	81.8	38.9	56.4	—	86.8	45.9	45.2	72.1
White	1 321	1 376	1 138	777	1 300	—	1 165	1 076	999	1 097
Black	4	4	9	2	1	—	3	3	2	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4	5	2	6	4	—	3	4	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	14	16	19	6	11	—	3	13	7	1
Other race	3	3	7	5	5	—	1	2	5	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	16	19	21	16	20	—	22	17	21	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 308	1 360	1 125	766	1 285	—	1 144	1 061	983	1 071
Renter-occupied housing units	1 086	580	262	1 251	1 023	1	178	1 296	1 230	411
White	1 023	557	252	1 165	975	1	173	1 237	1 189	403
Black	13	5	2	13	12	—	2	10	6	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	9	1	3	14	16	—	1	6	4	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	25	7	1	39	12	—	1	30	22	1
Other race	16	10	4	20	8	—	1	13	9	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	35	19	11	52	39	—	2	30	31	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 004	548	245	1 134	946	1	172	1 218	1 167	402
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	225	161	29	140	127	—	23	205	128	51
For sale only	52	32	7	14	33	—	5	20	19	1
For rent	121	100	5	77	47	—	3	147	76	2
Rented or sold, not occupied	20	12	9	22	22	—	6	7	9	1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	19	5	1	11	5	—	1	15	2	1
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	13	12	7	16	20	—	8	16	22	1
Boarded up	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1
ROOMS										
1 room	46	4	—	63	22	—	—	149	50	1
2 rooms	174	38	11	175	120	—	11	247	182	4
3 rooms	351	116	43	327	226	—	29	343	272	8
4 rooms	601	418	186	745	689	—	57	651	779	28
5 rooms	463	406	344	426	523	1	215	450	482	27
6 rooms	356	427	456	240	327	—	328	312	302	27
7 rooms	276	312	242	104	238	—	234	185	159	21
8 or more rooms	390	424	184	107	326	—	502	262	146	37
Median, all housing units	4.8	5.7	5.8	4.2	4.8	5.0	6.7	4.4	4.4	5
Mean, all housing units	5.2	5.9	5.9	4.4	5.2	5.0	7.0	4.6	4.6	6
Median, occupied housing units	4.9	5.8	5.8	4.2	4.9	5.0	6.7	4.4	4.4	5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.2	6.4	6.0	5.2	5.7	—	7.0	5.8	5.5	6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.7	4.4	5.2	3.8	4.1	5.0	5.2	3.7	3.9	4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	1 381	1 444	1 252	1 048	1 672	1	1 285	1 040	1 178	1 291
1, attached	252	239	128	76	34	—	14	249	145	3
2	117	82	33	248	124	—	25	105	127	11
3 or 4	172	89	14	188	131	—	6	130	268	59
5 to 9	117	128	—	146	55	—	10	170	92	41
10 to 19	301	144	—	120	116	—	1	171	179	11
20 to 49	140	—	—	159	254	—	33	291	180	—
50 or more	61	—	—	60	—	—	—	346	174	—
Mobile home or trailer	97	14	34	132	66	—	—	68	11	—
Other	19	5	5	10	19	—	2	29	18	—
Occupied housing units	2 432	1 984	1 437	2 047	2 344	1	1 353	2 394	2 244	1 521
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	758	409	206	645	715	1	214	944	854	39
2 persons	887	735	409	774	908	—	539	817	781	62
3 persons	402	330	333	349	326	—	235	327	317	23
4 persons	272	350	333	183	228	—	214	183	180	16
5 persons	85	112	111	51	107	—	86	76	72	6
6 or more persons	28	48	45	45	60	—	65	47	40	4
Median, occupied housing units	2.02	2.29	2.81	1.99	2.00	1.50	2.36	1.81	1.84	2.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.29	2.36	2.86	1.97	2.04	—	2.35	2.04	2.05	2.11
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.65	2.12	2.63	2.00	1.95	1.50	2.42	1.53	1.63	2.01
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	2 390	1 947	1 405	1 965	2 266	1	1 333	2 330	2 183	1 491
1.01 to 1.50	26	29	23	50	55	—	15	35	40	19
1.51 or more	16	8	9	32	23	—	5	29	21	3
Mean	.43	.43	.50	.50	.44	.20	.39	.44	.45	.39
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 201	1 286	1 066	630	1 129	—	1 104	944	888	1 001
Less than \$20,000	4	2	—	8	9	—	2	3	2	6
\$20,000 to \$39,999	51	52	2	85	175	—	6	65	97	37
\$40,000 to \$59,999	209	265	273	354	508	—	219	315	545	370
\$60,000 to \$79,999	191	286	549	134	265	—	462	332	195	29
\$80,000 to \$99,999	189	267	195	23	80	—	199	150	150	28
\$100,000 to \$149,999	315	343	45	18	49	—	157	58	14	91
\$150,000 to \$199,999	144	65	1	5	19	—	34	12	3	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999	46	3	—	1	9	—	13	5	2	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999	25	2	—	—	6	—	6	3	—	1
\$300,000 or more	27	1	1	2	9	—	6	1	2	1
Median (dollars)	95 300	82 700	68 300	51 500	53 400	—	73 200	64 700	52 300	63 400
Mean (dollars)	112 800	88 000	71 000	56 600	65 000	—	84 600	69 700	56 500	72 700
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 078	573	261	1 241	1 011	1	173	1 292	1 220	411
Median contract rent (dollars)	351	433	479	305	325	80	432	402	360	311
Mean contract rent (dollars)	373	451	474	312	353	50	458	477	411	321
With meals included in rent	4	3	—	4	1	—	—	220	159	413
Mean contract rent (dollars)	157	638	—	363	313	—	—	933	879	397
No meals included in rent	1 059	562	257	1 223	993	1	170	1 057	1 035	1 035
No cash rent	15	8	4	14	17	—	3	15	26	14

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, Ada County—Con.									
	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)
	1 572	1 950	1 628	2 091	1 655	93	6	2 133	836	715
All housing units										
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	1 517	1 875	1 599	2 054	1 575	91	5	2 062	801	705
Owner-occupied housing units	1 052	998	1 231	1 476	788	81	3	1 652	666	654
Percent of occupied housing units	69.3	53.2	77.0	71.9	50.0	89.0	60.0	80.1	83.1	92.8
White	1 034	971	1 209	1 441	768	80	3	1 619	648	627
Black	2	6	1	2	1	—	—	3	4	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	4	3	3	3	—	—	4	1	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	8	7	12	24	14	—	—	20	9	16
Other race	3	10	6	6	2	1	—	6	4	4
Hispanic origin (of any race)	15	20	20	29	10	—	—	39	17	15
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 022	960	1 195	1 418	760	80	3	1 587	635	616
Renter-occupied housing units	465	877	368	578	787	10	2	410	135	51
White	446	832	352	548	749	8	2	398	128	50
Black	8	9	4	5	9	—	—	1	1	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6	9	2	2	6	—	—	3	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	17	5	11	18	1	—	5	4	—
Other race	1	10	5	12	5	1	—	3	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	10	22	8	17	26	—	—	10	3	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	437	818	350	543	728	8	2	391	126	48
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	55	75	29	37	80	2	1	71	35	10
For sale only	15	19	7	15	19	1	—	23	12	7
For rent	26	25	9	10	45	—	—	20	16	2
Rented or sold, not occupied	2	17	1	4	6	1	—	15	1	1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	4	5	7	3	7	—	—	2	4	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	8	9	5	5	3	—	1	11	2	—
Boarded up	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room	14	22	3	5	17	1	—	3	7	—
2 rooms	59	94	21	30	85	2	1	29	20	3
3 rooms	76	211	67	67	165	5	—	107	41	21
4 rooms	311	633	231	283	645	43	1	386	106	64
5 rooms	334	444	330	449	355	29	1	572	194	155
6 rooms	293	271	348	431	203	3	1	568	185	139
7 rooms	186	125	231	291	103	6	2	266	144	136
8 or more rooms	299	150	397	535	82	4	—	202	139	197
Median, all housing units	5.5	4.5	6.0	6.0	4.4	4.4	5.5	5.4	5.8	6.3
Mean, all housing units	5.7	4.8	6.3	6.3	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.5
Median, occupied housing units	5.5	4.6	6.0	6.0	4.4	4.4	5.0	5.5	5.8	6.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	5.2	6.4	6.5	5.0	4.4	6.0	5.6	6.0	6.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.5	3.0	4.8	4.7	5.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1 detached	1 266	1 171	1 220	1 662	456	8	5	1 405	584	711
1 attached	43	97	157	71	124	—	—	151	8	2
2	78	118	57	123	57	—	—	16	5	—
3 or 4	40	142	63	163	288	1	—	79	12	—
5 to 9	53	52	37	54	175	—	—	19	1	—
10 to 19	18	81	8	12	71	1	—	32	25	—
20 to 49	—	10	—	—	77	—	—	—	26	—
50 or more	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	63	204	78	1	401	82	—	426	169	1
Other	11	10	8	5	6	1	1	5	6	1
Occupied housing units	1 517	1 875	1 599	2 054	1 575	91	5	2 062	801	705
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	328	578	313	375	543	51	2	491	141	53
2 persons	551	674	638	770	598	31	3	692	325	188
3 persons	266	291	253	393	221	5	—	346	155	135
4 persons	226	205	242	296	140	4	—	330	122	184
5 persons	87	83	79	124	44	—	—	131	44	86
6 or more persons	59	44	74	96	29	—	—	72	14	59
Median, occupied housing units	2.28	2.03	2.26	2.35	1.91	1.50	1.67	2.28	2.30	3.33
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.31	2.03	2.26	2.38	1.87	1.50	1.75	2.26	2.29	3.33
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.22	2.03	2.28	2.24	1.96	2.00	1.50	2.38	2.32	3.19
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	1 469	1 817	1 569	2 016	1 516	91	5	2 015	784	684
1.01 to 1.50	33	36	22	30	45	—	—	40	15	13
1.51 or more	15	22	8	8	14	—	—	7	2	8
Mean	45	48	42	43	46	.34	33	47	.43	.52
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	947	780	1 081	1 373	383	4	3	1 251	493	634
Less than \$20,000	6	11	2	1	1	—	—	3	1	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999	93	169	23	29	23	—	—	23	2	3
\$40,000 to \$59,999	441	458	287	496	208	—	—	435	44	123
\$60,000 to \$79,999	305	121	404	610	125	1	—	608	235	240
\$80,000 to \$99,999	79	16	176	156	20	1	—	114	89	116
\$100,000 to \$149,999	20	5	96	53	2	2	1	45	113	110
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1	—	32	18	4	—	1	17	7	29
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	—	27	5	—	—	1	2	—	9
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	12	1	—	—	—	3	2	1
\$300,000 or more	1	—	22	4	—	—	—	1	—	1
Median (dollars)	57 200	48 000	69 900	64 200	55 800	95 000	162 500	64 100	75 900	75 600
Mean (dollars)	60 100	49 200	87 300	69 300	58 600	101 900	166 700	68 100	85 600	86 100
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	459	865	343	571	785	10	1	404	131	48
Median contract rent (dollars)	351	340	360	379	371	115	—	397	427	595
Mean contract rent (dollars)	351	329	363	390	362	157	—	405	417	615
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	556	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	445	847	358	562	772	6	1	388	126	46
No cash rent	4	18	5	7	13	4	1	16	5	2

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City city, Ada County—Con.						Remainder of Ada County		
	Tract 24.10 (pt.)	Tract 24.11 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103.11 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
All housing units	2 134	1 501	25	3	51	54	110	185	-
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	2 094	1 471	25	3	47	46	103	172	-
Owner-occupied housing units	1 881	1 219	25	1	47	43	88	141	-
Percent of occupied housing units	B9.8	82.9	100.0	33.3	100.0	93.5	85.4	82.0	-
White	1 847	1 184	24	1	47	41	88	139	-
Black	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	16	23	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
Other race	7	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hispanic origin (of any race)	20	17	1	-	-	2	4	2	-
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 834	1 175	24	1	47	40	84	137	-
Renter-occupied housing units	213	252	-	2	-	3	15	31	-
White	210	246	-	2	-	3	15	31	-
Black	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other race	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
White, not of Hispanic origin	208	242	-	2	-	3	14	31	-
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	40	30	-	-	4	8	7	13	-
For sale only	19	16	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
For rent	5	5	-	-	2	1	-	2	-
Rented or sold, not occupied	6	5	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	5	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-
For migrant workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Other vacant	5	4	-	-	2	1	3	6	-
Boarded up	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
ROOMS									
1 room	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	3	-
2 rooms	9	15	-	-	-	6	-	2	-
3 rooms	17	40	-	-	2	6	7	13	-
4 rooms	76	147	-	1	-	7	8	19	-
5 rooms	184	284	1	1	12	14	14	23	-
6 rooms	332	371	1	-	17	9	13	32	-
7 rooms	397	254	7	1	16	5	17	31	-
8 or more rooms	1 119	390	16	-	4	2	50	62	-
Median, all housing units	7.6	6.2	B.0	5.0	6.2	4.7	7.2	6.5	-
Mean, all housing units	7.7	6.4	8.2	5.3	6.1	4.4	7.2	6.5	-
Median, occupied housing units	7.6	6.2	8.0	5.0	6.2	4.9	7.2	6.7	-
Median, owner-occupied housing units	7.8	6.4	B.0	7.0	6.2	4.8	7.4	7.1	-
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.8	5.1	-	4.5	-	5.8	4.8	4.3	-
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	1 986	1 217	25	3	51	39	97	117	-
1, attached	B6	30	-	-	-	-	4	34	-
2	47	46	-	-	-	-	5	2	-
3 or 4	2	27	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
5 to 9	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
10 to 19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
20 to 49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile home or trailer	1	177	-	-	-	13	4	13	-
Other	5	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Occupied housing units	2 094	1 471	25	3	47	46	103	172	-
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	187	188	-	-	4	11	17	42	-
2 persons	719	441	9	2	17	19	37	78	-
3 persons	393	284	6	-	11	7	20	25	-
4 persons	398	315	7	-	13	3	11	15	-
5 persons	222	140	3	-	2	2	11	9	-
6 or more persons	175	103	-	1	-	4	7	3	-
Median, occupied housing units	2.86	2.88	3.0B	2.25	2.73	2.13	2.43	2.06	-
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.85	2.90	3.0B	2.00	2.73	2.14	2.44	2.14	-
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.98	2.70	-	4.00	-	2.00	2.33	1.50-	-
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	2 067	1 433	25	2	47	42	100	171	-
1.01 to 1.50	26	31	-	1	-	1	1	1	-
1.51 or more	1	7	-	-	-	3	2	-	-
Mean	.42	.48	.38	.63	.46	.54	.39	.34	-
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 778	1 004	24	1	45	29	67	118	-
Less than \$20,000	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999	12	10	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
\$40,000 to \$59,999	92	213	-	-	-	-	3	6	-
\$60,000 to \$79,999	653	408	-	-	29	22	11	12	-
\$80,000 to \$99,999	706	105	5	-	16	3	14	15	-
\$100,000 to \$149,999	253	164	19	1	-	-	22	35	-
\$150,000 to \$199,999	39	91	-	-	-	-	8	29	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999	10	6	-	-	-	-	2	9	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999	5	4	-	-	-	-	2	4	-
\$300,000 or more	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	7	-
Median (dollars)	B3 100	70 100	113 500	137 500	78 100	68 300	101 000	136 800	-
Mean (dollars)	BB 900	87 200	114 700	137 500	79 400	82 300	112 800	153 700	-
With meals included in rent	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)	875	1 250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No meals included in rent	197	245	-	1	-	2	9	29	-
No cash rent	7	3	-	1	-	-	3	2	-
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	205	249	-	2	-	2	12	31	-
Median contract rent (dollars)	462	427	-	363	-	537	338	313	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)	486	440	-	363	-	544	443	359	-

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ada County—Con								
	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 01 (pt.)	Tract 8 03 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	1 617	Tract 12 01 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 01 (pt.)	Tract 22 02
All housing units	187	70	206	1 617	-	2	281	1 661	2 382
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	184	67	194	1 493	-	2	275	1 630	2 335
Owner-occupied housing units	168	59	183	760	-	2	218	1 523	2 03
Percent of occupied housing units	91.3	88.1	94.3	50.9	-	100.0	79.3	93.4	90.1
White	162	57	180	737	-	2	213	1 501	2 062
Black	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	-	-	-	7	-	-	3	4	8
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	2	2	5	-	-	-	1	22
Other race	1	-	1	10	-	-	-	5	5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	5	-	2	18	-	-	1	30	24
White, not of Hispanic origin	158	57	179	729	-	2	212	1 476	2 340
Renter-occupied housing units	16	8	11	733	-	-	57	107	232
White	16	8	11	700	-	-	53	104	223
Black	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	1	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	1	2
Other race	-	-	-	12	-	-	2	1	2
Hispanic origin (of any race)	-	-	1	22	-	-	4	2	8
White, not of Hispanic origin	16	8	10	691	-	-	5	03	217
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	3	3	12	124	-	-	6	31	47
For sale only	1	1	5	6	-	-	1	3	2
For rent	1	2	2	65	-	-	1	6	11
Rented or sold, not occupied	1	-	2	9	-	-	-	5	5
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	3
For migrant workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other vacant	-	-	2	34	-	-	3	7	-
Boarded up	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
ROOMS									
1 room	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	3
2 rooms	-	3	1	117	-	-	7	7	-
3 rooms	2	1	8	218	-	-	11	32	52
4 rooms	2	2	10	654	-	-	51	49	46
5 rooms	11	10	42	367	-	-	23	66	38
6 rooms	30	11	56	132	-	1	35	306	542
7 rooms	34	18	34	50	-	1	45	439	562
8 or more rooms	108	25	55	40	-	-	88	66	313
Median all housing units	8.0	6.9	6.3	4.2	-	6.5	6.3	7	6.8
Mean all housing units	8.0	7.0	6.5	4.2	-	6.5	6.4	7.2	7
Median occupied housing units	8.0	7.0	6.3	4.2	-	6.5	6.3	7	6.8
Median owner-occupied housing units	8.1	7.1	6.4	4.3	-	6.5	6.7	7.2	7.0
Median renter-occupied housing units	6.8	5.0	5.1	4.1	-	-	5	5.9	5.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1 detached	183	67	199	377	-	2	214	1 519	2 207
1 attached	-	-	4	15	-	-	-	6	35
2	2	-	2	17	-	-	4	-	96
3 or 4	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	5
5 to 9	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	3
10 to 19	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	7
20 to 49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile home or trailer	1	2	1	128	-	-	63	27	25
Other	1	1	-	14	-	-	-	3	4
Occupied housing units	184	67	194	1 493	-	2	275	1 630	2 335
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	18	6	19	461	-	-	56	12	45
2 persons	75	24	57	425	-	2	76	477	34
3 persons	34	14	43	277	-	-	58	311	459
4 persons	32	16	47	182	-	-	41	42	35
5 persons	17	5	19	99	-	-	21	64	457
6 or more persons	8	2	9	29	-	-	23	65	15
Median occupied housing units	2.49	2.75	2.99	2.17	-	2.00	2.59	3.23	3.9
Median owner-occupied housing units	2.44	2.85	3.00	2.07	-	2.00	2.55	3.22	3.17
Median renter-occupied housing units	3.50	2.17	2.75	2.29	-	-	2.73	3.27	3.48
PERSONS PER ROOM									
0.00 or less	83	67	190	1 366	-	2	266	587	2 184
0.1 to 1.50	-	-	4	86	-	-	7	33	44
1.51 or more	-	-	-	41	-	-	2	-	7
Mean	36	42	47	58	-	31	46	47	41
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	158	53	170	152	-	2	158	1 293	1 931
Less than \$20,000	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	2	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999	-	-	2	51	-	-	6	6	5
\$40,000 to \$59,999	-	3	10	69	-	-	18	90	88
\$60,000 to \$79,999	9	3	56	17	-	2	38	40	37
\$80,000 to \$99,999	43	5	71	4	-	-	54	478	611
\$100,000 to \$149,999	6	26	30	2	-	-	34	268	43
\$150,000 to \$199,999	26	1	-	-	-	-	4	6	14
\$200,000 to \$249,999	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	8	4
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5
\$300,000 or more	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	110,00	29,500	83,100	43,900	-	65,000	85,800	86,300	74,500
Mean (dollars)	122,00	34,200	85,800	49,300	-	65,000	91,500	86,300	74,500
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	15	7	11	727	-	-	55	99	218
Median contract rent (dollars)	688	412	500	250	-	-	236	46	41
Mean contract rent (dollars)	664	388	492	256	-	-	279	41	41
With meals included in rent	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)	-	-	675	221	-	-	-	-	211
No meals included in rent	2	6	9	597	-	-	52	7	211
No cash rent	3	-	-	27	-	-	3	-	4

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ada County—Con.								Tract 102.02 (pt.)
	Tract 23.02 (pt.)	Tract 23.10	Tract 23.11 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	Tract 24.10 (pt.)	Tract 24.11 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102.01	
All housing units	4	1 607	1 368	2 160	36	20	544	984	2 823
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	4	1 560	1 330	2 120	35	20	529	937	2 703
Owner-occupied housing units	4	1 338	977	1 654	25	15	467	718	2 181
Percent of occupied housing units	100.0	85.8	73.5	78.0	71.4	75.0	88.3	76.6	80.7
White	4	1 318	943	1 604	23	14	464	711	2 158
Block	—	1	7	9	—	—	—	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	3	7	9	—	—	2	4	8
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	10	12	18	2	—	—	—	12
Other race	—	6	8	14	—	1	1	3	2
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	22	20	32	1	1	3	14	27
White, not of Hispanic origin	4	1 303	931	1 587	22	14	461	700	2 134
Renter-occupied housing units	—	222	353	466	10	5	62	219	522
White	—	212	335	449	9	5	60	212	513
Block	—	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	2	5	4	—	—	1	1	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	4	4	5	—	—	1	1	2
Other race	—	3	5	3	1	—	—	5	3
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	10	8	12	1	—	2	10	11
White, not of Hispanic origin	—	205	332	440	9	5	58	208	506
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	—	47	38	40	1	—	15	47	120
For sale only	—	23	14	12	—	—	6	7	37
For rent	—	10	17	16	—	—	3	13	33
Rented or sold, not occupied	—	12	3	7	—	—	—	4	9
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	—	2	3	1	—	—	2	—	9
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	—	—	1	4	—	—	4	23	32
Boarded up	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
ROOMS									
1 room	—	3	5	6	—	1	5	9	13
2 rooms	—	16	16	21	4	2	5	19	72
3 rooms	—	77	52	75	6	—	21	48	172
4 rooms	—	317	262	227	17	5	99	170	497
5 rooms	—	359	379	385	6	3	118	181	563
6 rooms	—	309	313	485	1	3	100	156	506
7 rooms	—	2	226	155	385	—	85	141	374
8 or more rooms	—	2	300	186	576	2	6	111	260
Median, all housing units	7.5	5.6	5.4	6.3	4.0	5.2	5.7	5.9	5.7
Mean, all housing units	8.0	5.9	5.7	6.5	4.1	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.0
Median, occupied housing units	7.5	5.6	5.4	6.3	3.9	5.2	5.8	6.0	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	7.5	5.8	5.8	6.7	4.0	6.0	5.9	6.5	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units	—	4.6	4.7	4.6	3.9	2.3	4.8	4.4	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	3	917	918	1 756	3	12	282	741	1 767
1, attached	—	15	85	66	—	4	6	6	129
2	—	14	102	80	1	1	8	13	35
3 or 4	—	39	22	40	—	—	—	1	26
5 to 9	—	—	—	122	—	—	—	14	50
10 to 19	—	—	2	24	—	—	—	6	2
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	1	619	231	64	32	5	247	197	767
Other	—	3	8	8	—	2	3	6	8
Occupied housing units	4	1 560	1 330	2 120	35	20	529	937	2 703
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	1	347	237	232	15	6	99	161	522
2 persons	—	580	427	582	7	10	268	341	1 031
3 persons	2	215	271	417	6	—	63	169	444
4 persons	1	263	247	505	6	3	53	139	424
5 persons	—	107	91	223	1	1	20	76	169
6 or more persons	—	48	57	161	—	—	26	51	113
Median, occupied housing units	3.00	2.25	2.50	3.09	1.86	1.90	2.12	2.40	2.30
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.00	2.23	2.47	3.32	1.80	2.11	2.14	2.44	2.31
Median, renter-occupied housing units	—	2.34	2.66	2.46	2.00	1.50	1.91	2.26	2.25
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	4	1 534	1 287	2 083	34	20	521	906	2 628
1.01 to 1.50	—	20	32	31	1	—	6	21	50
1.51 or more	—	6	11	6	—	—	2	10	25
Mean	.34	.44	.49	.50	.54	.38	.41	.45	.44
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	739	720	1 500	—	10	205	378	1 381
Less than \$20,000	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	9	6
\$20,000 to \$39,999	—	13	13	5	—	—	2	40	78
\$40,000 to \$59,999	—	126	272	197	—	—	37	39	166
\$60,000 to \$79,999	—	215	289	621	—	5	62	59	271
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	247	73	319	—	1	46	43	307
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	114	50	266	—	2	43	102	389
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	15	13	65	—	1	7	51	98
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	3	3	11	—	—	3	18	27
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	2	3	7	—	—	1	11	19
\$300,000 or more	—	3	4	8	—	—	4	6	20
Median (dollars)	—	81 100	63 400	77 000	—	80 000	80 600	99 600	91 200
Mean (dollars)	—	84 500	72 700	89 100	—	110 000	93 900	111 900	102 100
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	218	344	463	9	5	56	186	488
Median contract rent (dollars)	—	334	388	394	288	288	311	245	294
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	362	415	425	251	270	313	253	313
With meals included in rent	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	963	—	519	—	—	—	625	413
No meals included in rent	—	203	338	452	9	3	50	166	447
No cash rent	—	13	6	9	—	2	6	19	40

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ada County—Con.							
	Tract 103.10	Tract 103.11 (pt.)	Tract 103.12	Tract 103.13	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 107
All housing units	1 164	2 245	2 324	1 114	1 460	1 482	1 542	-
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units	1 124	2 180	2 240	1 068	1 398	1 436	1 480	-
Owner-occupied housing units	987	1 849	1 379	913	1 062	1 339	1 281	-
Percent of occupied housing units	87.8	84.8	61.6	85.5	76.0	93.2	86.6	-
White	972	1 820	1 358	899	1 055	1 279	1 250	-
Black	-	3	6	2	1	4	3	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	10	6	8	2	14	10	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	7	6	2	3	34	9	-
Other race	4	9	3	2	1	8	9	-
Hispanic origin (of any race)	16	23	23	16	12	34	28	-
White, not of Hispanic origin	960	1 806	1 341	886	1 044	1 255	1 232	-
Renter-occupied housing units	137	331	861	155	336	97	199	-
White	134	323	841	149	333	97	190	-
Black	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	2	6	4	1	-	1	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	-	-	7	1	-	-	1	-
Other race	2	4	4	1	2	-	6	-
Hispanic origin (of any race)	5	7	27	8	8	2	8	-
White, not of Hispanic origin	130	320	822	142	326	95	188	-
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units	40	65	84	46	62	46	62	-
For sale only	9	17	23	18	22	30	12	-
For rent	4	9	34	7	24	3	7	-
Rented or sold, not occupied	6	10	14	2	9	2	11	-
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3	4	3	-	1	2	7	-
For migrant workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Other vacant	18	25	10	19	6	9	20	-
Borded up	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-
ROOMS								
1 room	2	9	21	3	5	-	3	-
2 rooms	7	35	50	4	32	4	16	-
3 rooms	25	123	149	23	72	62	46	-
4 rooms	85	336	639	108	194	43	188	-
5 rooms	223	421	548	174	366	502	322	-
6 rooms	296	514	400	209	351	387	353	-
7 rooms	237	300	218	190	185	263	272	-
8 or more rooms	289	507	299	403	255	221	342	-
Median all housing units	6.3	5.9	5.1	6.7	5.7	5.8	6.1	-
Median occupied housing units	6.5	6.1	5.4	6.9	5.9	6.1	6.3	-
Median owner-occupied housing units	6.3	5.9	5.1	6.7	5.7	5.9	6.1	-
Median renter-occupied housing units	6.5	6.1	5.8	6.9	6.0	5.9	6.2	-
Median renter-occupied housing units	5.4	4.3	4.2	5.1	4.8	5.7	5.3	-
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
Detached	1 040	1 629	1 507	947	1 126	1 439	1 100	-
Attached	22	21	92	10	13	15	25	-
2	4	30	103	3	13	1	14	-
3 or 4	-	82	355	4	28	5	19	-
5 to 9	-	29	43	-	22	-	3	-
10 to 19	-	18	56	-	3	-	-	-
20 to 49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile home or trailer	94	429	154	147	252	15	378	-
Other	4	7	14	3	3	7	3	-
Occupied housing units	1 124	2 180	2 240	1 068	1 398	1 436	1 480	-
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	120	369	517	120	194	123	189	-
2 persons	377	703	806	376	436	326	459	-
3 persons	219	375	396	186	253	301	299	-
4 persons	230	424	311	211	273	382	297	-
5 persons	108	200	124	98	141	174	142	-
6 or more persons	70	109	86	77	101	130	94	-
Median occupied housing units	2 80	2.55	2.25	2.70	2.77	3.39	2.81	-
Median owner-occupied housing units	2 85	2.67	2.29	2.64	2.75	3.38	2.87	-
Median renter-occupied housing units	2 43	2.15	2.17	3.07	2.84	3.65	2.43	-
PERSONS PER ROOM								
0 or less	1 112	2 129	2 163	1 039	1 332	1 371	1 431	-
1.0 to 1.5	7	42	56	22	47	49	39	-
5 or more	5	9	21	7	19	16	10	-
Mean	47	47	48	45	52	56	49	-
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	727	1 310	1 137	567	589	1 234	824	-
Less than \$20,000	1	2	9	2	3	3	1	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999	5	5	137	9	117	64	32	-
\$40,000 to \$59,999	87	298	507	49	242	707	192	-
\$60,000 to \$79,999	299	463	255	107	99	276	236	-
\$80,000 to \$99,999	178	203	101	133	68	135	196	-
\$100,000 to \$149,999	126	168	112	180	45	46	132	-
\$150,000 to \$199,999	19	80	9	55	14	3	22	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999	8	33	5	18	1	-	4	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	26	2	8	-	-	5	-
\$300,000 or more	3	32	-	6	-	-	4	-
Median dollars	77 400	74 400	56 100	97 600	52 200	50 900	76 900	-
Mean (dollars)	86 600	97 800	64 600	110 500	62 000	59 100	83 600	-
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	102	308	845	117	279	91	171	-
Median contract rent (dollars)	343	289	293	283	260	444	392	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)	393	30	285	323	258	446	407	-
All meals included in rent	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)	37	875	-	-	187	-	875	-
No meals included in rent	90	292	823	106	252	84	143	-
No cash rent	11	15	22	11	26	7	27	-

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County		Boise City city, Ada County Tract 9
		Total	Boise City city	
Occupied housing units	75 440	75 440	49 404	1 942
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	52 464	52 464	31 451	777
Percent of occupied housing units	69.5	69.5	63.7	40.0
Renter-occupied housing units	22 976	22 976	17 553	1 165
Percent of occupied housing units	30.5	30.5	36.3	60.0
ROOMS				
1 room	837	837	732	54
2 rooms	2 486	2 486	2 089	149
3 rooms	5 480	5 480	4 321	274
4 rooms	13 355	13 355	9 657	640
5 rooms	14 697	14 697	9 500	397
6 rooms	13 615	13 615	8 341	225
7 rooms	9 865	9 865	5 761	100
8 or more rooms	15 103	15 103	103	103
Median, occupied housing units	5.8	5.8	5.3	4.3
Medium, owner-occupied housing units	6.2	6.2	5.3	5.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	52 153	52 153	32 953	976
1, attached	3 086	3 086	2 525	65
2 or more	3 008	3 008	2 502	216
3 or 4	3 371	3 371	2 746	154
5 to 9	2 048	2 048	1 791	124
10 to 19	2 011	2 011	1 881	97
20 to 49	1 516	1 516	1 478	129
50 or more	1 069	1 069	1 069	51
Mobile home or trailer	6 806	6 806	2 181	121
Other	372	372	278	9
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	17 814	17 814	13 753	622
2 persons	26 226	26 226	17 680	727
3 persons	12 620	12 620	7 868	333
4 persons	11 266	11 266	6 299	170
5 persons	4 602	4 602	4 403	50
6 or more persons	2 912	2 912	1 401	40
Median, occupied housing units	2.26	2.26	2.12	1.98
Medium, owner-occupied housing units	2.39	2.39	2.27	1.96
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.92	1.92	1.80	2.00
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	73 705	73 705	48 403	1 869
1.01 to 1.50	1 264	1 264	708	45
1.51 or more	471	471	293	28
Mean	.45	.45	.43	.49
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	42 339	42 339	27 230	618
Less than \$20,000	154	154	104	8
\$20,000 to \$39,999	2 159	2 159	1 573	82
\$40,000 to \$59,999	11 528	11 528	8 378	349
\$60,000 to \$79,999	13 118	13 118	8 525	132
\$80,000 to \$99,999	7 341	7 341	4 040	23
\$100,000 to \$149,999	5 482	5 482	3 020	17
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1 506	1 506	910	4
\$200,000 to \$249,999	482	482	311	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999	249	249	149	-
\$300,000 or more	320	320	220	2
Median (dollars)	70 300	70 300	67 400	51 600
Mean (dollars)	81 700	81 700	79 300	56 400
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	22 477	22 477	17 775	1 156
Median contract rent (dollars)	341	341	341	305
With meds included in rent	356	356	362	312
Mean contract rent (dollars)	442	442	426	4
No meds included in rent	840	840	853	363
No cash rent	21 427	21 427	16 996	1 138
	608	608	553	14

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rural City 10 ASA	Ada County	
		Total	Boise City
Occupied housing units	340	340	270
FEATURE			
Owner occupied housing units	144	144	95
Percent of occupied housing units	42.4	42.4	35.2
Renter occupied housing units	196	196	175
Percent of occupied housing units	57.6	57.6	64.0
ROOMS			
1 room	13	13	12
2 rooms	14	14	14
3 rooms	50	50	44
4 rooms	78	78	62
5 rooms	64	64	55
6 rooms	58	58	38
7 rooms	33	33	24
8 or more rooms	30	30	21
Medium occupied housing units	4.7	4.7	4.6
Medium owner occupied housing units	6.1	6.1	6.1
Medium renter occupied housing units	3.9	3.9	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1 detached	175	175	127
2 attached	12	12	11
3 or 4	30	30	26
5 to 9	31	31	27
10 to 19	22	22	21
20 to 49	29	29	28
50 or more	22	22	22
Mobile home or trailer	6	6	6
Other	13	13	2
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person	89	89	80
2 persons	101	101	82
3 persons	71	71	56
4 persons	41	41	41
5 persons	28	28	27
6 or more persons	10	10	8
Medium occupied housing units	2.30	2.30	2.17
Medium owner occupied housing units	2.83	2.83	2.74
Medium renter occupied housing units	2.02	2.02	1.95
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less	324	324	261
1.01 to 1.50	12	12	7
1.51 or more	4	4	2
Mean	55	55	55
VALUE			
Specified owner occupied housing units	124	124	85
Less than \$20,000	-	-	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999	7	7	7
\$40,000 to \$59,999	36	36	26
\$60,000 to \$79,999	49	49	32
\$80,000 to \$99,999	21	21	12
\$100,000 to \$149,999	11	11	8
\$150,000 to \$199,999	-	-	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999	-	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more	67	67	64
Mean (dollar(s))	69,900	69,900	68,100
No cash rent	2	2	1
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter occupied housing units	195	195	174
Median contract rent (dollar(s))	351	351	346
Mean contract rent (dollar(s))	358	358	356
With media included in rent	-	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollar(s))	-	-	-
No media included in rent	-	-	-
No cash rent	193	193	173

Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Total	Ada County	Boise City, ID MSA	Total	Ada County
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units						
Percent of occupied housing units	51.5	51.5	51.5	218	218	107
Renter-occupied housing units	48.5	48.5	48.5	205	205	40.4
Percent of occupied housing units	39.6	39.6	39.6	48.5	48.5	39.6
ROOMS						
1 room	5	5	5	22	22	3
2 rooms	59	59	59	88	88	20
3 rooms	90	90	90	64	64	47
4 rooms	64	64	64	41	41	52
5 rooms	34	34	34	34	34	56
6 rooms	34	34	34	18	18	35
7 rooms	11	11	11	11	11	11
8 or more rooms	2	2	2	2	2	2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.7	5.7	5.7	4.1	4.1	4.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
1, detached	11	11	11	23	23	6
2, attached	26	26	26	26	26	18
3 or 4	11	11	11	11	11	23
5 to 9	18	18	18	18	18	10
10 to 19	11	11	11	11	11	17
20 to 49	2	2	2	2	2	11
50 or more	72	72	72	72	72	26
Mobile home or trailer	5	5	5	5	5	4
Other	5	5	5	5	5	5
PERSONS IN UNIT						
1 person	93	93	93	118	118	70
2 persons	65	65	65	79	79	72
3 persons	79	79	79	39	39	40
4 persons	39	39	39	29	29	43
5 persons	29	29	29	29	29	20
6 or more persons	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.86	2.86	2.37
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.86	2.86	2.86	2.28	2.28	2.59
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.24
PERSONS PER ROOM						
1.00 or less	391	391	391	241	241	—
1.01 to 1.50	222	222	222	19	19	—
1.51 or more	10	10	10	5	5	5
Mean	.58	.58	.58	.59	.59	.58
VALUE						
Specified owner-occupied housing units	159	159	159	84	84	—
Less than \$20,000	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999	12	12	12	12	12	7
\$40,000 to \$59,999	57	57	57	57	57	30
\$60,000 to \$79,999	37	37	37	37	37	24
\$80,000 to \$99,999	25	25	25	25	25	12
\$100,000 to \$149,999	16	16	16	16	16	5
\$150,000 to \$199,999	10	10	10	10	10	5
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	63	63	63	62	62	—
Median (dollars)	75,400	75,400	75,400	71,100	71,100	6
Mean (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONTRACT RENT						
Specified owner-occupied housing units	202	202	202	156	156	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	310	310	310	306	306	—
With meals included in rent (dollars)	326	326	326	320	320	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent (dollars)	196	196	196	196	196	—
All contract rent (dollars)	6	6	6	3	3	—

Table 1.3. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County	
			Total	Boise City, ID
	Occupied housing units	607	607	601
	TENURE			
Owner occupied housing units		488	488	320
Percent of occupied housing units		60.5	60.5	53.2
Renter occupied housing units		319	319	281
Percent of occupied housing units		39.5	39.5	46.8
	ROOMS			
1 room		36	36	33
2 rooms		73	73	61
3 rooms		142	142	107
4 rooms		161	161	140
5 rooms		121	121	98
6 rooms		87	87	59
7 rooms		86	86	51
8 or more rooms		91	91	62
Median, owner occupied housing units		4.4	4.4	4.2
Median, renter occupied housing units		5.4	5.4	5.4
	UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1 detached		472	472	316
1, attached		35	35	31
2		30	30	28
3 or 4		64	64	57
5 to 9		41	41	38
10 to 19		55	55	53
20 to 49		37	37	36
50 or more		14	14	14
Mobile home or trailer		48	48	21
Other		11	11	7
	PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person		196	196	168
2 persons		196	196	153
3 persons		132	132	99
4 persons		157	157	102
5 persons		72	72	44
6 or more persons		54	54	35
Median, occupied housing units		2.59	2.59	2.37
Median, owner occupied housing units		3.28	3.28	3.08
Median, renter occupied housing units		1.88	1.88	1.85
	PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less		693	693	524
1.01 to 1.50		64	64	41
1.51 or more		50	50	36
Mean		73	73	69
	VALUE	<i>Specified owner-occupied housing units</i>	405	405
Less than \$20,000		-	-	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999		8	8	7
\$40,000 to \$59,999		149	149	100
\$60,000 to \$79,999		139	139	99
\$80,000 to \$99,999		43	43	23
\$100,000 to \$149,999		48	48	32
\$150,000 to \$199,999		11	11	7
\$200,000 to \$449,999		2	2	1
\$500,000 to \$2,999,999		3	3	1
\$1,000,000 or more		64	64	1
Median (dollars)		900	900	309
Mean (dollars)		77,500	77,500	7,7
	CONTRACT RENT			
Specified number occupied housing units		317	317	280
Median contract rent (dollars)		340	340	342
Mean contract rent (dollars)		346	346	347
With means included in rent		1	1	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)		187	187	-
No means included in rent		309	309	276
No cash rent		7	7	4

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Total	Ada County	Boise City, ID MSA	Total	Ada County	Boise City, ID MSA	Total	Ada County
Occupied housing units									
TENURE	1 654	1 654	1 137	943	943	583	57.0	57.0	51.3
Owner-occupied housing units	57.0	57.0	51.3	711	711	554	43.0	43.0	48.7
Renter-occupied housing units									
Percent of occupied housing units									
ROOMS									
1 room	41	41	38	108	108	95	186	186	145
2 rooms	186	186	145	326	326	241	348	348	219
3 rooms	326	326	241	244	244	152	169	169	109
4 rooms	348	348	219	232	232	138	232	232	138
5 rooms	244	244	152	5.0	5.0	4.7	6.0	6.0	5.9
6 rooms	169	169	109	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.7
7 rooms	109	109							
8 or more rooms									
Median, owner-occupied housing units									
Median, renter-occupied housing units									
MEDIAN, renter-occupied housing units									
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	1 028	1 028	667	77	77	60	75	75	63
1, attached				105	105	89	66	66	62
2				66	66	76	78	78	76
3 or 4				42	42	42	42	42	42
5 to 9				24	24	24	24	24	24
10 to 19				148	148	48	11	11	6
20 to 49									
50 or more									
Mobile home or trailer									
Other									
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	327	327	287	513	513	370	324	324	211
2 persons	513	513	370	272	272	160	125	125	68
3 persons	272	272	160	125	125	93	93	93	41
4 persons									
5 persons									
6 or more persons									
Median, occupied housing units									
Median, owner-occupied housing units									
Median, renter-occupied housing units									
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	1 535	1 535	1 072	75	75	40	44	44	25
1.01 to 1.50				.61	.61	.59			
1.51 or more									
Mean									
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	780	780	525	4	4	1			
Less than \$20,000				40	40	33			
\$20,000 to \$39,999				250	250	180			
\$40,000 to \$59,999				264	264	175			
\$60,000 to \$79,999				105	105	60			
\$80,000 to \$99,999				85	85	55			
\$100,000 to \$149,999				19	19	13			
\$150,000 to \$199,999				11	11	8			
\$200,000 to \$249,999				-	-	-			
\$250,000 to \$299,999				2	2	-			
\$300,000 or more				65 700	65 700	63 800	75 000	75 000	72 600
Median (dollars)									
Mean (dollars)									
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	697	697	550						
Median contract rent (dollars)	325	325	331						
With meals included in rent	338	338	340						
Mean contract rent (dollars)	6	6	6						
No meals included in rent	698	698	698						
Mean contract rent (dollars)	674	674	536						
No meals included in rent	717	717	8						

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Total	Boise City city	Ado County
Occupied housing units	74,272	74,272	48,591	
TENURE				
Owner occupied housing units	51,762	51,762	31,008	
Percent of occupied housing units	69.7	69.7	63.8	
Renter occupied housing units	22,510	22,510	17,583	
Percent of occupied housing units	30.3	30.3	36.2	
ROOMS				
1 room	811	811	709	
2 rooms	2,410	2,410	2,021	
3 rooms	5,353	5,353	4,215	
4 rooms	13,141	13,141	9,496	
5 rooms	14,480	14,480	9,348	
6 rooms	13,426	13,426	8,219	
7 or more rooms	9,748	9,748	5,691	
Average owner-occupied housing units	14,923	14,923	8,892	
Median owner-occupied housing units	5,6	5,6	5,3	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	6,2	6,2	6,2	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4,1	4,1	4,0	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1 detached	51,409	51,409	32,464	
1 attached	3,036	3,036	2,485	
2	2,952	2,952	2,455	
3 or 4	3,295	3,295	2,681	
5 to 9	2,001	2,001	1,747	
10 to 19	1,958	1,958	1,830	
20 to 49	1,485	1,485	1,447	
50 or more	1,055	1,055	1,055	
Mobile home or trailer	6,717	6,717	2,152	
Other	3,64	3,64	2,75	
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	17,551	17,551	13,521	
2 persons	25,851	25,851	17,417	
3 persons	12,401	12,401	7,729	
4 persons	11,083	11,083	6,185	
5 persons	4,526	4,526	2,363	
6 or more persons	2,860	2,860	1,376	
Average owner-occupied housing units	2,226	2,226	2,112	
Median, owner-occupied housing unit	2,38	2,38	2,27	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1,91	1,91	1,80	
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	72,598	72,598	47,622	
1.01 to 1.50	1,219	1,219	684	
1.51 or more	435	435	285	
Mean	44	44	43	
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	41,737	41,737	26,828	
Less than \$20,000	152	152	104	
\$20,000 to \$29,999	2,127	2,127	1,545	
\$30,000 to \$39,999	11,361	11,361	8,253	
\$40,000 to \$59,999	12,915	12,915	8,386	
\$60,000 to \$79,999	2,283	2,283	3,995	
\$80,000 to \$99,999	5,411	5,411	2,974	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1,488	1,488	898	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	472	472	304	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	249	249	149	
\$250,000 to \$299,999	319	319	220	
\$300,000 or more	70,400	70,400	67,400	
Median (dollars)	800	800	79,300	
Mean (dollars)	598	598	348	
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	22,020	22,020	17,408	
Median contract rent (dollars)	341	341	347	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	356	356	363	
With meals included in rent	437	437	421	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	842	842	855	
No meals include in rent	20,985	20,985	16,639	
No cash rent	598	598	348	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA		Ada County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ada County										
	Total	Boise City, ID MSA	Total	Boise City, ID MSA	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8,01	Tract 8,03	Tract 11	Tract 12,01	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 22,01
ANCESTRY															
All persons	205,775	205,775	125,738	6,777	8,038	4,884	6,489	5,661	4,708	3,741	3,810	5,644	937	5,645	5,207
Ancestry specified	184,560	184,560	113,397	6,434	4,371	5,825	5,114	4,335	3,166	3,532	5,164	5,164	779	779	783
Single ancestry	92,321	92,321	57,480	3,675	2,302	3,069	2,693	2,149	1,657	1,681	2,514	2,514	372	372	383
Multiple ancestry	92,239	92,239	55,917	3,036	2,069	2,756	2,421	2,186	1,509	1,851	2,650	2,650	407	407	438
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	21,215	21,215	12,341	343	644	513	664	547	373	575	278	278	158	158	-
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS															
Total ancestors reported	411,550	411,550	251,476	13,554	16,076	9,768	12,978	11,322	9,416	7,482	7,620	11,288	1,874	11,290	-
Arab	157	157	748	79	21	46	-	18	-	-	-	-	5	5	-
Austrian	246	246	133	25	-	-	-	9	-	13	58	55	-	-	31
Belgian	418	418	219	16	-	-	16	15	22	28	10	8	-	-	11
Cadzow	1,216	1,216	844	8	50	95	31	45	8	32	10	8	-	-	13
Czech	6,784	6,784	3,871	226	236	152	140	182	91	116	277	-	-	-	259
Danish	7,870	7,870	4,557	261	367	217	159	213	140	96	135	167	18	311	-
Dutch	56,142	56,142	33,899	2,103	2,357	1,040	1,958	1,367	1,170	774	1,312	1,630	299	1,951	-
English	806	806	347	202	16	10	17	29	50	199	256	156	-	-	6
French	10,945	10,945	6,766	301	396	252	301	347	199	256	139	271	111	303	-
French (except Basque)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
German	63,846	63,846	38,347	1,974	2,506	1,380	1,846	1,960	1,660	1,660	1,116	1,193	71	71	33
Greek	769	769	542	52	46	46	24	16	14	10	15	15	42	-	1,906
Hungarian	748	748	434	47	46	46	17	24	36	18	54	54	-	-	28
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italian	35,220	35,220	22,154	1,208	1,637	1,637	1,611	1,099	1,003	928	830	634	966	121	985
Lithuanian	6,480	6,480	4,150	287	212	212	217	192	192	96	129	148	148	24	167
Norwegian	279	279	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Polish	7,027	7,027	4,317	239	284	130	277	225	126	38	179	175	6	6	224
Portuguese	3,405	3,405	2,271	120	109	96	83	148	110	45	104	139	-	-	126
Romanian	480	369	-	19	22	17	20	32	47	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian	149	149	101	-	6	6	29	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	7
Scot-Irish	893	893	680	22	46	7	45	49	49	7	7	32	-	-	6
Scottish	6,852	6,852	4,417	395	238	108	206	187	146	94	148	184	-	-	126
Slovak	8,879	8,879	5,635	336	354	276	475	162	162	213	44	184	232	33	230
Subsaharan African	750	750	522	28	39	75	16	18	29	29	12	17	-	-	25
Swedish	63	63	58	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swiss	10,464	10,464	6,532	466	462	198	269	287	223	124	241	239	14	14	228
Ukrainian	2,415	2,415	1,425	53	53	114	55	93	28	56	71	26	112	69	77
United States or American	3,217	3,217	3,236	10	10	-	-	39	7	7	127	248	8	8	20
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	7,304	7,304	3,904	217	296	192	165	115	115	127	82	76	78	239	138
Yugoslavian	87	87	64	-	9	-	-	21	-	-	81	-	-	-	164
Other ancestries	294	294	134	-	17	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
154,007	154,007	93,896	4,562	5,627	3,932	4,915	4,272	3,441	3,441	3,438	4,096	4,096	758	758	3,704
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS															
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central American	89	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Costa Rican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduran	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaraguan	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panamanian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Salvadoran	53	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central American, origin not specified	15	15	15	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	-	-	-
South American	155	155	94	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	-	-	-
Argentinean	39	39	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Chilean	7	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombian	82	82	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuadorian	13	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peruvian	18	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuelan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other South American	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990 — Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. See text for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols. See text.]

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, Ada County—Con.															
	Tract 6	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02	Tract 8.03 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12.01 (pt.)	Tract 12.02	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17
ANCESTRY																
All persons	5 720	5 846	5 437	5 159	4 209	5 252	\$ 394	—	—	3 810	4 982	4 890	3 599	3 981	4 320	
Ancestry specified	5 178	5 210	4 890	4 637	3 846	4 965	4 965	3 645	2 055	3 532	4 566	4 100	3 200	3 568	3 718	
Single ancestry	2 460	2 753	2 560	2 645	1 877	2 645	2 055	2 140	2 910	1 681	2 424	2 029	1 519	1 681	1 997	
Multiple ancestry	2 718	2 457	2 330	1 992	1 969	2 467	429	—	—	1 851	2 142	2 071	1 519	1 541	1 721	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	542	636	547	522	363	467	—	—	278	278	416	790	399	413	602	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS																
Total ancestries reported	11 440	11 692	10 874	10 318	8 418	10 504	10 788	—	—	7 620	9 964	9 780	7 198	7 962	8 640	
Arab	—	64	18	—	—	—	—	23	21	—	58	28	25	—	5	10
Austrian	—	—	—	9	15	15	14	—	—	4	14	—	—	5	3	
Belgian	—	10	16	15	36	14	53	—	—	10	—	20	5	16	—	
Canadian	—	25	80	31	11	45	77	—	—	32	16	33	44	31	13	
Czech	—	139	126	208	155	172	117	148	128	116	185	205	82	104	16	
Danish	—	242	151	205	128	205	140	140	128	135	109	107	82	221	101	
English	—	1 578	1 707	1 298	1 332	995	1 052	1 552	1 312	1 538	1 092	1 028	1 165	821	229	
French	—	488	267	314	161	224	299	280	280	139	15	349	296	199	11	
French (except Basque)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130	235	
French Canadian	—	45	69	1 579	1 872	1 497	1 37	1 76	1 522	1 740	1 50	1 76	1 45	30	40	
German	—	1 699	22	24	16	13	14	14	14	20	56	193	1 337	939	1 025	
Greek	—	29	856	36	10	30	28	28	28	15	54	8	—	31	7	
Hungarian	—	969	226	109	913	1 092	738	937	1 306	1 22	614	835	865	579	—	
Irish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	233	233	144	59	713	
Italian	—	215	258	202	—	—	—	101	8	11	14	11	158	170	112	
Lithuanian	—	132	683	141	112	95	64	64	79	104	44	85	68	143	4	
Norwegian	—	9	17	20	19	32	13	—	—	9	15	—	7	57	145	
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	112	
Romanian	—	10	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	
Russian	—	77	45	49	7	7	7	1	28	32	21	28	16	40	42	
Scotch-Irish	—	257	206	187	147	106	101	101	223	233	148	145	150	230	111	
Serbian	—	318	445	162	210	170	29	29	29	10	184	99	198	172	134	
Slovak	—	27	16	18	15	29	—	—	—	12	—	—	6	—	10	
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	
Swedish	—	255	252	287	270	205	178	303	241	241	164	172	209	209	228	
Swiss	—	96	884	28	38	56	80	52	52	26	24	59	44	33	25	
Ukrainian	—	144	158	115	143	83	83	83	156	14	8	—	6	—	23	
United States or American	—	107	227	85	86	75	75	75	161	193	126	138	120	170	120	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	21	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	13	6	8	
Yugoslav	—	3 899	4 511	4 116	4 211	3 116	4 43	9	4 464	3 464	2 438	3 790	4 099	2 706	3 673	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS																
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. See text for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

ANCESTRY	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 23.02 (pt.)	Tract 23.11 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	Tract 24.10 (pt.)	Tract 24.11 (pt.)	Tract 24.11 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	
	Boise City, Ada County—Con.													
All persons	4 224	5 644	3 688	169	11	5 534	2 061	2 322	6 798	4 580	55	55	—	
Ancestry specified	3 854	5 164	3 229	125	11	5 133	1 659	2 128	6 076	4 045	—	—	—	
Single ancestry	1 795	2 514	1 770	85	—	2 470	985	1 072	2 614	2 264	24	24	—	
Multiple ancestry	2 059	2 650	1 459	40	11	2 663	674	1 056	3 462	1 781	31	31	—	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	370	480	459	44	—	421	402	194	722	535	—	—	—	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestors reported	8 448	11 288	7 376	330	22	11 108	4 122	4 644	13 596	9 160	110	110	—	
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Austrian	7	55	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	
Belgian	6	10	8	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	23	—	—	
Canadian	7	8	10	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Czech	27	10	11	—	—	—	37	—	22	52	38	—	—	
Danish	98	277	116	—	—	—	97	67	91	426	100	—	—	
Dutch	106	167	141	—	—	—	158	120	22	365	186	5	5	
English	1 154	1 630	793	72	11	1 422	426	644	2 275	1 224	26	26	—	
French	8	6	56	—	—	—	25	13	—	37	16	—	—	
French (except Basque)	272	271	191	33	—	422	159	71	310	172	—	—	—	
French Canadian	73	71	6	7	—	—	51	23	43	69	56	—	—	
German	1 489	1 711	1 271	23	11	2 030	499	741	2 126	1 566	21	21	—	
Greek	7	9	7	7	—	—	70	—	—	8	51	—	—	
Hungarian	6	42	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Irish	731	966	539	—	—	—	1 167	264	363	784	649	5	5	
Italian	143	148	83	—	—	—	1 466	51	116	202	100	—	—	
Ukrainian	6	175	63	—	—	—	8	—	34	23	7	17	17	
Norwegian	194	139	14	—	—	—	83	119	192	210	128	—	—	
Polish	125	15	—	—	—	—	125	19	33	135	50	—	—	
Portuguese	5	—	—	—	—	—	18	6	21	20	5	—	—	
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Russian	21	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scotch-Irish	97	184	98	39	—	—	9	—	—	14	68	—	—	
Scottish	157	232	124	7	—	—	264	41	57	285	149	—	—	
Slovak	11	17	11	—	—	—	214	89	99	386	210	5	5	
Sub-Saharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	446	28	—	—	
Swedish	251	239	137	—	—	—	43	—	—	95	586	258	—	
Swiss	51	112	78	5	—	—	332	14	82	60	55	—	—	
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	
United States or American	251	239	85	9	—	—	113	—	—	95	88	64	—	
Welsh	95	218	89	—	—	—	99	16	53	194	109	—	—	
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	
Other ancestries	2 901	4 096	3 193	182	—	—	3 752	2 001	1 647	4 457	3 662	31	—	—

PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS

Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—
Central American	—
Costa Rican	—
Guatemalan	—
Honduran	—
Nicaraguan	—
Panamanian	—
Salvadoran	—
Central American origin not specified	—
Argentinean	—
Chilean	—
Colombian	—
Ecuadorian	—
Peruvian	—
Venezuelan	—
Other South American	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, Ada County—Con.				Reminder of Ada County			
	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103.11 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)
ANCESTRY								
All persons	67	133	97	519	418	643	224	499
Ancestry specified	67	101	77	461	396	615	224	489
Single ancestry	51	70	25	366	143	316	133	316
Multiple ancestry	16	31	52	23	23	299	217	657
Ancestry undesignated or not reported	—	32	20	58	22	28	91	1509
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS								
Total ancestries reported	134	266	194	1,038	836	—	—	—
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
English	58	18	13	74	13	8	6	12
French (except Basque)	—	—	5	8	8	34	33	11
French Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German	9	65	35	166	120	—	267	88
Greek	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungarian	—	—	16	119	8	119	—	116
Irish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Italian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	634
Norwegian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96
Polish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scottish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slovak	—	—	7	—	15	—	—	43
Slavic-African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swiss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welsh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	51	134	118	526	223	—	404	156
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS								
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

FIGURE 10. SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS AND PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ada County—Con					
	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 01 (pt.)	Tract 22 02	Tract 23 02 (pt.)	Tract 23 10
ANCESTRY						
All persons	760	5 634	7 737	27	4 061	3 724
Ancestry specified	654	5 196	7 089	27	3 629	3 387
Single ancestry	287	3 383	3 331	—	1 686	1 646
Multiple ancestry	367	2 813	3 758	27	1 943	1 741
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	114	438	646	—	432	347
STRUCTURED ANCESTRY GROUPS						
Total unstructured reported	1 536	11 268	15 474	34	8 122	7 468
Arab	—	5	31	31	6	4
Austrian	—	—	114	61	—	—
Belgian	—	—	42	42	7	—
Canadian	—	—	13	43	53	7
Czech	—	—	259	298	174	70
Danish	—	—	311	342	189	126
Dutch	—	18	1 940	2 472	957	1 119
English	—	227	6	27	25	24
French (except Basque)	78	303	374	—	315	183
French Canadian	—	—	33	47	42	25
German	—	256	1 893	2 520	20	1 185
Hungarian	—	—	—	11	—	—
Irish	—	—	28	19	27	29
Icelandic	—	121	985	1 230	783	604
Indonesian	—	24	167	238	139	139
Irish	—	—	5	20	—	—
Norwegian	—	6	224	336	223	106
Polish	—	—	126	110	49	82
Portuguese	—	6	—	33	—	—
Romanian	—	—	7	—	—	—
Russian	—	—	6	18	—	6
Scotch-Irish	—	5	126	275	143	93
Scottish	—	26	230	258	7	138
Slovak	—	—	25	7	—	23
Sub-Saharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	—	14	228	566	7	278
Swiss	—	64	7	106	—	55
Ukrainian	—	—	6	—	—	70
United States or American	—	54	20	—	—	169
Welsh	—	8	138	145	145	94
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	164	169	—	89
Yugoslavian	—	—	8	—	—	134
Other unstructured	—	576	3 704	5 21	2 8	4
					2 866	2 811
					5 048	5 048
					62	62
					15	15
					902	902
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS						
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guateleman	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—

CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Census Tract or Block Numbering Area						Remainder of Ada County—Con.					
	Tract 102.01	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103.10	Tract 103.11 (pt.)	Tract 103.12	Tract 103.13	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 107	
ANCESTRY												
All persons	2 582	7 249	3 468	6 321	5 766	3 332	4 321	3 517	4 950	5 644	—	—
Ancestry specified	2 269	6 470	3 142	5 588	5 220	2 921	4 296	4 331	4 823	4 823	—	—
Single ancestry	1 999	3 049	1 639	2 572	3 354	1 749	2 331	2 331	2 439	2 439	—	—
Multiple ancestry	1 270	3 421	1 503	3 016	2 468	1 567	1 965	1 768	2 384	2 384	—	—
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	313	779	326	733	546	411	654	654	841	841	—	—
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total entities reported	5 164	14 498	6 936	12 642	11 532	6 644	8 642	10	9 900	11 328	—	—
Arab	—	10	—	16	—	—	—	—	23	13	—	—
Austrian	7	16	12	8	9	6	—	—	10	6	6	6
Belgian	—	—	—	8	9	—	—	—	10	13	—	—
Canadian	—	22	28	46	31	—	—	—	20	12	13	13
Czech	16	—	—	140	200	186	177	177	221	157	104	104
Danish	51	295	61	272	259	198	198	198	221	121	208	208
Dutch	76	303	113	1 716	1 512	972	1 088	1 088	1 231	1 231	1 265	1 265
English	798	2 151	975	256	223	23	18	18	37	37	27	27
French (except Basque)	25	87	57	363	271	271	252	252	197	197	275	275
French Canadian	86	277	258	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German	833	2 026	68	1 247	70	28	13	13	33	14	31	31
Greek	36	68	—	2 291	1 792	1 442	1 293	1 293	1 542	1 542	1 796	1 796
Hungarian	—	47	7	19	13	—	13	13	10	10	21	21
Irish	474	1 169	403	1 000	980	513	4	4	13	13	13	13
Italian	112	261	101	176	255	68	641	641	681	681	827	827
Lithuanian	—	14	37	—	27	—	78	78	97	97	171	171
Norwegian	41	204	174	218	221	104	—	—	93	93	230	230
Polish	50	150	45	43	62	11	153	153	43	43	75	75
Portuguese	—	18	9	—	6	12	—	—	7	7	20	20
Romanian	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	29	6	6	29	9	—	—	—	20	13	30	30
Scotch-Irish	121	238	71	206	288	61	97	97	136	136	216	216
Slovak	240	348	205	223	115	133	132	132	196	196	222	222
Slovenian	8	15	—	34	30	5	2	2	26	26	29	29
Sub-Saharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	134	537	168	369	261	117	—	—	199	165	189	189
Swiss	44	105	33	65	9	26	42	42	35	35	26	26
Ukrainian	—	8	5	249	231	131	185	185	469	469	331	331
United States or American	96	265	221	168	180	40	42	42	126	126	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	49	176	48	168	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	32	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	1 786	5 248	2 503	4 602	4 492	2 392	3 725	3 725	4 327	4 327	4 792	4 792
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ada County						
		Total	Boise City city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.03	Tract 11
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	205 775	205 775	125 738	6 777	8 038	4 884	6 489	5 661	4 708	3 741
Name	201 386	201 386	122 857	6 577	7 937	4 779	6 355	5 494	4 623	3 671
Foreign born	4 389	4 389	2 881	200	101	105	134	167	85	70
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	507	507	400	14	-	28	15	9	-	10
Persons 5 years and over	190 053	190 053	116 445	6 425	7 335	4 444	6 128	5 247	4 188	3 355
In linguistically isolated households	993	993	703	14	-	34	24	9	-	20
Speaks a language other than English	8 454	8 454	5 484	365	166	181	302	286	139	187
Do not speak English "very well"	2 700	2 700	1 755	57	7	101	59	56	30	52
Speaks Spanish	3 345	3 345	2 109	235	68	72	128	134	70	104
Do not speak English "very well"	873	873	523	44	-	65	18	8	15	32
Linguistically isolated	92	92	69	6	-	7	-	-	-	-
Speaks an Asian or Pacific Island language	1 382	1 382	946	26	7	38	36	77	7	27
Do not speak English "very well"	715	715	506	-	-	28	6	30	7	20
Linguistically isolated	368	368	262	-	-	19	6	-	-	20
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	57 564	57 564	34 280	1 836	1 975	1 044	1 885	1 765	1 458	794
Preschool	3 719	3 719	2 099	82	188	99	128	164	136	56
Public school	2 107	2 107	1 178	14	75	51	42	71	82	50
Elementary or high school	38 477	38 477	20 933	1 198	1 290	623	1 018	762	985	624
Public school	35 948	35 948	19 463	1 058	1 090	592	960	714	943	593
College	15 368	15 368	11 248	556	497	322	739	839	337	114
Public college	14 112	14 112	10 485	523	462	308	671	834	316	106
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	127 588	127 588	79 672	4 608	5 336	3 010	4 376	3 612	2 752	2 179
Less than 9th grade	4 432	4 432	2 417	67	198	150	115	67	29	228
7th to 12th grade, no diploma	11 869	11 869	6 675	191	428	404	240	114	128	573
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	33 194	33 194	19 140	493	1 364	994	651	550	592	808
Some college, no degree	36 063	36 063	23 055	1 259	1 506	795	1 262	978	856	377
Associate degree	10 250	10 250	6 212	317	423	252	224	308	196	110
Bachelor's degree	22 331	22 331	15 407	1 479	987	322	1 058	1 079	714	78
Graduate or professional degree	9 449	9 449	6 766	802	430	93	826	516	237	5
Percent high school graduate or higher	87.2	87.2	88.6	94.4	88.3	81.6	91.9	95.0	94.3	63.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	24.9	24.9	27.8	49.5	26.6	13.8	43.1	44.2	34.6	3.8
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	274	274	258	48	214	428	87	299	345	534
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 393	1 393	1 207	834	1 210	1 294	1 041	1 020	1 213	2 020
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 055	2 055	1 891	2 021	1 519	1 726	1 627	1 678	1 804	2 142
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	190 053	190 053	116 445	6 425	7 335	4 444	6 128	5 247	4 188	3 355
Same house	83 721	83 721	48 078	2 894	3 051	1 703	2 783	1 422	1 575	1 190
Different house in United States	104 699	104 699	67 237	3 485	4 240	2 709	3 320	3 755	2 575	2 102
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	41 453	41 453	30 300	1 475	2 217	1 323	1 641	1 687	1 204	1 101
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	15 380	15 380	6 666	370	385	234	183	322	112	153
Different MSA/PMSA	22 756	22 756	14 878	1 034	934	522	861	947	734	398
Not in an MSA/PMSA	25 110	25 110	15 393	606	704	630	635	799	525	450
Around	1 633	1 633	1 150	46	44	32	25	70	38	63
RESIDAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Rural population	180 979	180 979	125 738	6 471	7 973	4 884	6 366	5 661	4 683	3 741
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	139 822	139 822	97 674	5 066	6 358	3 421	4 472	4 011	4 500	3 009
Land population	24 796	24 796	-	306	65	-	123	-	25	-
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	9 106	9 106	-	190	-	-	111	-	25	-
On farms	2 037	2 037	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	103 285	103 285	65 418	3 602	4 100	2 444	3 460	3 395	2 519	1 626
In truck or van	94 322	94 322	59 293	3 294	3 873	2 131	3 164	3 099	2 368	1 507
Drive alone	83 903	83 903	52 892	2 961	3 497	1 810	2 837	2 820	2 172	1 362
Carpool	10 419	10 419	6 401	333	376	321	329	279	196	145
Public transportation (including taxicab)	840	840	777	14	32	48	-	9	10	-
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	797	797	749	14	32	48	-	9	10	-
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walked	2 307	2 307	1 779	63	48	87	135	52	17	21
Cyclist	2 228	2 228	1 657	27	76	90	84	125	31	51
Other means	3 588	3 588	1 912	204	71	88	75	110	93	47
Worked at home	1 06	1 06	1 06	1 06	1 06	1 09	1 06	1 05	1 05	1 05
Worked per car, truck, or van	16.9	16.9	15.6	15.8	17.2	16.0	14.2	14.7	15.0	16.4
Percent time to work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	4 240	4 240	2 476	93	171	121	102	73	74	109
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	13 851	13 851	7 956	293	624	377	369	360	325	266
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	41 041	41 041	26 128	1 461	1 800	828	1 445	1 472	1 210	549
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	16 654	16 654	11 231	757	714	441	688	627	389	158
10 other times	23 911	23 911	15 715	794	720	589	781	753	428	497
Resided in MSA of residence	97 766	97 766	62 462	3 395	3 943	2 358	3 310	3 200	2 426	1 536
Garden City city	3 181	3 181	1 788	39	201	98	66	40	37	278
Boise City city	79 944	79 944	55 206	3 178	3 457	1 985	2 964	2 944	2 201	1 137
Kendall city	2 632	2 632	817	31	17	79	47	9	11	14
Remainder of Ada County	12 009	12 009	4 651	147	268	196	233	207	177	107
Resided outside MSA of residence	5 519	5 519	2 956	207	157	86	150	195	93	90
Other city	693	693	366	19	24	6	37	18	12	13
Remote city	1 909	1 909	823	29	61	44	40	51	31	32
Remainder of Canyon County	643	643	277	27	25	20	-	7	-	6
Residing home city	67	67	56	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
Remainder of Bannock County	149	149	137	-	-	-	-	9	5	-
Non county	114	114	44	-	7	8	-	-	-	-
Resided elsewhere	1 944	1 944	1 253	132	40	8	73	100	45	39

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ada County—Con.									
	Tract 12.01	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 22.01	Tract 23.02	Tract 23.11	Tract 24.01	Tract 24.10	Tract 24.11	Tract 10
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 810	5 644	937	5 645	5 581	5 795	9 207	6 865	4 618	1 441
Native	3 772	5 463	910	5 533	5 479	5 657	8 936	6 712	4 503	1 411
Foreign born	38	181	27	112	102	138	271	153	115	2
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	5	13	5	6	43	31	35	21	8	..
Persons 5 years and over	3 615	5 275	897	5 251	5 069	5 261	8 355	6 372	4 217	1 366
In linguistically isolated households	12	24	10	11	70	93	65	52	16	..
Speak a language other than English	112	244	64	270	225	309	330	318	219	7
Do not speak English "very well"	50	30	20	99	126	179	108	157	75	..
Speak Spanish	21	77	27	136	88	107	149	37	96	11
Do not speak English "very well"	9	8	10	50	56	56	—	31	12	..
Linguistically isolated	—	—	10	11	—	—	—	—	—	..
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	5	70	—	41	50	109	29	69	56	..
Do not speak English "very well"	—	22	—	18	40	53	29	14	34	..
Linguistically isolated	—	13	—	—	40	68	20	14	16	..
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 059	1 550	254	1 838	1 394	1 652	3 239	2 248	1 449	301
Preprimary school	52	85	8	132	63	66	269	159	95	11
Public school	40	61	8	87	40	30	161	98	62	..
Elementary or high school	826	1 102	191	1 417	1 003	1 171	2 488	1 651	1 089	202
Public school	758	1 030	178	1 348	899	1 140	2 304	1 525	1 019	157
College	161	363	55	289	328	415	482	438	265	83
Public college	163	343	36	266	313	401	403	358	247	75
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 588	3 599	642	3 191	3 608	3 492	4 978	4 084	2 746	1 025
Less than 9th grade	31	76	22	53	92	150	44	51	84	70
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	216	329	100	172	257	361	253	175	237	164
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	643	922	199	980	1 080	1 018	1 246	953	604	304
Some college, no degree	745	1 103	119	897	1 179	1 004	1 668	1 079	927	256
Associate degree	237	249	64	276	257	265	429	518	172	40
Bachelor's degree	420	675	101	592	566	570	884	896	512	54
Graduate or professional degree	296	245	37	221	177	124	454	412	210	48
Percent high school graduate or higher	90.5	88.7	81.0	92.9	90.3	85.4	94.0	94.5	88.3	75.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	27.7	25.6	21.5	25.5	20.6	19.9	26.9	32.0	26.3	13.4
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	200	333	87	80	319	285	292	155	203	16
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 687	1 465	350	1 980	1 482	1 334	1 738	1 879	1 505	1 248
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 835	2 143	2 566	2 510	2 287	2 232	2 480	2 641	2 232	2 233
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 615	5 275	897	5 251	5 069	5 261	8 355	6 372	4 217	1 344
Same house	2 060	2 416	408	3 046	2 272	2 381	2 980	3 192	1 844	84
Different house in United States	1 525	2 761	470	2 131	2 797	2 880	5 283	3 165	2 349	50
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	773	1 419	113	466	1 358	1 081	1 779	1 227	866	16
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	228	375	119	394	285	602	912	470	343	..
Different MSA/PMSA	230	413	129	702	476	730	1 653	699	714	..
Not in an MSA/PMSA	294	554	109	569	678	467	939	769	426	11
Abroad	30	98	19	74	—	—	92	15	24	..
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	3 810	5 644	937	5 645	5 581	5 795	9 027	6 865	4 618	1 441
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 665	4 787	301	4 204	4 678	4 343	7 813	6 507	4 322	1 345
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	180	—	—	8
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	—	—	..
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	..
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 780	2 924	466	2 643	2 864	3 000	4 362	3 379	2 197	51
Car, truck, or van	1 658	2 663	413	2 462	2 660	2 861	4 051	3 135	2 087	51
Drive alone	1 453	2 322	371	2 248	2 329	2 570	3 561	2 831	1 917	41
Carpooled	205	341	42	214	331	291	490	304	170	..
Public transportation (including taxicab)	11	69	—	—	19	8	24	35	7	..
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	11	69	—	—	19	—	24	35	7	..
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..
Walked	32	64	28	16	55	—	85	56	20	..
Other means	17	26	11	29	37	42	34	36	45	..
Worked at home	62	102	14	136	93	89	168	117	38	..
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.05	1.07	1.06	1.07	1.05	1.04	1.01
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.1	15.5	18.8	18.4	15.6	16.1	17.4	18.0	17.0	14
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	74	78	6	121	170	167	160	101	127	..
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	241	364	58	361	247	453	514	378	342	..
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	767	1 274	236	1 038	1 081	1 284	1 834	1 445	840	..
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	278	436	40	456	525	402	706	551	390	7
All other times	358	670	112	531	748	605	980	787	460	15
Worked in MSA of residence	1 662	2 817	441	2 501	2 775	2 912	4 073	3 195	2 053	15
Garden City city	18	68	32	51	106	84	206	117	68	4
Baile City city	1 545	2 428	312	1 711	2 389	2 308	3 206	2 825	1 709	13
Meridian city	17	35	18	77	49	60	99	53	30	1
Remainder of Ada County	82	286	79	662	231	460	562	200	246	12
Worked outside MSA of residence	118	107	25	142	89	88	289	184	144	3
Caldwell city	18	29	—	19	26	71	31	—	—	1
Nampa city	58	24	5	26	11	7	93	48	33	..
Remainder of Canyon County	—	—	—	6	—	11	14	22	16	..
Mountain Home city	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	10	14	..
Remainder of Elmore County	15	18	—	—	8	—	15	—	—	6
Gem County	—	—	6	7	—	—	8	—	—	..
Worked elsewhere	27	36	14	84	44	70	80	73	75	..

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ada County—Con.			Boise City city, Ada County						
	Tract 102.02	Tract 103.11	Tract 105	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	7 316	6 454	5 761	2 933	6 258	7 620	4 884	6 041	5 720	5 846
Native	7 211	6 367	5 658	2 882	6 077	7 535	4 779	5 912	5 523	5 728
Foreign born	105	87	103	51	181	85	105	129	197	118
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	7	—	—	30	14	—	28	8	41	6
Persons 5 years and over in linguistically isolated households	6 810	5 944	5 391	2 786	5 938	6 948	4 444	5 574	5 350	5 534
Speak a language other than English	30	—	—	53	14	—	34	57	47	6
Do not speak English "very well"	175	217	378	263	341	158	181	241	251	228
Speak Spanish	106	21	86	87	45	7	101	74	47	41
Do not speak English "very well"	70	95	263	78	222	60	72	95	140	95
Linguistically isolated	44	5	64	30	37	—	65	9	8	18
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	59	43	12	9	26	7	38	10	22	20
Do not speak English "very well"	45	7	6	—	—	—	28	—	—	6
Linguistically isolated	14	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	6
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 816	2 017	1 512	662	1 788	1 875	1 044	1 578	1 409	1 667
Preschool	110	136	77	18	66	174	99	98	79	98
Public school	76	52	64	8	14	67	51	53	16	42
Elementary or high school	1 355	1 557	1 123	192	1 166	1 245	623	962	742	883
Public school	1 267	1 507	1 040	171	1 026	1 051	592	903	699	842
College	351	324	312	452	556	456	322	518	588	686
Public college	301	276	262	423	523	421	308	492	563	625
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	4 755	3 803	3 665	1 940	4 170	5 045	3 010	3 965	3 836	3 955
Less than 9th grade	276	215	180	74	27	198	150	94	181	115
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	530	334	419	165	95	420	404	503	361	229
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 385	1 095	1 097	575	449	1 283	994	907	744	609
Some college, no degree	1 034	943	1 006	478	1 137	1 428	795	1 154	1 197	1 152
Associate's degree	362	330	374	142	292	400	252	356	178	183
Bachelor's degree	779	639	428	405	1 422	930	322	665	861	921
Master's or professional degree	369	247	161	101	748	386	93	286	314	746
Recent high school graduate or higher	83.0	85.6	83.7	87.7	97.1	87.8	81.6	84.9	85.9	91.3
Recent bachelor's degree or higher	24.1	23.3	16.1	26.1	52.0	26.1	13.8	24.0	30.6	42.1
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	482	324	361	272	26	220	428	214	237	59
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 244	1 718	1 846	727	846	1 169	1 294	1 138	686	974
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 856	2 382	2 081	1 317	1 973	1 520	1 726	1 874	1 737	1 620
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	6 810	5 944	5 391	2 786	5 938	6 948	4 444	5 574	5 350	5 534
Same house	3 596	2 564	2 161	542	2 741	2 936	1 703	2 410	2 263	2 457
Different house in United States	3 146	3 373	3 164	2 208	3 151	3 968	2 709	3 065	3 064	3 052
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	956	813	885	1 004	1 315	2 064	1 323	1 529	1 284	1 471
Remainder of the MSA/PMSA	824	1 167	529	198	345	339	234	189	210	159
Different MSA/PMSA	766	525	571	370	984	882	522	650	754	814
Not in an MSA/PMSA	600	868	1 179	636	507	683	630	697	816	608
Abroad	68	7	66	36	46	44	32	99	23	25
RURAL, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Total population	4 448	4 593	981	2 933	6 258	7 620	4 884	6 041	5 720	5 846
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 445	3 641	910	832	5 066	6 029	3 421	5 019	4 157	4 048
Total population	2 868	1 861	4 780	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 330	436	1 891	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	104	117	204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	3 666	3 058	2 275	1 691	3 420	3 831	2 444	3 252	3 289	3 131
in truck, van, or car	3 341	2 852	2 087	1 282	3 127	3 633	2 131	2 848	2 745	2 837
Drove alone	2 899	2 554	1 807	1 216	2 837	3 277	1 810	2 485	2 429	2 525
Carpooled	442	298	280	66	290	356	321	363	316	312
Public transportation (including taxicab)	21	7	—	27	14	24	48	52	46	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	21	—	—	27	14	24	48	52	46	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	68	32	59	211	63	48	87	54	198	135
Other means	101	53	41	109	27	69	90	137	163	84
Worked at home	135	114	88	62	189	57	88	161	137	75
Transit per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.06	1.08	1.03	1.05	1.06	1.09	1.07	1.07	1.06
Transit travel time to work (minutes)	20.0	20.0	18.2	13.0	15.7	17.2	16.0	16.8	14.4	14.2
Workers time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	194	122	125	112	.81	164	121	102	87	89
5:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	595	513	392	158	284	584	377	400	260	343
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 320	1 219	928	501	1 378	1 698	828	1 374	1 325	1 259
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	823	383	355	197	714	643	441	473	651	638
All other times	799	707	387	661	774	685	589	742	829	727
Worked in MSA of residence	3 482	2 711	2 161	1 683	3 221	3 674	2 358	3 175	3 192	2 993
Residence City city	221	70	48	35	30	170	98	120	122	66
Residence City city	2 340	1 938	1 470	1 521	3 037	3 226	1 985	2 701	2 889	2 671
Residence City city	70	330	50	—	31	17	79	55	17	47
Residence remainder of Ada County	851	373	593	127	123	261	196	299	164	209
Residence outside MSA of residence	184	347	114	8	199	157	86	77	97	37
Residence other city	17	52	—	8	19	24	6	6	—	37
Residence town	61	154	36	—	29	61	44	18	16	28
Residence remainder of Canyon County	34	31	47	—	19	25	20	6	18	—
Residence Fountain Home city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence remainder of Boise County	14	18	—	—	—	7	8	—	—	—
Residence Gem County	58	92	26	—	132	40	8	47	63	73

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City city, Ada County—Con.									
	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02	Tract 8.03 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12.01 (pt.)	Tract 12.02	Tract 14	Tract 15
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	5 437	5 159	4 209	5 252	5 394	—	3 810	4 982	4 890	3 595
Native	5 278	5 055	4 139	5 043	5 343	—	3 772	4 869	4 760	3 555
Foreign born	159	104	70	209	51	—	38	113	130	46
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	9	11	—	10	13	—	5	24	25	2
Persons 5 years and over	5 032	4 690	3 745	4 892	4 956	—	3 615	4 632	4 577	3 351
In linguistically isolated households	9	11	—	10	13	—	12	24	25	2
Speak a language other than English	270	207	118	336	170	—	112	181	189	126
Do not speak English "very well"	56	77	23	145	72	—	50	50	44	5
Speak Spanish	134	71	70	121	62	—	21	55	69	54
Do not speak English "very well"	8	31	15	26	15	—	9	24	8	28
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	8	..
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	61	22	—	121	31	—	5	25	19	..
Do not speak English "very well"	30	—	—	102	13	—	—	8	19	..
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	8	9	..
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 652	1 519	1 311	2 533	1 305	—	1 059	909	1 049	801
Preprimary school	146	88	111	110	52	—	52	74	58	43
Public school	69	39	69	72	40	—	40	46	28	20
Elementary or high school	681	1 032	889	562	764	—	826	534	629	543
Public school	633	962	847	543	725	—	758	471	607	521
College	825	399	311	1 861	489	—	181	301	362	211
Public college	820	369	290	1 804	453	—	163	265	301	199
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	3 494	3 283	2 446	2 390	3 449	—	2 588	3 362	3 271	2 451
Less than 9th grade	67	84	22	117	113	—	31	115	141	31
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	114	212	104	227	373	—	216	232	371	277
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	536	625	540	546	830	—	643	1 079	1 058	562
Some college, no degree	978	908	742	736	1 089	—	745	806	985	633
Associate degree	277	221	178	255	217	—	237	280	265	235
Bachelor's degree	1 020	875	663	378	608	—	420	545	321	407
Graduate or professional degree	502	358	197	131	219	—	296	305	130	227
Percent high school graduate or higher	94.8	91.0	94.8	85.6	85.9	—	90.5	89.7	84.3	87.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	43.6	37.6	35.2	21.3	24.0	—	27.7	25.3	13.8	29.2
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	299	222	360	159	569	—	200	375	293	214
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	971	1 228	1 183	1 232	1 354	—	1 687	1 118	923	1 053
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 575	1 892	1 832	1 636	1 584	—	1 835	1 734	1 605	1 821
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	5 032	4 690	3 745	4 892	4 956	—	3 615	4 632	4 577	3 351
Same house	1 326	1 766	1 501	1 274	2 147	—	2 060	1 813	1 611	1 867
Different house in United States	3 636	2 843	2 206	3 429	2 809	—	1 525	2 789	2 966	1 489
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 582	1 217	1 051	938	1 335	—	773	1 159	1 655	711
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	322	145	94	208	296	—	228	271	219	244
Different MSA/PMSA	933	955	625	779	528	—	230	636	293	1 08
Not in an MSA/PMSA	799	526	436	1 504	650	—	294	723	799	311
Abroad	70	81	38	189	—	—	30	30	—	4
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	5 437	5 159	4 209	5 252	5 394	—	3 810	4 982	4 890	3 595
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 803	4 397	4 108	2 706	4 066	—	3 665	3 004	3 150	3 011
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	3 300	2 611	2 266	2 767	2 796	—	1 780	2 621	2 503	1 611
Car, truck, or van	3 004	2 451	2 132	2 235	2 489	—	1 658	2 422	2 284	1 553
Drove alone	2 725	2 238	1 936	1 982	2 242	—	1 453	2 231	2 017	1 409
Carpooled	279	213	196	253	247	—	205	191	267	179
Public transportation (including taxicab)	9	48	10	50	48	—	11	67	60	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	9	48	10	40	48	—	11	67	46	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	52	20	17	303	108	—	32	51	40	—
Other means	125	39	25	130	74	—	17	72	53	—
Worked at home	110	53	82	49	77	—	62	9	66	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.06	1.05	—	1.07	1.04	1.07	1.04
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.7	13.8	14.9	15.3	13.4	—	15.1	16.1	15.9	14.1
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	73	122	66	88	123	—	74	42	91	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	329	338	299	320	394	—	241	389	303	111
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 424	1 184	1 067	867	1 040	—	767	1 037	942	631
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	611	481	359	460	465	—	278	477	500	411
All other times	753	433	393	983	697	—	358	667	601	411
Worked in MSA of residence	3 105	2 524	1 2173	2 610	2 675	—	1 662	2 472	2 415	1 611
Garden City city	40	79	30	44	84	—	18	74	86	—
Boise City city	2 849	2 282	1 992	2 393	2 409	—	1 545	2 129	2 203	1 327
Meridian city	9	11	5	41	13	—	17	81	9	—
Remainder of Ada County	207	152	146	132	169	—	82	188	117	111
Worked outside MSA of residence	195	87	93	157	121	—	118	149	88	55
Caldwell city	18	—	12	16	7	—	18	33	7	—
Nampa city	51	12	31	26	61	—	58	58	—	3
Remainder of Canyon County	7	6	—	26	13	—	—	29	17	—
Mountain Home city	10	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Elmore County	9	13	5	—	—	—	15	9	16	13
Gem County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	100	56	45	89	31	—	27	20	35	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City city, Ada County—Con.									
	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.01 (pt.)	Tract 23.02 (pt.)	Tract 23.11 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 981	4 320	4 224	5 644	3 688	169	11	5 554	2 061	2 322
Native	3 918	4 211	4 182	5 463	3 505	154	11	5 452	1 976	2 275
Foreign born	63	109	42	181	183	15	—	102	85	47
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	3	—	13	31	—	—	43	15	20
Persons 5 years and over	3 648	3 979	3 951	5 275	3 410	169	11	5 055	1 947	2 120
In linguistically isolated households	—	6	—	24	114	—	—	70	52	20
Speak a language other than English	146	256	138	244	267	15	—	225	178	86
Do not speak English "very well"	47	60	33	30	124	—	—	126	109	20
Speak Spanish	35	106	46	77	88	—	—	88	52	43
Do not speak English "very well"	16	15	—	8	39	—	—	56	23	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	9	50	45	70	108	—	—	50	53	20
Do not speak English "very well"	5	34	24	22	71	—	—	40	36	20
Linguistically isolated	—	6	—	13	71	—	—	40	35	20
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	929	1 070	1 148	1 550	750	8	—	1 387	601	845
Preparatory school	52	80	64	85	36	—	—	56	23	84
Public school	34	67	53	61	7	—	—	40	15	59
Elementary or high school	661	697	808	1 102	474	—	—	1 003	462	638
Public school	619	668	784	1 030	450	—	—	899	439	605
College	216	293	276	363	240	—	—	328	116	163
Public college	196	263	229	343	222	—	—	313	116	153
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 427	2 609	2 700	3 599	2 375	161	11	3 594	1 286	1 276
Less than 9th grade	125	125	75	76	136	7	—	92	70	16
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	293	392	168	329	359	36	—	257	127	20
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	655	903	703	922	650	45	6	1 066	378	261
Some college, no degree	721	660	863	1 103	711	32	—	1 179	360	390
Associate degree	209	227	240	249	116	1	—	257	64	169
Bachelor's degree	258	248	469	675	307	33	5	566	223	294
Graduate or professional degree	166	54	182	245	96	7	—	177	64	126
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.8	80.2	91.0	88.7	79.2	73.3	100.0	90.3	84.7	97.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.5	11.6	24.1	25.6	17.0	24.8	45.5	20.7	22.3	32.9
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	267	357	295	333	395	—	—	319	107	186
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 774	1 017	1 663	1 465	1 220	—	—	1 476	994	1 656
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 548	1 787	2 245	2 143	2 056	1 000	—	2 287	2 107	2 352
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 648	3 979	3 951	5 275	3 410	169	11	5 055	1 947	2 120
Same house	1 606	1 733	2 111	2 416	1 001	74	6	2 272	736	679
Different house in United States	1 997	2 152	1 799	2 761	2 330	88	5	2 783	1 211	1 441
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 064	1 046	890	1 419	987	23	5	1 344	512	399
Remainder of the MSA/PMSA	159	198	249	375	214	18	—	285	210	453
Different MSA/PMSA	380	356	319	413	537	12	—	476	290	455
Not in an MSA/PMSA	374	552	341	554	592	35	—	678	199	134
Abroad	45	94	41	98	79	7	—	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	3 981	4 320	4 224	5 644	3 688	169	11	5 554	2 061	2 322
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 499	3 374	3 675	4 787	1 883	142	11	4 678	1 759	2 241
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 927	2 438	2 128	2 924	1 817	115	—	2 850	979	1 128
Car, truck, or van	1 748	2 314	2 004	2 663	1 628	102	—	2 660	949	1 015
Drove alone	1 554	2 033	1 675	2 322	1 423	96	—	2 329	828	903
Carpooled	194	281	329	341	205	6	—	331	121	112
Public transportation (including taxicab)	25	6	37	69	41	—	—	19	—	24
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar, or trolley car	25	6	33	69	41	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	39	14	4	64	41	13	—	41	—	28
Other means	77	71	29	26	49	—	—	37	7	20
Worked at home	38	33	54	102	58	—	—	93	23	41
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.07	1.10	1.07	1.07	1.03	—	1.07	1.07	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.5	15.6	17.4	15.5	14.9	16.8	—	15.7	15.4	18.0
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	82	103	63	78	92	—	—	170	56	62
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	364	403	223	364	248	8	—	247	126	104
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	713	857	846	1 274	617	62	—	1 081	452	559
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	306	305	391	436	332	—	—	511	151	141
All other times	484	737	551	670	470	45	—	748	171	221
Worked in MSA of residence	1 807	2 345	1 937	2 817	1 755	115	—	2 761	928	1 075
Garden City city	42	66	54	68	59	—	—	106	31	50
Boise City city	1 556	2 034	1 699	2 428	1 505	93	—	2 389	778	843
Meridian city	8	2	43	35	36	—	—	49	16	61
Remainder of Ada County	201	243	141	286	155	22	—	217	103	121
Caldwell city	120	93	191	107	62	—	—	89	51	53
Nampa city	7	4	19	29	6	—	—	26	—	14
Remainder of Canyon County	30	29	62	24	32	—	—	11	7	9
Mountain Home city	11	—	16	—	12	—	—	—	11	—
Remainder of Elmore County	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cassia County	6	18	12	18	—	—	—	—	—	8
Worked elsewhere	—	53	42	72	36	12	—	44	33	22

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City city, Ada County—Con.						Remainder of Ada County		
	Tract 24.10 (pt.)	Tract 24.11 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103.11 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	6 798	4 580	55	67	133	97	519	418	
Native	6 645	4 465	55	67	133	97	500	402	
Foreign born	153	115	—	—	—	—	19	16	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	21	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons 5 years and over	6 313	4 179	55	60	124	97	487	387	
In linguistically isolated households	52	16	—	—	21	5	24	8	
Speak a language other than English	318	219	—	—	—	—	12	—	
Do not speak English "very well"	157	75	—	—	21	5	13	8	
Speak Spanish	37	96	—	—	21	5	7	—	
Do not speak English "very well"	31	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	69	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Do not speak English "very well"	14	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Linguistically isolated	14	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 248	1 449	21	26	31	16	48	100	
Preprimary school	159	95	—	—	—	—	16	14	
Public school	98	62	—	—	—	—	—	8	
Elementary or high school	1 651	1 089	15	19	20	8	32	45	
Public school	1 525	1 019	15	19	20	8	32	39	
College	438	265	6	7	11	8	—	41	
Public college	358	247	—	7	11	8	—	41	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	4 025	2 711	34	18	92	89	438	291	
Less than 9th grade	51	84	—	—	—	—	40	—	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	154	232	—	—	—	—	96	8	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	924	597	13	—	14	23	44	81	
Some college, no degree	1 070	923	7	—	50	18	122	78	
Associate degree	518	172	—	—	10	12	25	23	
Bachelor's degree	896	507	14	18	18	31	57	57	
Graduate or professional degree	412	196	—	—	—	—	54	44	
Percent high school graduate or higher	94.9	88.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.4	68.9	97.3	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	32.5	25.9	41.2	100.0	19.6	34.8	25.3	34.7	
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	155	206	—	—	—	—	2 000	—	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 898	1 520	—	4 000	892	—	738	2 667	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 649	2 232	1 385	—	1 000	1 368	3 031	1 484	
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	6 313	4 179	55	60	124	97	487	387	
Same house	3 192	1 825	—	—	—	10	153	115	
Different house in United States	3 106	2 330	55	60	124	87	334	272	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 198	855	45	—	28	44	160	153	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	447	343	—	—	12	12	25	46	
Different MSA/PMSA	699	706	10	60	46	16	50	52	
Not in on MSA/PMSA	762	426	—	—	38	15	99	21	
Abroad	15	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	6 798	4 580	55	67	133	97	213	353	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	6 457	4 303	55	67	133	88	—	329	
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	306	65	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	190	—	
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	3 329	2 159	24	16	104	87	182	269	
Car, truck, or van	3 102	2 058	24	7	104	82	167	240	
Drove alone	2 812	1 888	24	7	76	66	124	220	
Carpooled	290	170	—	—	28	16	43	20	
Public transportation (including taxicab)	35	7	—	—	—	—	—	8	
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	35	7	—	—	—	—	—	8	
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Walked	56	20	—	9	—	5	—	—	
Other means	36	41	—	—	—	—	—	7	
Worked at home	100	33	—	—	—	—	15	14	
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.05	1.04	1.00	1.00	1.17	1.11	1.16	1.04	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.0	17.0	11.0	7.1	22.2	14.6	17.6	16.8	
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	101	127	—	7	7	22	12	7	
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	378	335	—	—	12	7	9	40	
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 424	821	4	—	49	27	83	102	
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	545	390	13	9	11	18	43	71	
All other times	781	453	7	—	25	13	20	35	
Worked in MSA of residence	3 153	2 015	24	16	76	83	174	269	
Garden City city	100	68	8	—	—	—	9	31	
Boise City city	2 806	1 691	12	7	76	61	141	231	
Meridian city	53	30	—	—	—	16	—	—	
Remainder of Ada County	194	226	4	9	—	6	24	7	
Worked outside MSA of residence	176	144	—	—	28	4	8	—	
Caldwell city	23	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	
Nampa city	48	33	—	—	11	4	—	—	
Remainder of Canyon County	22	16	—	—	—	—	8	—	
Mountain Home city	10	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Remainder of Elmore County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gem County	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Worked elsewhere	73	75	—	—	7	—	—	—	

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ada County—Con.								
	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 01 (pt.)	Tract 8 03 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 01 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 01 (pt.)	Tract 22 02
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	643	224	499	3 741	-	-	768	5 634	7 737
Native	627	216	484	3 671	-	-	756	5 522	7 640
Foreign born	16	8	15	70	-	-	12	112	97
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	9	-	-	10	-	-	5	6	-
Persons 5 years and over	594	215	443	3 355	-	-	728	5 240	7 186
in linguistically isolated households	18	-	-	20	-	-	10	11	-
Speak a language other than English	74	16	21	187	-	-	49	270	146
Do not speak English "very well"	18	-	7	52	-	-	20	99	46
Speak Spanish	33	-	-	104	-	-	27	136	22
Do not speak English "very well"	-	-	-	32	-	-	10	50	4
Linguistically isolated	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	11	-
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	16	16	7	27	-	-	-	41	-
Do not speak English "very well"	-	-	7	20	-	-	-	18	-
Linguistically isolated	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	218	113	147	794	-	-	246	1 838	2 700
Preschool	30	18	25	56	-	-	8	132	187
Public school	-	2	13	50	-	-	8	87	97
Elementary or high school	135	81	96	624	-	-	153	1 417	2 039
Public school	118	81	96	593	-	-	170	1 348	1 988
College	53	14	26	114	-	-	55	289	474
Public college	46	14	26	106	-	-	36	266	439
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	421	118	306	2 179	-	-	481	3 180	4 403
Less than 9th grade	-	-	7	223	-	-	15	53	45
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	11	-	24	573	-	-	64	172	291
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	42	14	52	808	-	-	154	974	988
Some college, no degree	110	-	114	377	-	-	67	897	1 462
Associate's degree	41	31	18	110	-	-	63	276	410
Bachelor's degree	137	59	51	78	-	-	68	587	898
Graduate or professional degree	80	14	40	5	-	-	30	221	309
Percent high school graduate or higher	97.4	100.0	89.9	63.2	-	-	83.6	92.9	92.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	51.5	61.9	29.7	3.8	-	-	20.4	25.4	27.4
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	327	-	133	534	-	-	105	80	97
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 735	2 036	1 433	2 020	-	-	452	1 930	1 772
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 676	3 484	1 425	2 142	-	-	2 750	2 510	2 483
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	594	215	443	3 355	-	-	728	5 240	7 186
Same house	326	96	74	1 190	-	-	334	3 040	3 874
Different house in United States	268	119	369	2 102	-	-	382	2 126	3 305
Central city of the MSA/PMSA	170	105	153	1 101	-	-	90	461	988
Remainder of the MSA/PMSA	24	-	18	153	-	-	101	394	888
Different MSA/PMSA	47	14	109	398	-	-	117	702	677
Not in an MSA/PMSA	27	-	89	450	-	-	74	569	771
Absent	-	-	-	63	-	-	12	74	7
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	520	224	474	3 741	-	-	768	5 634	7 308
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	424	208	392	3 009	-	-	159	4 193	5 196
Rural population	123	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	429
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	111	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	265
On farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	329	95	253	1 626	-	-	351	2 643	3 998
Car, truck, or van	329	95	236	1 507	-	-	311	2 462	3 776
Drove alone	312	95	236	1 362	-	-	275	2 248	3 382
Carpooled	17	-	-	145	-	-	34	214	394
Public transportation (including taxicab)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subway or elevated railroad, or ferryboat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walked	-	-	-	21	-	-	15	16	8
Other means	-	-	6	51	-	-	11	29	41
Worked at home	-	-	11	47	-	-	14	36	173
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.04	1.00	1.00	1.05	-	-	1.06	.05	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.1	14.6	16.1	16.4	-	-	19.5	18.4	19.0
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	13	-	8	109	-	-	6	21	135
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	26	31	26	266	-	-	50	361	651
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	186	48	143	549	-	-	174	1 038	1 686
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	50	6	30	158	-	-	40	456	538
All other times	54	-	35	497	-	-	67	531	815
Worked in MSA of residence	317	95	253	1 536	-	-	326	2 501	3 801
Garden City city	-	-	7	278	-	-	32	51	104
Bonneville city	293	95	209	1 137	-	-	219	1 711	2 984
Mendon city	-	-	6	14	-	-	18	77	61
Remainder of Ada County	24	-	31	107	-	-	57	662	652
Worked outside MSA of residence	12	-	-	90	-	-	25	42	197
Caldwell city	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	9	21
Nampa city	12	-	-	32	-	-	5	26	137
Remainder of Canyon County	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	14
Mountain Home city	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Boise County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gem County	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	-
Worked elsewhere	-	-	-	39	-	-	14	84	25

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ada County—Con.								
	Tract 23.02 (pt.)	Tract 23.10	Tract 23.11 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	Tract 24.10 (pt.)	Tract 24.11 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102.01	Tract 102.02 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	27	4 061	3 734	6 885	67	38	1 389	2 582	7 249
Native	27	4 008	3 681	6 661	67	38	1 360	2 560	7 144
Foreign born	—	53	53	224	—	—	29	22	105
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	16	15	—	—	—	—	7
Persons 5 years and over	14	3 735	3 314	6 235	59	38	1 309	2 446	6 750
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	41	45	—	—	73	66	175
Speak a language other than English	—	90	131	244	—	—	7	10	106
Do not speak English "very well"	—	18	70	88	—	—	14	29	70
Speak Spanish	—	57	55	106	—	—	7	10	44
Do not speak English "very well"	—	5	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	7	56	9	—	—	—	—	59
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	17	9	—	—	—	—	45
Linguistically isolated	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	14
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	7	983	1 051	2 354	—	—	280	752	1 796
Preprimary school	7	65	43	185	—	—	11	23	110
Public school	—	35	15	102	—	—	—	17	74
Elementary or high school	—	724	709	1 850	—	—	187	599	1 334
Public school	—	691	701	1 699	—	—	182	512	1 246
College	—	194	299	319	—	—	82	130	344
Public college	—	186	285	250	—	—	75	110	294
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	14	2 649	2 206	3 702	59	35	1 022	1 681	4 733
Less than 9th grade	—	170	80	28	—	—	70	100	271
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	317	234	233	21	5	184	193	536
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	14	727	640	985	29	7	291	598	1 385
Some college, no degree	—	748	644	1 278	9	4	289	314	1 034
Associate degree	—	192	201	260	—	—	60	153	381
Bachelor's degree	—	401	347	590	—	5	80	196	761
Graduate or professional degree	—	94	60	328	—	14	48	127	361
Percent high school graduate or higher	100.0	81.6	85.8	92.9	64.4	85.7	75.1	82.6	83.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	18.7	18.4	24.8	—	54.3	12.5	19.2	23.1
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	278	379	329	—	—	226	173	481
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	2 000	1 711	1 499	1 768	1 000	—	1 258	1 607	1 191
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	2 219	2 308	2 530	2 000	—	2 370	1 954	1 851
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	14	3 735	3 314	6 235	59	38	1 309	2 446	6 750
Same house	—	1 590	1 645	2 301	—	19	814	1 177	3 591
Different house in United States	14	2 140	1 669	3 842	59	19	495	1 263	3 081
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	14	688	569	1 380	29	11	141	274	951
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	422	392	459	23	—	84	415	821
Different MSA/PMSA	—	474	440	1 198	—	8	89	191	701
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	556	268	805	7	—	181	383	601
Abroad	—	5	—	92	—	—	—	6	61
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	27	3 998	3 734	6 705	67	38	—	—	4 381
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	3 619	2 584	5 572	50	19	—	—	3 371
Rural population	—	63	—	180	—	—	1 389	2 582	2 861
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	7	—	81	—	—	871	489	1 331
On farms	—	—	—	5	—	—	57	296	101
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	14	1 861	2 021	3 234	50	38	563	1 167	3 651
Car, truck, or van	—	1 785	1 912	3 036	33	29	517	1 054	3 331
Drive alone	—	1 634	1 742	2 658	19	29	447	857	2 891
Carpooled	—	151	170	378	14	—	70	197	441
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	14	16	—	57	—	—	7	40	51
Other means	—	12	35	14	—	4	6	14	10
Worked at home	—	39	66	127	17	5	33	59	131
Persons per car, truck, or van	—	1.05	1.05	1.07	1.27	1.00	1.08	1.11	1.01
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	5.0	17.9	16.4	17.2	18.4	17.6	19.4	23.9	20.1
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	81	111	98	—	—	31	96	181
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	271	327	410	—	7	88	203	591
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	762	832	1 275	21	19	200	395	1 371
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	14	308	251	565	6	—	57	164	611
All other times	—	400	434	759	6	7	154	250	791
Worked in MSA of residence	14	1 767	1 984	2 998	42	38	530	1 009	3 465
Garden City city	—	24	53	156	17	—	33	27	221
Boise City city	—	1 366	1 530	2 363	19	18	368	606	2 333
Meridian city	—	48	44	38	—	—	11	27	71
Remainder of Ada County	14	329	357	441	6	20	118	349	842
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	94	37	236	8	—	33	158	181
Caldwell city	—	7	—	57	8	—	5	43	17
Nampa city	—	26	—	84	—	—	15	56	61
Remainder of Canyon County	—	16	—	14	—	—	—	41	14
Mountain Home city	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Elmore County	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	14
Gem County	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	14
Worked elsewhere	—	45	37	58	—	—	13	18	13

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ada County—Con.							
	Tract 103.10	Tract 103.11 (pt.)	Tract 103.12	Tract 103.13	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 107
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	3 468	6 321	5 766	3 332	4 321	4 950	5 664	-
Native	3 433	6 234	5 557	3 316	4 276	4 788	5 561	-
Foreign born	35	87	209	16	45	162	103	-
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	7	-	16	-	4	12	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	3 204	5 820	5 224	3 066	3 964	4 461	5 294	-
In linguistically isolated households	7	-	65	-	4	39	-	-
Speak a language other than English	100	196	221	98	151	257	373	-
Do not speak English "very well"	40	21	90	14	40	101	86	-
Speak Spanish	25	74	30	41	53	81	258	-
Do not speak English "very well"	18	5	15	7	23	16	64	-
Linguistically isolated	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	-	43	9	6	7	121	12	-
Do not speak English "very well"	-	7	9	-	-	71	6	-
Linguistically isolated	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 025	1 986	1 297	1 003	1 366	1 690	1 496	-
Preschool	56	136	110	81	118	112	77	-
Public school	43	52	64	26	97	68	64	-
Elementary or high school	786	1 537	933	750	1 042	1 324	1 115	-
Public school	746	1 487	859	610	984	1 269	1 032	-
College	183	313	254	172	206	254	304	-
Public college	165	265	224	133	177	235	254	-
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 082	3 711	3 498	2 047	2 500	2 580	3 576	-
Less than 9th grade	49	215	129	72	184	74	180	-
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	179	334	471	252	334	254	414	-
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	473	1 081	1 187	638	908	860	1 074	-
Some college, no degree	742	893	848	551	582	837	988	-
Associate degree	185	320	297	146	185	298	362	-
Bachelor's degree	388	621	435	273	235	203	397	-
Graduate or professional degree	66	247	131	115	72	54	161	-
Percent high school graduate or higher	89.0	85.2	82.8	84.2	79.3	87.3	83.4	-
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.8	23.4	16.2	19.0	12.3	10.0	15.6	-
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	98	324	425	209	263	425	373	-
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 320	1 770	1 630	1 823	2 302	1 860	1 868	-
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 364	2 411	2 295	2 310	2 432	2 269	2 108	-
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	3 204	5 820	5 224	3 066	3 964	4 461	5 294	-
Same house	1 550	2 564	2 443	1 693	2 361	2 537	2 151	-
Different house in United States	1 654	3 249	2 758	1 357	1 584	1 919	3 077	-
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	275	785	646	287	300	595	841	-
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	530	1 155	856	495	615	278	517	-
Different MSA/PMSA	233	479	532	251	215	341	555	-
Not in an MSA/PMSA	616	830	724	324	454	705	1 164	-
Abroad	-	7	23	36	19	5	66	-
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	1 570	4 460	5 470	125	-	4 547	884	-
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 504	3 508	3 561	66	-	3 555	822	-
Rural population	1 898	1 861	296	3 207	4 321	403	4 780	-
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	336	436	79	733	2 009	253	1 891	-
On farms	152	117	33	393	629	47	204	-
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 770	2 954	2 771	1 597	1 887	2 356	2 188	-
Car, truck, or van	1 611	2 748	2 565	1 447	1 621	2 209	2 005	-
Drove alone	1 427	2 478	2 244	1 269	1 351	1 969	1 741	-
Carpooled	184	270	321	178	270	240	264	-
Public transportation (including taxicab)	-	7	-	-	-	10	-	-
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walked	7	32	72	5	73	32	54	-
Other means	29	53	31	19	40	27	41	-
Worked at home	123	114	103	126	153	78	88	-
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.07	1.10	1.06	1.08	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.3	20.0	18.0	21.1	24.0	22.9	18.4	-
Departure times for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	106	115	151	55	95	124	103	-
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	319	501	360	190	342	437	385	-
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	708	1 170	1 095	704	628	874	901	-
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	227	372	452	210	215	229	337	-
All other times	287	682	610	312	454	614	374	-
Worked in MSA of residence	1 552	2 635	2 560	1 454	1 623	2 282	2 078	-
Garden City city	39	70	58	22	44	69	48	-
Bailey City city	927	1 862	1 537	933	870	1 577	1 409	-
Mendon city	303	330	470	136	66	62	34	-
Remainder of Ada County	283	373	495	363	643	574	587	-
Worked outside MSA of residence	218	319	211	143	264	74	110	-
Caldwell city	40	42	18	12	17	8	-	-
Nampa city	64	143	91	101	159	42	32	-
Remainder of Canyon County	41	31	9	18	70	11	47	-
Mountain Home city	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Remainder of Elmore County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gem County	6	18	11	-	-	-	-	-
Worked elsewhere	67	85	82	12	15	13	26	-

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ada County						
		Total	Boise City city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.03	Tract 11
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	153 481	153 481	96 811	5 407	6 001	3 775	5 201	4 449	3 176	2 738
In labor force	109 622	109 622	69 312	3 834	4 339	2 705	3 671	3 546	2 666	1 860
Percent of persons 16 years and over	71.4	71.4	71.6	70.9	72.3	71.7	70.6	79.7	83.9	67.5
Civilian labor force	108 821	108 821	68 868	3 805	4 314	2 705	3 661	3 510	2 605	1 860
Employed	104 423	104 423	66 115	3 653	4 168	2 514	3 513	3 407	2 507	1 860
Unemployed	4 398	4 398	2 753	152	146	191	148	103	98	174
Percent of civilian labor force	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.4	7.1	4.0	2.9	3.8	9.4
Not in labor force	43 859	43 859	27 499	1 573	1 662	1 070	1 530	903	510	876
Institutionalized persons	2 898	2 898	1 432	218	253	71	143	8	-	-
Enrolled in school	6 609	6 609	4 398	250	124	68	336	213	110	60
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	17 029	17 029	11 750	477	676	418	643	304	121	245
Females 16 years and over	78 908	78 908	50 735	2 597	3 212	1 981	2 802	2 205	1 655	1 363
In labor force	50 110	50 110	32 258	1 681	2 056	1 280	1 683	1 597	1 282	790
Percent of females 16 years and over	63.5	63.5	63.6	64.7	64.0	64.6	60.1	72.4	77.5	58.6
Civilian labor force	49 974	49 974	32 174	1 673	2 056	1 280	1 683	1 587	1 263	790
Employed	48 046	48 046	31 007	1 612	2 011	1 195	1 599	1 536	1 213	704
Unemployed	1 928	1 928	1 167	61	45	85	84	51	50	86
Percent of civilian labor force	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.6	2.2	6.6	5.0	3.2	4.0	10.9
With own children under 6 years	13 523	13 523	7 886	316	610	341	291	424	495	297
In labor force	8 701	8 701	5 212	218	412	212	135	303	355	174
With own children 6 to 17 years only	14 590	14 590	8 301	523	536	267	392	331	384	186
In labor force	11 733	11 733	6 719	392	457	214	293	269	331	115
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	18 874	18 874	10 859	406	855	508	463	514	651	446
All parents present in household in labor force	11 402	11 402	6 713	250	557	265	225	342	436	268
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	37 566	37 566	20 398	1 163	1 294	594	956	752	996	568
All parents present in household in labor force	26 934	26 934	14 836	776	1 032	437	686	556	788	384
Persons 16 to 19 years	11 602	11 602	6 914	400	284	240	335	253	208	214
Not enrolled in school	2 697	2 697	1 609	62	74	95	76	26	38	136
Unemployed or not in labor force	647	647	332	-	7	33	10	-	5	51
Not high school graduate	1 102	1 102	694	32	10	41	38	-	6	91
Employed	635	635	456	32	10	24	28	-	6	41
Unemployed	174	174	100	-	-	8	10	-	-	-
Not in labor force	289	289	138	-	-	9	-	-	-	41
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	104 423	104 423	66 115	3 653	4 168	2 514	3 513	3 407	2 507	1 680
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	15 919	15 919	10 222	780	711	274	627	803	459	100
Professional specialty occupations	15 030	15 030	10 370	884	830	235	1 001	632	408	61
Technicians and related support occupations	4 842	4 842	3 216	194	296	124	151	112	171	44
Sales occupations	13 313	13 313	8 500	506	461	186	438	405	367	181
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	18 608	18 608	12 125	525	771	379	533	629	520	17
Private household occupations	338	338	215	7	3	-	6	6	5	5
Protective service occupations	1 479	1 479	851	23	30	31	69	19	29	1
Service occupations, except protective and household	11 145	11 145	7 401	273	309	513	251	312	146	371
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2 073	2 073	918	57	41	39	39	62	14	41
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	10 398	10 398	5 974	191	374	304	234	267	225	361
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4 685	4 685	2 559	76	152	179	82	55	59	66
Transportation and material moving occupations	3 764	3 764	2 108	56	136	181	18	60	45	87
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 829	2 829	1 656	81	54	69	64	45	59	87
Construction	7 418	7 418	4 338	189	246	268	186	267	184	24
Manufacturing	15 632	15 632	9 366	491	624	348	463	656	380	22
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	6 980	6 980	4 241	195	388	158	155	194	158	6
Wholesale and retail trade	23 710	23 710	15 067	678	636	585	723	590	551	51
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8 427	8 427	5 676	386	434	119	343	351	252	31
Business and repair services	5 681	5 681	3 576	135	261	185	138	175	107	101
Professional and related services	21 847	21 847	14 815	1 112	1 002	478	1 070	749	514	23
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	104 423	104 423	66 115	3 653	4 168	2 514	3 513	3 407	2 507	1 680
Private wage and salary workers	77 380	77 380	49 154	2 593	2 904	1 953	2 525	2 576	1 822	1 361
Government workers	17 689	17 689	11 446	564	926	301	687	587	511	201
Local government workers	4 956	4 956	3 042	147	199	104	129	133	120	6
Self-employed workers	9 034	9 034	5 358	489	321	254	301	244	174	111
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	118 906	118 906	74 979	4 139	4 681	2 905	3 974	3 730	2 841	1 991
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	91 709	91 709	57 481	3 172	3 758	2 299	3 090	2 914	2 290	1 601
50 to 52 weeks	65 086	65 086	40 450	2 164	2 952	1 238	2 295	2 198	1 741	955
40 to 49 weeks	11 545	11 545	7 445	462	304	489	380	304	302	231
27 to 39 weeks	5 941	5 941	3 921	210	250	308	134	142	137	171
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	13 670	13 670	8 937	474	440	342	404	421	314	191
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	129 688	129 688	81 086	4 530	4 990	3 219	4 277	4 028	2 987	2 451
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 111	3 111	1 912	61	109	158	17	47	13	51
With a mobility limitation	1 820	1 820	1 061	44	72	95	9	47	13	51
In labor force	528	528	357	-	33	27	-	13	5	51
With a self-care limitation	2 078	2 078	1 262	42	58	116	17	11	8	38
With a work disability	10 115	10 115	6 104	175	390	368	206	240	119	143
In labor force	5 718	5 718	3 518	84	256	200	129	122	86	143
Prevented from working	3 331	3 331	1 911	78	119	138	63	86	19	51
No work disability	119 573	119 573	74 982	4 355	4 600	2 851	4 071	3 788	2 868	2 071
In labor force	100 205	100 205	63 389	3 575	4 001	2 438	3 428	3 315	2 512	1 653
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	20 094	20 094	13 849	630	733	485	771	377	128	201
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 121	3 121	2 154	64	145	84	117	46	25	11
With a mobility limitation	2 563	2 563	1 781	64	145	84	81	38	17	11
With a self-care limitation	1 495	1 495	1 032	24	58	39	90	24	8	51
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	5 253	5 253	3 441	144	203	91	140	89	23	13
Mean family income (dollars)	27 543	27 543	31 047	38 703	20 518	17 620	27 403	60 141	20 062	11 931
1 worker	13 739	13 739	8 451	420	424	436	433	446	317	303
Mean family income (dollars)	38 203	38 203	41 467	95 820	29 157	22 845	89 452	55 659	35 901	15 925
2 or more workers	35 643	35 643	21 273	1 271	1 628	710	1 090	999	970	414
Mean family income (dollars)	47 389	47 389	47 471	73 167	48 148	33 145	53 310	60 101	46 030	26 831

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Ada County—Con.									
	Tract 12.01	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 22.01	Tract 23.02	Tract 23.11	Tract 24.01	Tract 24.10	Tract 24.11	Tract 101
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 982	4 252	748	3 796	4 125	4 212	5 907	4 917	3 176	1 175
In labor force	1 844	3 043	537	2 788	3 012	3 156	4 588	3 572	2 286	642
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.8	71.6	71.8	73.4	73.0	74.9	77.7	72.6	72.0	54.6
Civilian labor force	1 844	2 994	532	2 757	3 002	3 118	4 551	3 564	2 286	642
Employed	1 810	2 904	495	2 653	2 915	3 042	4 385	3 457	2 205	598
Unemployed	34	90	37	104	87	76	166	107	81	44
Percent of civilian labor force	1.8	3.0	7.0	3.8	2.9	2.4	3.6	3.0	3.5	6.9
Not in labor force	1 138	1 209	211	1 008	1 113	1 056	1 319	1 345	890	533
Institutionalized persons	—	79	13	—	191	—	—	17	—	—
Enrolled in school	187	128	22	233	124	119	265	282	147	66
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	541	523	100	292	411	404	307	466	324	284
Females 16 years and over	1 605	2 260	370	1 862	2 280	2 154	3 000	2 506	1 598	611
In labor force	938	1 397	221	1 234	1 533	1 452	1 966	1 620	957	299
Percent of females 16 years and over	58.4	61.8	59.7	66.3	67.2	67.4	65.5	64.6	59.9	48.9
Civilian labor force	938	1 384	216	1 227	1 533	1 452	1 966	1 620	957	299
Employed	914	1 373	207	1 157	1 475	1 417	1 889	1 573	935	292
Unemployed	24	11	9	70	58	35	77	47	22	7
Percent of civilian labor force	2.6	.8	4.2	5.7	3.8	2.4	3.9	2.9	2.3	2.3
With own children under 6 years	139	397	26	371	396	453	869	457	285	71
In labor force	106	256	9	235	295	274	528	285	181	44
With own children 6 to 17 years only	383	353	42	518	428	403	890	613	440	80
In labor force	326	292	33	423	385	338	697	481	324	69
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	230	486	48	539	562	647	1 070	580	465	89
All parents present in household in labor force	159	295	15	286	407	359	602	298	265	53
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	758	993	153	1 466	949	1 074	2 479	1 682	1 126	226
All parents present in household in labor force	604	707	78	1 015	803	780	1 696	1 114	742	198
Persons 16 to 19 years	259	321	74	381	279	262	562	543	268	73
Not enrolled in school	5	63	19	75	83	48	99	81	54	10
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	39	—	12	26	16	23	28	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	36	13	45	32	16	34	34	11	10
Employed	—	8	13	29	21	—	11	18	11	10
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	6	16	7	—	—
Not in labor force	—	28	—	12	11	10	7	9	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 810	2 904	495	2 653	2 915	3 042	4 385	3 457	2 205	598
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	371	411	47	507	428	476	835	684	410	67
Professional specialty occupations	329	436	32	381	255	281	643	578	324	92
Technicians and related support occupations	115	147	10	150	110	158	259	211	96	15
Sales occupations	298	346	68	284	471	473	635	501	295	66
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	329	629	110	449	613	677	746	609	370	110
Private household occupations	5	—	—	—	9	7	13	5	5	—
Protective service occupations	32	59	—	23	51	13	83	26	14	6
Service occupations, except protective and household	163	302	40	256	350	264	326	292	248	56
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8	44	7	48	50	28	43	30	12	17
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	91	271	73	336	267	305	371	279	261	75
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	31	102	40	92	117	178	178	125	77	37
Transportation and material moving occupations	28	51	34	77	118	84	121	42	35	39
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10	106	34	50	76	98	132	75	58	18
Construction	103	172	89	228	225	218	232	199	193	37
Manufacturing	187	296	54	422	435	581	999	600	387	86
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	81	189	60	205	209	225	284	196	177	67
Wholesale and retail trade	368	647	60	530	735	762	975	792	467	168
Finance, insurance, and real estate	196	234	32	214	241	372	328	349	141	50
Business and repair services	109	194	66	104	161	150	251	144	107	9
Professional and related services	540	747	67	601	635	443	797	773	479	86
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 819	2 904	495	2 653	2 915	3 042	4 385	3 457	2 205	598
Private wage and salary workers	1 285	1 994	340	1 879	2 200	2 443	3 360	2 604	1 674	436
Government workers	404	684	96	467	455	328	614	540	350	118
Local government workers	122	257	55	154	152	48	173	140	141	17
Self-employed workers	107	222	53	300	260	248	411	301	176	44
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 094	3 289	582	3 120	3 169	3 327	4 960	3 988	2 514	716
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 547	2 480	469	2 324	2 381	2 753	3 908	2 940	2 009	502
50 to 52 weeks	1 123	1 822	323	1 730	1 796	2 126	3 065	2 182	1 376	314
40 to 49 weeks	166	289	60	206	288	297	413	314	317	76
27 to 39 weeks	85	155	27	94	138	127	192	166	147	34
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	247	442	86	363	425	356	458	494	246	98
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 342	3 522	604	3 436	3 415	3 695	5 506	4 367	2 820	854
With a mobility or self-care limitation	40	90	27	33	152	117	101	62	33	29
With a mobility limitation	30	59	6	6	73	70	48	22	13	18
In labor force	20	37	—	6	15	5	16	14	6	—
With a self-care limitation	20	48	21	27	110	63	77	40	27	24
With a work disability	171	361	75	161	298	270	184	280	148	87
In labor force	96	252	54	96	184	134	110	210	53	44
Prevented from working	43	67	13	55	114	120	68	25	67	37
In labor force	2 191	3 161	529	3 275	3 117	3 425	5 322	4 087	2 672	767
In labor force	1 676	2 663	452	2 624	2 720	2 909	4 384	3 304	2 208	568
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	620	602	126	329	509	479	364	525	356	321
With a mobility or self-care limitation	65	76	8	18	79	75	50	59	74	56
With a mobility limitation	54	67	8	18	79	68	43	48	45	34
With a self-care limitation	28	26	—	12	21	15	28	32	54	22
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
1 or workers	187	193	26	110	122	130	89	190	95	124
Mean family income (dollars)	48 721	35 577	43 596	19 953	22 636	20 948	23 538	63 779	27 465	19 914
worker	273	396	44	302	384	436	597	328	368	70
Mean family income (dollars)	36 763	32 097	24 590	43 805	26 034	26 802	36 718	55 114	35 991	27 757
or more workers	696	1 033	131	1 131	1 019	1 086	1 699	1 340	847	251
Mean family income (dollars)	59 149	45 268	46 332	52 172	42 308	51 758	52 307	56 469	50 932	47 312

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ada County—Con.			Boise City city, Ada County *						
	Tract 102.02	Tract 103.11	Tract 105	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	5 515	4 399	4 375	2 628	4 955	5 673	3 775	4 617	4 697	4 721
In labor force	3 855	3 167	2 483	1 825	3 632	4 051	2 705	3 404	3 473	3 333
Percent of persons 16 years and over	69.9	72.0	56.8	69.4	73.3	71.4	71.7	73.7	73.9	70.1
Civilian labor force	3 836	3 135	2 445	1 816	3 603	4 034	2 705	3 404	3 468	3 322
Employed	3 753	3 046	2 313	1 711	3 471	3 888	2 514	3 268	3 337	3 181
Unemployed	83	89	132	105	132	146	191	136	131	141
Percent of civilian labor force	2.2	2.8	5.4	5.8	3.7	3.6	7.1	4.0	3.8	4.1
Not in labor force	1 660	1 232	1 892	803	1 323	1 622	1 070	1 213	1 224	1 381
Institutionalized persons	33	5	1 112	105	5	253	71	7	6	10
Enrolled in school	173	194	169	95	245	124	68	159	175	32
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	654	496	176	354	454	668	418	585	690	621
Females 16 years and over	2 847	2 319	1 594	1 342	2 468	3 057	1 981	2 413	2 521	2 521
In labor force	1 718	1 417	984	816	1 588	1 933	1 280	1 565	1 658	1 521
Percent of females 16 years and over	60.3	61.1	61.7	60.8	64.3	63.2	64.6	64.9	65.8	60.1
Civilian labor force	1 718	1 417	965	807	1 580	1 933	1 280	1 565	1 658	1 521
Employed	1 681	1 371	924	777	1 527	1 888	1 195	1 511	1 607	1 455
Unemployed	37	46	41	30	53	45	85	54	51	71
Percent of civilian labor force	2.2	3.2	4.2	3.7	3.4	2.3	6.6	3.5	3.1	5.1
With own children under 6 years	441	462	302	129	285	588	341	372	276	223
In labor force	230	276	166	69	192	390	212	258	242	101
With own children 6 to 17 years only	516	580	410	70	507	513	267	428	418	361
In labor force	380	454	315	53	376	434	214	323	387	261
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	657	659	443	148	357	810	508	550	406	381
All parents present in household in labor force	344	369	240	80	210	512	265	381	336	191
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 337	1 575	1 083	160	1 136	1 249	594	947	740	841
All parents present in household in labor force	894	1 031	633	92	749	987	437	765	676	619
Persons 16 to 19 years	408	306	274	158	386	284	240	232	311	291
Not enrolled in school	85	25	39	45	62	74	95	71	98	75
Unemployed or not in labor force	33	7	24	12	—	7	33	8	15	11
Not high school graduate	13	7	20	15	32	10	41	12	64	33
Employed	13	—	5	3	32	10	24	12	57	23
Unemployed	—	—	5	7	—	—	8	—	—	13
Not in labor force	—	7	10	5	—	—	9	—	7	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 753	3 046	2 313	1 711	3 471	3 888	2 514	3 268	3 337	3 111
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	585	416	387	239	754	650	274	391	364	514
Professional specialty occupations	512	406	237	209	851	766	235	452	645	810
Technicians and related support occupations	174	158	108	95	194	288	124	185	130	121
Sales occupations	464	341	282	165	482	440	186	394	382	356
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	590	561	389	280	490	720	379	538	568	444
Private household occupations	—	19	6	24	7	3	—	—	8	6
Protective service occupations	50	49	100	50	23	30	31	56	27	19
Service occupations, except protective and household	384	324	113	281	247	299	513	528	488	211
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	190	67	125	30	57	41	39	76	70	9
Precision-production, craft, and repair occupations	343	336	264	150	183	350	304	329	205	210
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	172	144	125	77	58	144	179	87	169	122
Transportation and material moving occupations	162	168	112	51	44	129	181	146	118	88
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	127	57	65	60	81	28	69	86	163	144
Construction	279	248	128	106	181	187	268	231	181	158
Manufacturing	555	483	426	240	453	611	348	409	399	469
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	244	215	181	70	185	368	158	211	198	171
Wholesale and retail trade	835	680	512	386	662	610	585	739	783	600
Finance, insurance, and real estate	265	217	141	102	363	390	119	236	223	333
Business and repair services	263	207	107	98	135	213	185	232	189	111
Professional and related services	763	580	396	316	1 055	957	478	693	766	911
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 753	3 046	2 313	1 711	3 471	3 888	2 514	3 268	3 337	3 114
Private wage and salary workers	2 802	2 205	1 613	1 310	2 458	2 736	1 953	2 212	2 318	2 200
Government workers	549	556	415	318	537	844	301	661	691	616
Local government workers	175	186	141	65	138	169	104	259	186	171
Self-employed workers	388	260	285	83	476	291	254	383	321	252
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	4 177	3 370	3 171	1 968	3 916	4 394	2 905	3 602	3 641	3 545
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 100	2 648	2 624	1 520	3 009	3 516	2 299	2 777	2 824	2 815
50 to 52 weeks	2 234	1 855	1 788	957	2 051	2 760	1 238	1 828	1 893	2 011
40 to 49 weeks	464	426	241	277	445	297	489	386	368	342
27 to 39 weeks	100	192	96	100	202	222	308	208	225	133
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	550	328	267	230	439	416	342	480	392	353
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 593	3 788	2 985	2 101	4 314	4 678	3 219	3 873	3 912	3 844
With a mobility or self-care limitation	97	103	21	45	61	109	158	145	101	101
With a mobility limitation	56	89	15	32	44	72	95	70	27	27
In labor force	—	17	10	15	—	33	27	23	8	8
With a self-care limitation	72	63	16	22	42	58	116	122	92	92
With a work disability	509	351	223	218	175	367	368	331	314	117
In labor force	228	215	142	124	84	233	200	196	171	133
Prevented from working	199	125	68	54	78	119	138	102	87	87
No work disability	4 084	3 437	2 762	1 883	4 139	4 311	2 851	3 542	3 598	3 617
In labor force	3 392	2 842	2 239	1 633	3 373	3 744	2 438	3 056	3 213	3 171
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	870	574	240	413	607	725	485	737	774	711
With a mobility or self-care limitation	117	88	—	82	55	145	84	107	166	111
With a mobility limitation	77	68	—	69	55	145	84	90	128	111
With a self-care limitation	75	50	—	13	24	58	39	69	69	69
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	239	128	76	110	130	203	91	156	158	134
Mean family income (dollars)	24 574	23 571	29 458	11 565	41 325	20 518	17 620	26 714	24 327	27 651
1 worker	467	451	307	153	420	399	436	410	383	353
Mean family income (dollars)	39 807	26 851	37 188	35 689	95 820	28 930	22 845	27 255	22 186	95 671
2 or more workers	1 367	1 143	888	230	1 197	1 524	710	1 054	825	825
Mean family income (dollars)	53 649	48 351	48 781	24 414	74 528	47 318	33 145	38 946	40 901	52 331

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City city, Ada County—Con.									
	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02	Tract 8.03 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12.01 (pt.)	Tract 12.02	Tract 14	Tract 15
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	4 322	3 766	2 839	4 396	4 228	—	2 982	4 078	3 951	2 837
In labor force	3 434	2 752	2 395	2 965	3 017	—	1 844	2 798	2 649	1 786
Percent of persons 16 years and over	79.5	73.1	84.4	67.4	71.4	—	61.8	68.6	67.0	63.0
Civilian labor force	3 398	2 738	2 340	2 965	2 983	—	1 844	2 742	2 625	1 786
Employed	3 304	2 617	2 249	2 840	2 864	—	1 810	2 606	2 486	1 726
Unemployed	94	121	91	125	119	—	34	136	139	60
Percent of civilian labor force	2.8	4.4	3.9	4.2	4.0	—	1.8	5.0	5.3	3.4
Not in labor force	888	1 014	444	1 431	1 211	—	1 138	1 280	1 302	1 051
Institutionalized persons	8	15	—	—	11	—	—	93	182	—
Enrolled in school	213	180	97	790	118	—	187	103	136	137
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	304	313	109	316	679	—	541	757	630	664
Females 16 years and over	2 146	1 968	1 493	2 204	2 235	—	1 605	2 215	2 232	1 479
In labor force	1 553	1 286	1 173	1 383	1 406	—	938	1 320	1 306	791
Percent of females 16 years and over	72.4	65.3	78.6	62.7	62.9	—	58.4	59.6	58.5	53.5
Civilian labor force	1 543	1 286	1 154	1 383	1 397	—	938	1 320	1 296	791
Employed	1 492	1 232	1 104	1 360	1 338	—	914	1 239	1 234	762
Unemployed	51	54	50	23	59	—	24	81	62	29
Percent of civilian labor force	3.3	4.2	4.3	1.7	4.2	—	2.6	6.1	4.8	3.7
With own children under 6 years	401	273	446	279	361	—	139	272	276	192
In labor force	287	153	318	143	210	—	106	194	189	98
With own children 6 to 17 years only	310	479	346	177	250	—	383	175	286	192
In labor force	256	374	305	102	241	—	326	116	222	168
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	489	495	583	424	487	—	230	407	344	290
All parents present in household in labor force	333	257	394	222	256	—	159	270	184	153
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	671	1 069	899	492	758	—	758	554	619	547
All parents present in household in labor force	509	755	731	311	559	—	604	365	337	420
Persons 16 to 19 years	244	204	191	761	260	—	259	252	197	143
Not enrolled in school	26	13	29	88	91	—	5	115	88	28
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	5	14	7	—	—	15	—	13
Not high school graduate	—	—	8	6	29	51	—	63	35	13
Employed	—	—	8	6	15	44	—	48	35	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	13
Not in labor force	—	—	—	14	7	—	—	9	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 304	2 617	2 249	2 840	2 864	—	1 810	2 606	2 486	1 726
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	783	518	449	251	276	—	371	415	287	297
Professional specialty occupations	579	552	336	391	420	—	329	287	226	312
Technicians and related support occupations	105	86	166	121	137	—	115	82	105	56
Other occupations	405	359	311	311	363	—	298	390	292	232
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	622	379	480	646	533	—	329	486	607	249
Service household occupations	6	21	—	26	—	—	5	20	10	—
Protective service occupations	11	22	29	19	88	—	32	57	18	30
Enviro occupations, except protective and household	312	256	128	377	402	—	163	310	284	160
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing occupations	62	38	8	46	60	—	8	29	24	25
Manufacturing, production, craft, and repair occupations	259	156	195	321	350	—	91	247	243	156
Machinists, assemblers, and inspectors	55	85	52	165	84	—	31	72	158	118
Transportation and material moving occupations	60	72	45	62	87	—	28	137	147	58
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	45	73	50	104	64	—	10	74	85	33
Construction	251	159	169	132	177	—	103	161	207	96
Manufacturing	636	303	324	354	281	—	187	468	273	211
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	194	195	143	226	198	—	81	187	107	102
Wholesale and retail trade	590	574	488	745	847	—	368	640	657	387
Finance, insurance, and real estate	351	226	233	176	269	—	196	263	214	125
Business and repair services	175	109	107	113	147	—	109	144	165	111
Professional and related services	703	621	468	719	580	—	540	392	545	431
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 304	2 617	2 249	2 840	2 864	—	1 810	2 606	2 486	1 726
Non wage and salary workers	2 517	1 842	1 623	2 212	2 202	—	1 285	2 106	1 934	1 199
Government workers	551	594	461	528	440	—	404	393	335	385
Local government workers	97	143	107	83	168	—	122	140	70	79
Self-employed workers	236	175	165	85	212	—	107	107	196	142
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 618	2 982	2 551	3 634	3 185	—	2 094	2 905	2 876	1 887
Actually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 827	2 242	2 040	2 313	2 427	—	1 547	2 359	2 264	1 396
50 to 52 weeks	2 133	1 719	1 557	1 239	1 593	—	1 123	1 684	1 575	925
40 to 49 weeks	289	171	255	335	383	—	166	346	249	201
27 to 39 weeks	135	141	125	194	179	—	85	183	226	111
Actually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	405	419	280	680	425	—	247	308	261	291
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 901	3 341	2 668	4 021	3 357	—	2 362	3 093	2 944	2 088
With a mobility or self-care limitation	47	57	13	88	142	—	40	112	66	17
With a mobility limitation	47	37	13	63	80	—	30	62	51	4
In labor force	13	20	5	9	38	—	20	37	7	—
With a self-care limitation	11	30	8	57	90	—	20	87	24	13
With a work disability	240	223	119	350	261	—	171	292	246	100
In labor force	122	148	86	156	161	—	96	179	122	75
Prevented from working	86	51	19	134	71	—	43	99	99	21
Work disability	3 661	3 118	2 549	3 671	3 096	—	2 191	2 801	2 698	1 988
In labor force	3 203	2 507	2 247	2 779	2 702	—	1 676	2 484	2 346	1 631
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	377	396	116	375	826	—	620	836	801	749
With a mobility or self-care limitation	46	45	25	49	108	—	65	173	150	133
With a mobility limitation	38	33	17	33	61	—	54	148	137	110
With a self-care limitation	24	18	8	30	65	—	28	93	49	89
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
Workers	89	113	16	87	190	—	187	148	74	243
Mean family income (dollars)	60 141	25 167	10 395	15 005	21 953	—	48 721	30 470	34 052	28 849
Worker	439	415	298	312	395	—	273	260	362	297
Mean family income (dollars)	54 952	35 655	32 293	24 508	77 826	—	36 763	32 742	22 539	37 290
4 or more workers	947	910	865	673	793	—	696	782	788	515
Mean family income (dollars)	59 986	51 984	45 798	29 632	52 686	—	59 149	39 979	36 928	44 239

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City city, Ada County—Con.									
	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.01 (pt.)	Tract 23.02 (pt.)	Tract 23.11 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 996	3 343	3 212	4 252	2 981	169	11	4 111	1 540	1 453
In labor force	2 116	2 586	2 192	3 043	1 969	124	—	2 998	1 025	1 180
Percent of persons 16 years and over	70.6	77.4	68.2	71.6	66.1	73.4	—	72.9	66.6	81.2
Civilian labor force	2 110	2 565	2 174	2 994	1 962	124	—	2 988	1 016	1 165
Employed	1 983	2 465	2 134	2 904	1 823	115	—	2 901	985	1 137
Unemployed	127	100	40	90	139	9	—	87	31	28
Percent of civilian labor force	6.0	3.9	1.8	3.0	7.1	7.3	—	2.9	3.1	2.4
Not in labor force	880	757	1 020	1 209	1 012	45	11	1 113	515	273
Institutionalized persons	—	—	7	79	274	—	—	191	—	—
Enrolled in school	97	95	145	128	54	—	—	124	83	83
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	361	392	435	523	457	44	11	411	190	42
Females 16 years and over	1 546	1 689	1 680	2 260	1 560	84	6	2 273	802	763
In labor force	957	1 230	1 011	1 397	930	54	—	1 526	471	523
Percent of females 16 years and over	61.9	72.8	60.2	61.8	59.6	64.3	—	67.1	58.7	68.5
Civilian labor force	957	1 230	1 005	1 384	930	54	—	1 526	471	523
Employed	893	1 179	985	1 373	899	54	—	1 468	448	510
Unemployed	64	51	20	11	31	—	—	58	23	13
Percent of civilian labor force	6.7	4.1	2.0	.8	3.3	—	—	3.8	4.9	2.5
With own children under 6 years	319	316	247	397	223	—	—	389	117	261
In labor force	199	249	160	256	175	—	—	288	71	170
With own children 6 to 17 years only	223	220	292	353	165	—	—	428	163	200
In labor force	186	204	241	292	133	—	—	385	113	159
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	407	364	335	486	336	—	—	549	144	253
All parents present in household in labor force	263	285	179	295	264	—	—	394	91	168
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	643	681	762	993	368	—	—	949	423	675
All parents present in household in labor force	410	580	532	707	240	—	—	803	284	473
Persons 16 to 19 years	248	213	254	321	171	8	—	279	87	89
Nat enrolled in school	92	75	50	63	79	—	—	83	16	12
Unemployed or not in labor force	22	10	28	39	34	—	—	26	6	—
Not high school graduate	50	35	27	36	46	—	—	32	6	—
Employed	28	25	11	8	12	—	—	21	—	—
Unemployed	15	2	—	—	26	—	—	—	6	—
Nat in labor force	7	8	16	28	8	—	—	11	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 983	2 465	2 134	2 904	1 823	115	—	2 901	985	1 137
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	269	225	298	411	300	—	—	414	161	191
Professional specialty occupations	197	244	272	436	243	15	—	255	95	224
Technicians and related support occupations	133	86	109	147	55	—	—	110	40	98
Sales occupations	235	250	275	346	285	7	—	471	177	200
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	354	517	415	629	407	34	—	613	202	177
Private household occupations	7	16	22	—	15	—	—	9	—	—
Protective service occupations	14	33	17	59	15	—	—	51	—	30
Service occupations, except protective and household	258	360	234	302	186	8	—	350	84	80
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	13	44	31	44	21	7	—	50	—	13
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	242	342	212	271	135	—	—	267	97	77
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	97	146	73	102	112	9	—	117	43	30
Transportation and material moving occupations	117	130	114	51	33	13	—	118	59	13
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	47	72	62	106	16	22	—	76	27	8
Construction	153	195	173	172	85	22	—	218	90	51
Manufacturing	338	350	291	296	265	—	—	435	135	291
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	138	120	139	189	142	21	—	209	89	54
Wholesale and retail trade	519	667	529	647	470	6	—	728	253	203
Finance, insurance, and real estate	136	180	185	234	164	7	—	241	155	83
Business and repair services	106	163	104	194	76	9	—	161	48	92
Professional and related services	311	436	409	747	389	15	—	635	143	254
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 983	2 465	2 134	2 904	1 823	115	—	2 901	985	1 137
Private wage and salary workers	1 520	1 949	1 673	1 994	1 550	66	—	2 186	805	805
Government workers	326	284	287	684	155	35	—	455	98	170
Local government workers	58	58	40	257	38	20	—	152	17	88
Self-employed workers	137	232	160	222	112	14	—	260	74	162
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 298	2 681	2 398	3 289	2 202	125	—	3 155	1 130	1 279
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 773	2 045	1 796	2 480	1 712	109	—	2 374	936	997
50 to 52 weeks	1 265	1 500	1 357	1 822	1 095	68	—	1 789	713	794
40 to 49 weeks	190	275	217	289	241	34	—	288	128	151
27 to 39 weeks	152	119	97	155	122	—	—	138	46	23
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	224	315	317	442	265	8	—	425	116	117
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 605	2 871	2 650	3 522	2 134	110	—	3 401	1 310	1 388
With a mobility or self-care limitation	102	81	55	90	53	21	—	152	38	—
With a mobility limitation	49	41	29	59	16	—	—	73	23	—
In labor force	11	8	11	37	—	—	—	15	—	—
With a self-care limitation	63	48	37	48	37	21	—	110	15	—
With a work disability	255	310	168	361	169	21	—	298	77	29
In labor force	121	191	87	252	86	21	—	184	14	—
Prevented from working	116	69	71	67	63	—	—	114	47	—
No work disability	2 350	2 561	2 482	3 161	1 965	89	—	3 103	1 233	1 355
In labor force	1 965	2 318	1 985	2 663	1 773	88	—	2 706	971	1 142
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	385	451	537	602	566	59	11	509	221	56
With a mobility or self-care limitation	55	86	64	76	71	—	—	79	36	—
With a mobility limitation	42	65	54	67	58	—	—	79	36	—
With a self-care limitation	40	34	24	26	23	—	—	21	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	163	136	168	193	144	7	5	122	60	2
Mean family income (dollars)	24 784	22 500	39 729	35 577	32 751	79 396	28 469	22 636	23 029	22 41
1 worker	253	250	339	396	203	—	—	384	207	10
Mean family income (dollars)	38 279	19 274	61 781	32 097	23 353	—	—	26 034	29 467	36 92
2 or more workers	675	693	703	1 033	553	15	—	1 012	343	49
Mean family income (dollars)	36 488	36 958	47 462	45 268	36 196	74 120	—	42 277	54 392	55 78

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City city, Ada County—Con.						Remainder of Ada County		
	Tract 24.10 (pt.)	Tract 24.11 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103.11 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	4 858	3 138	46	34	104	97	452	328	—
In labor force	3 522	2 248	24	25	104	92	202	288	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	72.5	71.6	52.2	73.5	100.0	94.8	44.7	87.8	—
Civilian labor force	3 514	2 248	24	25	92	92	202	280	—
Employed	3 407	2 167	24	16	92	87	182	280	—
Unemployed	107	81	—	9	—	5	20	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	3.0	3.6	—	36.0	—	5.4	9.9	—	—
Not in labor force	1 336	890	22	9	—	5	250	40	—
Institutionalized persons	17	—	—	—	—	—	213	—	—
Enrolled in school	282	147	12	—	—	—	5	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	457	324	—	—	—	—	23	8	—
Females 16 years and over	2 483	1 577	30	16	48	39	129	155	—
In labor force	1 597	936	13	7	48	34	93	123	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	64.3	59.4	43.3	43.8	100.0	87.2	72.1	79.4	—
Civilian labor force	1 597	936	13	7	48	34	93	123	—
Employed	1 550	914	13	7	48	34	85	123	—
Unemployed	47	22	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	2.9	2.4	—	—	—	—	8.6	—	—
With own children under 6 years	457	285	—	9	11	—	31	22	—
In labor force	285	181	—	—	11	—	26	22	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	613	440	13	—	22	—	16	23	—
In labor force	481	324	13	—	22	—	16	23	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	580	465	—	14	9	—	49	45	—
All parents present in household in labor force	298	265	—	—	9	—	40	45	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 682	1 126	15	19	20	—	27	45	—
All parents present in household in labor force	1 114	742	15	—	20	—	27	45	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	543	268	12	—	—	8	14	—	—
Not enrolled in school	81	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	34	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employed	18	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 407	2 167	24	16	92	87	182	280	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	667	403	11	21	18	—	26	61	—
Professional specialty occupations	578	312	5	7	—	7	33	64	—
Technicians and related support occupations	211	89	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Sales occupations	501	295	—	21	31	—	24	21	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	601	370	8	—	8	35	51	—	—
Private household occupations	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	26	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	285	236	—	19	—	—	26	10	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	24	12	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	279	261	—	9	10	13	8	24	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	113	77	—	—	14	10	18	8	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	42	35	—	—	—	—	12	7	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	75	58	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
Construction	199	193	—	—	—	—	8	59	—
Manufacturing	594	387	11	—	24	43	38	13	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	187	177	—	—	—	6	10	20	—
Wholesale and retail trade	785	462	8	—	28	31	16	26	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	341	141	—	—	—	—	23	44	—
Business and repair services	144	107	—	9	—	—	—	48	—
Professional and related services	767	446	5	7	19	7	57	45	—
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 407	2 167	24	16	92	87	182	280	—
Private wage and salary workers	2 568	1 658	19	16	71	87	135	168	—
Government workers	526	336	5	—	21	—	27	82	—
Local government workers	140	127	5	—	—	—	9	30	—
Self-employed workers	301	168	—	—	—	—	13	30	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 938	2 476	36	34	104	92	223	287	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 890	1 983	22	18	93	84	163	242	—
50 to 52 weeks	2 151	1 364	11	9	93	73	113	192	—
40 to 49 weeks	314	303	5	9	—	—	17	7	—
27 to 39 weeks	147	147	—	—	—	5	8	28	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	494	241	8	7	—	8	35	24	—
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 317	2 782	46	34	92	97	216	312	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	62	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	22	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In labor force	14	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	40	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a work disability	280	148	—	—	11	5	—	23	—
In labor force	210	53	—	—	11	—	—	23	—
Prevented from working	25	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No work disability	4 037	2 634	46	34	81	92	216	289	—
In labor force	3 254	2 170	24	25	81	92	202	257	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	516	356	—	—	—	—	23	8	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	59	74	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
With a mobility limitation	48	45	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
With a self-care limitation	32	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	190	95	5	—	—	—	14	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	63 779	27 465	50 009	—	—	—	14 354	—	—
1 worker	328	368	—	—	—	5	—	25	—
Mean family income (dollars)	55 114	35 991	—	—	—	—	—	32 776	—
2 or more workers	1 331	835	11	18	46	30	74	104	—
Mean family income (dollars)	56 412	51 047	133 162	40 300	39 875	61 179	51 143	60 311	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ada County—Con.								
	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.03 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12.01 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.01 (pt.)	Tract 22.02
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	479	127	337	2 738	—	—	579	3 785	5 279
In labor force	337	112	271	1 860	—	—	413	2 788	4 198
Percent of persons 16 years and over	70.4	88.2	80.4	67.9	—	—	71.3	73.7	79.5
Civilian labor force	337	112	265	1 860	—	—	408	2 757	4 156
Employed	329	103	258	1 686	—	—	380	2 653	4 007
Unemployed	8	9	7	174	—	—	28	104	149
Percent of civilian labor force	2.4	8.0	2.6	9.4	—	—	6.9	3.8	3.6
Not in labor force	142	15	66	878	—	—	166	997	1 081
Institutionalized persons	35	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	9
Enrolled in school	15	—	13	60	—	—	22	233	202
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	22	—	12	245	—	—	56	281	258
Females 16 years and over	282	59	162	1 363	—	—	286	1 856	2 609
In labor force	155	44	109	790	—	—	167	1 234	1 845
Percent of females 16 years and over	55.0	74.6	67.3	58.0	—	—	58.4	66.5	70.7
Civilian labor force	155	44	109	790	—	—	162	1 227	1 845
Employed	147	44	109	704	—	—	153	1 157	1 766
Unemployed	8	—	—	86	—	—	9	70	79
Percent of civilian labor force	5.2	—	—	10.9	—	—	5.6	5.7	4.3
With own children under 6 years	66	23	49	297	—	—	26	371	486
In labor force	29	16	37	174	—	—	9	235	280
With own children 6 to 17 years only	24	21	38	186	—	—	42	518	724
In labor force	24	13	26	119	—	—	33	423	590
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	74	25	68	449	—	—	48	539	670
All parents present in household in labor force	35	9	42	268	—	—	15	286	353
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	107	81	97	567	—	—	153	1 466	1 994
All parents present in household in labor force	67	47	57	386	—	—	78	1 015	1 477
Persons 16 to 19 years	44	9	17	214	—	—	66	381	532
Not enrolled in school	—	—	9	130	—	—	19	75	110
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	12	33
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	95	—	—	13	45	35
Employed	—	—	—	45	—	—	13	29	18
Unemployed	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	7
Not in labor force	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	12	10
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	329	103	258	1 686	—	—	380	2 653	4 007
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	113	20	10	100	—	—	47	507	702
Professional specialty occupations	111	53	72	60	—	—	17	381	613
Technicians and related support occupations	—	7	5	44	—	—	10	150	203
Sales occupations	42	—	56	189	—	—	61	284	571
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	49	7	40	170	—	—	76	449	570
Private household occupations	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	9
Protective service occupations	—	8	—	19	—	—	—	23	95
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	—	18	379	—	—	32	256	393
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	6	41	—	—	—	48	29
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	14	8	30	361	—	—	73	336	467
Machinists, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	7	166	—	—	31	92	149
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—	63	—	—	21	77	134
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	9	89	—	—	12	50	72
Construction	8	16	15	241	—	—	67	228	267
Manufacturing	54	20	56	225	—	—	54	422	572
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	8	—	15	61	—	—	39	205	364
Wholesale and retail trade	53	—	63	516	—	—	54	530	847
Finance, insurance, and real estate	20	—	19	37	—	—	25	214	275
Business and repair services	7	—	—	105	—	—	57	104	214
Professional and related services	109	46	46	235	—	—	52	601	631
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	329	103	258	1 686	—	—	380	2 653	4 007
Private wage and salary workers	245	59	199	1 363	—	—	274	1 879	2 828
Government workers	66	36	50	204	—	—	61	467	827
Local government workers	17	36	13	61	—	—	35	154	250
Self-employed workers	18	8	9	119	—	—	39	300	324
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	390	112	290	1 999	—	—	457	3 120	4 373
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	281	87	250	1 602	—	—	360	2 324	3 299
50 to 52 weeks	225	65	184	956	—	—	255	1 730	2 620
40 to 49 weeks	36	15	47	238	—	—	26	206	334
27 to 39 weeks	8	7	12	170	—	—	27	94	149
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	69	16	34	190	—	—	78	363	511
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	422	127	319	2 454	—	—	494	3 436	4 906
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	97	—	—	6	33	126
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	87	—	—	6	6	66
In labor force	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	6	42
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	27	101
With a work disability	9	—	—	380	—	—	54	161	392
In labor force	9	—	—	163	—	—	33	96	297
Prevented from working	—	—	—	179	—	—	13	55	39
No work disability	413	127	319	2 074	—	—	440	3 275	4 514
In labor force	328	112	265	1 658	—	—	364	2 624	3 795
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	22	—	12	284	—	—	67	318	322
With a mobility or self-care limitation	8	—	—	51	—	—	8	18	40
With a mobility limitation	8	—	—	51	—	—	8	18	22
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	12	23
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	6	—	7	88	—	—	19	105	109
Mean family income (dollars)	21 914	—	42 158	11 013	—	—	30 407	19 547	20 898
1 worker	74	7	19	363	—	—	44	302	459
Mean family income (dollars)	59 598	99 999	92 490	15 958	—	—	24 590	43 805	36 149
2 or more workers	117	52	105	454	—	—	116	1 131	1 594
Mean family income (dollars)	62 213	62 207	47 948	26 831	—	—	42 739	52 172	50 977

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ada County—Con.								
	Tract 23.02 (pt.)	Tract 23.10	Tract 23.11 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	Tract 24.10 (pt.)	Tract 24.11 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102.01	Tract 102.02 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	14	3 011	2 672	4 454	59	38	1 129	1 896	5 481
In labor force	14	1 984	2 131	3 408	50	38	618	1 258	3 830
Percent of persons 16 years and over	100.0	65.9	79.8	76.5	84.7	100.0	54.7	66.4	69.9
Civilian labor force	14	1 960	2 102	3 386	50	38	618	1 258	3 811
Employed	14	1 872	2 057	3 248	50	38	574	1 207	3 737
Unemployed	—	88	45	138	—	—	44	51	74
Percent of civilian labor force	—	4.5	2.1	4.1	—	—	7.1	4.1	1.9
Not in labor force	—	1 027	541	1 046	9	—	511	638	1 651
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	33
Enrolled in school	—	89	36	182	—	—	54	109	173
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	568	214	265	9	—	284	203	654
Females 16 years and over	7	1 617	1 352	2 237	23	21	581	924	2 831
In labor force	7	905	981	1 443	23	21	286	520	1 711
Percent of females 16 years and over	100.0	56.0	72.6	64.5	100.0	100.0	49.2	56.3	60.4
Civilian labor force	7	905	981	1 443	23	21	286	520	1 711
Employed	7	875	969	1 379	23	21	279	492	1 674
Unemployed	—	30	12	64	—	—	7	28	37
Percent of civilian labor force	—	3.3	1.2	4.4	—	—	2.4	5.4	2.2
With own children under 6 years	7	274	336	608	—	—	71	110	432
In labor force	7	189	203	358	—	—	44	56	230
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	284	240	690	—	—	67	228	516
In labor force	—	237	225	538	—	—	56	198	380
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	13	417	503	817	—	—	89	147	643
All parents present in household in labor force	13	282	268	434	—	—	53	66	344
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	676	651	1 804	—	—	211	557	1 318
All parents present in household in labor force	—	548	496	1 223	—	—	183	427	894
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	173	175	473	—	—	61	120	408
Not enrolled in school	—	58	32	87	—	—	10	24	85
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	24	10	23	—	—	—	10	33
Not high school graduate	—	30	10	34	—	—	10	5	13
Employed	—	6	—	11	—	—	10	—	13
Unemployed	—	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	8	10	7	—	—	—	5	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	14	1 872	2 057	3 248	50	38	574	1 207	3 737
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	14	319	315	644	17	7	56	182	585
Professional specialty occupations	—	194	186	419	—	12	87	174	505
Technicians and related support occupations	—	63	118	163	—	7	15	24	174
Sales occupations	—	358	296	435	—	—	66	108	464
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	327	475	569	8	—	102	166	590
Private household occupations	—	—	7	13	—	—	—	13	—
Protective service occupations	—	32	13	53	—	—	6	22	50
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	134	180	246	7	12	56	118	384
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	12	28	30	6	—	17	73	190
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	152	208	294	—	—	75	114	334
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	150	135	148	12	—	37	70	172
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	85	25	108	—	—	39	63	162
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	46	71	126	—	—	18	80	127
Construction	7	95	128	181	—	—	37	101	279
Manufacturing	—	378	446	708	6	—	75	220	555
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	174	136	230	9	—	67	104	244
Wholesale and retail trade	7	486	509	772	7	5	160	151	835
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	179	217	245	8	—	50	67	265
Business and repair services	—	115	102	159	—	—	9	94	254
Professional and related services	—	237	300	543	6	33	81	243	756
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	14	1 872	2 057	3 248	50	38	574	1 207	3 737
Private wage and salary workers	14	1 457	1 638	2 555	36	16	417	825	2 786
Government workers	—	251	230	444	14	14	113	267	549
Local government workers	—	79	31	85	—	14	12	114	175
Self-employed workers	—	148	174	249	—	8	44	115	388
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	14	2 173	2 197	3 681	50	38	680	1 427	4 143
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	7	1 781	1 817	2 911	50	26	480	1 127	3 082
50 to 52 weeks	7	1 288	1 413	2 270	31	12	303	753	2 225
40 to 49 weeks	—	254	169	262	—	14	71	120	455
27 to 39 weeks	—	113	81	169	19	—	34	57	100
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	178	240	341	—	5	90	161	543
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	14	2 362	2 385	4 118	50	38	808	1 643	4 559
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	70	79	94	—	—	29	65	97
With a mobility limitation	—	37	47	48	—	—	18	20	56
In labor force	—	8	5	16	—	—	—	7	—
With a self-care limitation	—	45	48	70	—	—	24	60	72
With a work disability	—	200	193	155	—	—	87	145	509
In labor force	—	100	120	95	—	—	44	72	228
Prevented from working	—	86	73	60	—	—	37	54	199
No work disability	14	2 162	2 192	3 963	50	38	721	1 498	4 050
In labor force	14	1 803	1 938	3 242	50	38	544	1 144	3 367
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	625	258	314	9	—	321	245	870
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	132	39	38	—	—	56	26	117
With a mobility limitation	—	114	32	31	—	—	34	26	77
With a self-care limitation	—	41	15	16	—	—	22	18	75
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	—	184	70	65	—	—	119	68	239
Mean family income (dollars)	—	17 744	19 165	23 953	—	—	18 649	20 058	24 574
1 worker	—	239	229	490	—	—	70	251	467
Mean family income (dollars)	—	27 489	24 393	36 673	—	—	27 757	37 344	39 807
2 or more workers	7	717	743	1 206	9	12	240	416	1 349
Mean family income (dollars)	46 800	46 659	50 543	50 887	64 852	42 917	43 377	52 728	53 828

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ada County—Con.						
	Tract 103.10	Tract 103.11 (pt.)	Tract 103.12	Tract 103.13	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 107
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	2 487	4 295	4 195	2 413	2 969	3 175	4 278
In labor force	1 859	3 063	2 950	1 737	1 993	2 517	2 391
Percent of persons 16 years and over	74.7	71.3	70.3	72.0	67.1	79.3	55.9
Civilian labor force	1 848	3 043	2 914	1 726	1 959	2 496	2 353
Employed	1 768	2 954	2 814	1 619	1 892	2 360	2 226
Unemployed	80	89	100	107	67	136	127
Percent of civilian labor force	4.3	2.9	3.4	6.2	3.4	5.4	5.4
Not in labor force	628	1 232	1 245	676	976	658	1 887
Institutionalized persons	8	5	7	14	9	—	1 112
Enrolled in school	147	194	122	92	130	164	169
Naninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	199	496	604	217	372	113	176
Females 16 years and over	1 267	2 271	2 225	1 237	1 547	1 577	1 555
In labor force	870	1 369	1 402	751	869	1 184	950
Percent of females 16 years and over	68.7	60.3	63.0	60.7	56.2	75.1	61.1
Civilian labor force	864	1 369	1 392	751	864	1 184	931
Employed	805	1 323	1 327	723	831	1 133	890
Unemployed	59	46	65	28	33	51	41
Percent of civilian labor force	6.8	3.4	4.7	3.7	3.8	4.3	4.4
With own children under 6 years	229	451	475	204	342	425	302
In labor force	161	265	323	132	216	311	166
With own children 6 to 17 years only	264	558	405	277	324	434	410
In labor force	238	432	312	202	233	381	315
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	335	650	645	272	471	603	443
All parents present in household in labor force	221	360	435	139	283	458	240
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	755	1 555	988	736	987	1 310	1 083
All parents present in household in labor force	619	1 011	686	473	654	1 052	633
Persons 16 to 19 years	240	306	293	238	291	367	266
Not enrolled in school	43	25	136	77	42	87	39
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	7	27	7	11	39	24
Not high school graduate	6	7	27	15	17	26	20
Employed	6	—	—	15	8	—	5
Unemployed	—	—	7	—	3	12	5
Not in labor force	—	7	20	—	6	14	10
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES							
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 768	2 954	2 814	1 619	1 892	2 360	2 226
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	255	395	279	276	153	245	369
Professional specialty occupations	192	406	271	167	239	174	230
Technicians and related support occupations	57	158	99	38	56	119	108
Sales occupations	226	320	371	238	147	285	251
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	352	561	555	214	246	490	381
Private household occupations	—	19	13	8	19	6	6
Protective service occupations	31	49	34	35	25	33	100
Service occupations, except protective and household	120	305	316	148	251	240	113
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	84	60	90	90	181	45	125
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	246	326	342	164	284	313	251
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	105	130	205	94	124	158	115
Transportation and material moving occupations	64	168	113	104	103	196	112
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	36	57	126	43	64	56	65
Construction	212	248	299	137	161	158	128
Manufacturing	231	459	370	316	221	444	383
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	105	215	159	85	135	179	175
Wholesale and retail trade	328	652	802	374	380	589	481
Finance, insurance, and real estate	154	217	197	115	84	155	141
Business and repair services	80	207	163	56	93	131	107
Professional and related services	316	561	444	279	400	422	389
CLASS OF WORKER							
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 768	2 954	2 814	1 619	1 892	2 360	2 226
Private wage and salary workers	1 271	2 134	2 151	1 185	1 216	1 849	1 526
Government workers	280	535	354	215	391	351	415
Local government workers	93	186	125	50	120	84	141
Self-employed workers	217	260	299	203	273	153	285
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 005	3 266	3 157	1 855	2 176	2 735	3 079
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 578	2 555	2 541	1 422	1 668	2 035	2 540
50 to 52 weeks	1 186	1 762	1 611	998	1 221	1 501	1 715
40 to 49 weeks	123	426	444	152	210	233	241
27 to 39 weeks	121	192	213	99	86	142	91
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	206	328	309	231	217	305	259
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 240	3 696	3 443	2 119	2 522	3 031	2 888
With a mobility or self-care limitation	87	103	57	51	102	82	21
With a mobility limitation	50	89	48	45	63	58	15
In labor force	6	17	24	6	5	7	10
With a self-care limitation	69	63	32	31	63	41	16
With a work disability	121	340	294	161	245	324	218
In labor force	34	204	141	95	109	195	142
Prevented from working	80	125	102	47	102	101	68
No work disability	2 119	3 356	3 149	1 958	2 277	2 707	2 670
In labor force	1 785	2 761	2 683	1 579	1 825	2 291	2 147
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	228	574	709	269	404	123	240
With a mobility or self-care limitation	52	88	113	36	95	41	—
With a mobility limitation	44	68	102	36	82	20	—
With a self-care limitation	20	50	42	30	47	27	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989							
No workers	66	128	215	74	124	36	76
Mean family income (dollars)	21 237	23 571	20 884	24 672	16 887	18 345	29 458
1 worker	182	451	443	265	319	287	302
Mean family income (dollars)	46 304	26 851	26 189	39 884	27 038	26 186	36 976
2 or more workers	695	1 097	993	593	738	950	858
Mean family income (dollars)	49 410	48 707	34 532	50 843	39 043	36 804	48 347

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, 10 MSA	Ada County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ada County						
		Total	Boise City city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.03	Tract 11	
INCOME IN 1989											
Households	77 502	77 502	50 898	2 601	3 079	2 108	2 794	2 510	1 654	1 512	
Less than \$5,000	3 137	3 137	2 341	47	107	106	96	135	30	119	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	5 773	5 773	4 157	116	304	344	161	188	19	289	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6 599	6 599	4 465	87	151	288	225	205	46	269	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	15 575	15 575	10 437	325	414	475	512	447	209	453	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	14 062	14 062	9 321	340	523	453	467	329	367	199	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15 087	15 087	9 340	541	779	306	425	371	529	153	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	11 680	11 680	7 101	510	615	114	516	467	378	14	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	3 143	3 143	2 037	264	135	6	215	188	48	9	
\$100,000 or more	2 446	2 446	1 699	371	51	16	177	180	28	7	
Median (dollars)	30 246	30 246	29 121	44 078	35 723	22 018	33 710	32 924	40 256	16 122	
Mean (dollars)	37 459	37 459	37 170	63 834	37 225	24 365	48 997	47 233	41 405	19 110	
Families	54 635	54 635	33 165	1 835	2 255	1 237	1 663	1 534	1 310	905	
Median income (dollars)	35 813	35 813	35 663	55 502	39 796	26 237	45 863	44 936	41 376	17 185	
Males 15 years and over, with income	72 656	72 656	45 185	2 722	2 804	1 783	2 349	2 170	1 510	1 311	
Median income (dollars)	20 836	20 836	20 639	28 239	23 568	13 295	27 963	28 101	26 729	12 224	
Percent year-round full-time workers	55.0	55.0	53.4	53.3	60.1	36.6	58.8	64.0	67.4	46.1	
Females 15 years and over, with income	28 562	28 562	28 583	42 006	31 314	18 925	37 902	36 631	30 496	17 020	
Median income (dollars)	69 681	69 681	45 560	2 212	2 981	1 809	2 517	1 984	1 520	1 138	
Percent year-round full-time workers	10 728	10 728	11 003	11 881	12 447	10 114	11 866	14 060	15 265	7 222	
Median income (dollars)	35.9	35.9	35.7	32.3	42.2	32.3	36.3	40.8	47.6	30.8	
Per capita income (dollars)	17 999	17 999	18 099	22 414	18 942	16 592	20 038	22 355	21 960	11 396	
14 268	14 268	15 208	24 689	14 490	10 692	21 262	21 068	14 519	7 795		
INCOME TYPE IN 1989											
Households	77 502	77 502	50 898	2 601	3 079	2 108	2 794	2 510	1 654	1 512	
With earnings	66 141	66 141	42 738	2 281	2 534	1 791	2 347	2 271	1 580	1 273	
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 957	35 957	35 444	60 254	38 574	23 143	48 485	46 085	39 972	18 677	
With Social Security income	16 581	16 581	11 444	481	684	527	544	317	109	340	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 046	8 046	8 146	8 739	7 394	7 710	7 824	9 389	8 316	6 691	
With public assistance income	3 073	3 073	2 016	42	168	122	70	93	28	158	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 333	3 333	3 282	9 043	2 810	2 463	3 688	3 103	3 384	3 267	
With retirement income	11 257	11 257	7 528	361	391	304	358	181	159	234	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	11 021	11 021	11 240	17 016	9 202	8 113	10 939	14 453	11 137	5 283	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE											
Families (dollars)	43 171	43 171	44 237	75 647	42 090	28 373	60 539	58 812	43 123	20 932	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 605	41 605	41 872	84 177	43 559	25 973	75 078	53 911	42 662	18 556	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 876	44 876	46 559	68 966	40 404	31 163	49 329	64 057	44 147	23 851	
Married-couple families (dollars)	46 772	46 772	48 727	80 855	45 300	33 395	63 072	65 830	46 156	23 119	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 949	46 949	48 418	91 751	48 329	33 884	81 192	58 919	46 616	22 565	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 596	46 596	48 994	72 580	42 047	32 948	49 504	72 502	45 111	23 764	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	21 414	21 414	21 540	36 694	21 025	15 684	30 557	23 948	25 666	13 158	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 314	17 314	17 161	32 503	17 002	11 999	19 511	19 513	19 753	8 002	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 577	29 577	30 054	41 869	26 448	23 329	43 524	29 270	41 019	21 555	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989											
All Income Levels in 1989											
Families	54 635	54 635	33 165	1 835	2 255	1 237	1 663	1 534	1 310	905	
Householder worked in 1989	46 819	46 819	28 142	1 630	1 989	1 069	1 407	1 410	1 259	708	
With related children under 18 years	29 398	29 398	16 939	855	1 248	704	743	819	920	530	
With related children under 5 years	12 218	12 218	7 180	289	505	341	286	382	474	271	
Married-couple families	45 795	45 795	27 142	1 617	1 931	873	1 434	1 187	1 097	624	
Householder worked in 1989	39 252	39 252	22 971	1 427	1 692	755	1 222	1 090	1 052	519	
With related children under 18 years	23 352	23 352	12 855	723	1 022	425	619	588	768	358	
With related children under 5 years	10 426	10 426	5 894	289	441	221	252	270	439	226	
Female householder, no husband present	6 738	6 738	4 743	181	263	289	150	242	187	184	
Householder worked in 1989	5 625	5 625	3 978	166	243	253	106	215	181	115	
With related children under 18 years	4 805	4 805	3 364	124	172	220	90	153	146	123	
With related children under 5 years	1 383	1 383	1 007	—	56	83	18	74	35	36	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	30 907	30 907	23 752	1 082	1 045	1 295	1 454	1 377	498	841	
Nonfamily householder	22 867	22 867	17 733	766	824	871	1 131	976	344	607	
65 years and over	6 237	6 237	4 903	144	344	236	325	113	44	107	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	201 368	201 368	123 174	6 559	7 759	4 764	6 337	5 637	4 703	3 723	
Persons under 18 years	57 215	57 215	31 649	1 585	2 169	1 127	1 444	1 295	1 647	1 079	
Related children under 18 years	56 939	56 939	31 493	1 585	2 169	1 121	1 427	1 279	1 647	1 038	
Related children 5 to 17 years	41 375	41 375	22 342	1 233	1 475	699	1 066	881	1 127	652	
Persons 65 years and over	20 094	20 094	13 849	630	733	485	771	377	128	284	
Persons 75 years and over	7 832	7 832	5 690	181	312	199	318	127	24	116	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level											
Families	3 381	3 381	2 103	72	89	144	64	119	15	205	
Percent below poverty level	6.2	6.2	6.3	3.9	3.9	11.6	3.8	7.8	1.1	22.7	
Householder worked in 1989	2 461	2 461	1 534	38	81	112	45	109	15	153	
With related children under 18 years	2 744	2 744	1 769	44	81	135	64	85	8	168	
With related children under 5 years	1 466	1 466	996	16	40	79	29	85	4	76	
Married-couple families	1 568	1 568	903	50	23	57	37	35	7	99	
Householder worked in 1989	1 137	1 137	672	23	25	40	27	25	7	73	
With related children under 18 years	1 108	1 108	685	22	25	48	37	16	—	62	
With related children under 5 years	686	686	430	16	17	24	29	16	—	55	
Female householder, no husband present	1 586	1 586	1 044	22	54	69	27	43	8	100	
Householder worked in 1989	1 102	1 102	706	15	46	54	18	43	8	74	
With related children under 18 years	1 459	1 459	970	22	46	69	27	43	8	100	
With related children under 5 years	662	662	479	—	23	37	—	43	4	21	
Unrelated individuals	6 319	6 319	4 725	156	179	345	190	433	40	271	
Nonfamily householder	3 799	3 799	2 932	81	151	168	112	195	15	162	
65 years and over	1 177	1 177	890	12	82	23	43	16	—	43	
Persons	17 779	17 779	11 598	379	516	811	445	744	89	971	
Percent below poverty level	8.8	8.8	9.4	5.8	6.7	17.0	7.0	13.2	1.9	26.1	
Persons under 18 years	6 279	6 279	3 783	100	215	262	165	141	27	419	
Related children under 18 years	6 058	6 058	3 658	100	215	262	148	125	27	378	
Related children 5 to 17 years	4 165	4 165	2 391	81	153	164	117	26	22	258	
Persons 65 years and over	1 605	1 605	1 008	12	82	23	43	16	—	43	
Persons 75 years and over	860	860	557	12	44	—	34	8	—	17	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:											
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	6 929	6 929	4 842	124	235	261	193	376	62	343	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	25 881	25 881	16 432	514	736	1 208	619	887	227	1 257	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	55 540	55 540	33 844	859	1 427	2 072	1 221	1 452	660	2 495	

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ada County—Con.									
	Tract 12.01	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 22.01	Tract 23.02	Tract 23.11	Tract 24.01	Tract 24.10	Tract 24.11	Tract 101
INCOME IN 1989										
Households										
Less than \$5,000	1 410	2 071	413	1 620	2 118	2 091	2 808	2 099	1 559	553
\$5,000 to \$9,999	24	34	34	6	40	75	35	36	7	26
\$10,000 to \$14,999	73	78	54	38	149	88	40	48	59	46
\$15,000 to \$24,999	79	120	42	63	140	152	137	80	100	74
\$25,000 to \$34,999	164	393	43	177	537	438	351	181	280	122
\$35,000 to \$49,999	316	541	105	261	443	433	551	228	271	56
\$50,000 to \$74,999	318	434	74	434	472	452	721	527	392	129
\$75,000 to \$99,999	240	364	47	478	266	319	681	605	333	71
\$100,000 or more	101	75	7	102	48	76	189	279	66	17
Median (dollars)	95	32	7	61	23	58	103	135	51	12
Mean (dollars)	37 544	31 904	28 292	44 122	28 333	31 521	39 760	49 245	37 332	26 633
Families	47 371	37 907	29 222	47 427	32 195	39 259	45 110	54 448	41 325	33 265
Median income (dollars)	1 156	1 622	201	1 543	1 525	1 652	2 385	1 858	1 310	445
Median 15 years and over, with income	1 326	1 993	371	1 877	1 796	2 023	2 854	2 386	1 576	564
Median income (dollars)	25 680	21 004	20 647	26 099	22 658	22 240	28 608	31 551	23 084	16 633
Percent year-round full-time workers	48.3	54.1	57.7	63.3	58.8	65.2	72.3	58.1	55.5	39.7
Median income (dollars)	34 115	27 997	21 062	34 176	28 284	27 229	34 349	40 090	30 984	27 283
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 419	2 079	314	1 673	2 068	1 857	2 593	2 171	1 354	578
Median income (dollars)	11 212	11 454	10 806	8 793	10 093	11 411	12 087	11 583	12 021	6 157
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.5	35.6	34.7	32.3	35.8	43.1	38.6	36.4	37.0	15.6
Median income (dollars)	17 485	17 722	17 868	19 781	18 728	17 982	18 175	20 890	19 332	18 846
Per capita income (dollars)	17 585	14 057	13 562	13 640	12 474	14 225	13 915	16 893	13 915	12 865
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households										
With earnings	1 410	2 071	413	1 620	2 118	2 091	2 808	2 099	1 559	553
Mean earning (dollars)	1 113	1 766	333	1 498	1 814	1 850	2 637	1 854	1 385	381
With Social Security income	41 697	33 988	27 903	43 304	31 200	38 321	43 646	48 057	39 139	33 635
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	429	507	77	252	476	384	294	419	302	252
With public assistance income	9 494	8 116	8 590	8 363	8 170	8 336	7 910	8 046	8 960	7 474
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	37	88	20	30	34	52	46	16	37	18
With retirement income	5 350	2 724	3 217	3 460	4 104	2 510	4 622	5 775	3 550	3 184
Mean retirement income (dollars)	404	457	90	259	361	322	277	386	223	169
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	52 175	40 899	41 219	48 237	36 636	42 747	47 332	56 977	45 033	36 601
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	56 588	34 142	28 350	48 363	34 128	37 298	48 687	51 063	43 430	52 864
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 847	47 113	46 695	48 073	39 569	49 050	43 891	63 382	47 370	29 515
Married-couple families (dollars)	54 568	45 731	38 685	49 803	40 502	40 390	50 501	59 636	47 548	37 822
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	60 680	40 136	29 465	49 967	39 380	40 039	52 417	54 203	46 936	59 422
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 241	50 327	42 881	49 586	41 650	40 775	45 520	65 216	48 344	28 749
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	27 850	20 277	33 580	26 505	24 130	27 511	22 919	22 509	26 980	29 060
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 401	15 929	16 084	24 898	20 783	19 708	21 337	20 784	25 757	16 735
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 765	29 580	39 829	28 113	30 242	45 992	30 318	27 436	30 902	35 048
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 156	1 622	201	1 543	1 525	1 652	2 385	1 858	1 310	445
Householder worked in 1989	884	1 372	160	1 339	1 357	1 452	2 218	1 638	1 167	268
With related children under 18 years	520	805	64	931	852	900	1 738	1 001	786	144
With related children under 5 years	122	321	25	288	360	407	717	422	271	67
Married-couple families	1 047	1 275	175	1 420	1 200	1 453	2 088	1 713	1 152	381
Householder worked in 1989	788	1 071	134	1 259	1 055	1 261	1 948	1 519	1 021	234
With related children under 18 years	457	575	59	849	615	768	1 516	903	651	122
With related children under 5 years	100	228	25	266	300	372	682	414	236	61
Female householder, no husband present	95	270	19	86	260	128	227	108	122	52
Householder worked in 1989	89	233	19	49	237	120	200	82	110	23
With related children under 18 years	63	191	5	59	190	96	196	80	102	17
With related children under 5 years	22	74	—	22	34	29	35	—	27	6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	273	624	274	158	732	584	608	368	349	133
Nonfamily householder	254	449	212	77	593	439	423	241	249	108
65 years and over	109	130	62	23	197	101	110	82	78	37
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 800	5 543	924	5 633	5 377	5 778	9 147	6 829	4 603	1 444
Persons under 18 years	992	1 531	201	2 052	1 536	1 735	3 582	2 262	1 605	311
Related children under 18 years	992	1 496	201	2 052	1 532	1 729	3 567	2 262	1 591	311
Related children 5 to 17 years	799	1 139	161	1 658	1 033	1 195	2 730	1 777	1 205	232
Persons 65 years and over	620	602	126	329	509	479	364	525	356	321
Persons 75 years and over	188	195	44	103	165	172	118	145	125	91
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	42	89	14	44	69	58	57	59	35	26
Percent below poverty level	3.6	5.5	7.0	2.9	4.5	3.5	2.4	3.2	2.7	6.3
Householder worked in 1989	32	74	14	25	59	30	46	59	28	23
With related children under 18 years	17	89	14	25	69	46	57	59	35	13
With related children under 5 years	12	44	14	18	25	17	20	25	24	11
Married-couple families	36	26	14	32	34	45	17	52	28	11
Householder worked in 1989	26	26	14	13	34	25	17	52	28	11
With related children under 18 years	11	26	14	13	34	33	17	52	28	11
With related children under 5 years	6	10	14	6	17	17	10	25	24	11
Female householder, no husband present	6	63	—	12	8	—	21	7	—	11
Householder worked in 1989	6	48	—	12	7	—	21	7	—	11
With related children under 18 years	6	63	—	12	17	8	32	7	—	11
With related children under 5 years	6	34	—	12	—	—	10	—	7	1
Unrelated individuals	19	87	70	46	103	92	87	52	37	26
Nonfamily householder	16	25	58	—	74	77	22	20	16	13
65 years and over	16	10	14	—	31	30	—	12	13	1
Persons	172	427	159	205	359	347	308	300	204	129
Percent below poverty level	4.5	7.7	17.2	3.6	6.7	6.0	3.4	4.4	4.4	8.3
Persons under 18 years	73	243	60	83	156	149	124	138	127	44
Related children under 18 years	73	218	60	83	152	149	117	138	113	44
Related children 5 to 17 years	51	159	39	66	126	133	78	113	62	37
Persons 65 years and over	41	10	14	26	31	43	—	12	13	1
Persons 75 years and over	5	10	7	13	22	20	—	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	59	119	32	79	43	213	150	71	68	26
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	245	510	237	257	530	562	612	416	410	20
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	610	1 295	319	1 037	1 441	1 434	1 466	942	1 017	45

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ada County—Con.			Boise City city, Ada County						
	Tract 102.02	Tract 103.11	Tract 105	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7 (pt.)
	INCOME IN 1989									
Households	2 665	2 219	1 542	1 737	2 479	2 921	2 108	2 551	2 835	2 574
less than \$5,000	103	97	19	258	47	107	106	127	270	96
\$5,000 to \$9,999	233	182	51	308	98	296	344	259	360	152
\$10,000 to \$14,999	190	168	107	390	75	151	288	224	352	225
\$15,000 to \$24,999	536	422	267	404	301	398	475	660	717	494
\$25,000 to \$34,999	361	433	317	221	330	508	453	495	440	451
\$35,000 to \$49,999	506	491	307	115	513	723	306	395	376	378
\$50,000 to \$74,999	462	301	339	31	489	572	114	303	258	426
\$75,000 to \$99,999	120	44	92	—	255	128	6	47	21	183
\$100,000 or more	154	81	43	10	371	38	16	41	41	169
Median (dollars)	33 099	31 676	35 397	13 449	44 381	35 009	22 018	25 094	20 807	32 195
Mean (dollars)	41 021	37 242	42 490	18 436	65 150	36 430	24 365	33 527	25 858	48 297
Families	2 073	1 722	1 271	493	1 747	2 126	1 237	1 620	1 366	1 466
Average income (dollars)	37 292	33 778	38 171	15 461	56 928	39 356	26 237	29 707	28 452	43 696
Incomes 15 years and over, with income	2 605	2 036	2 230	1 237	2 418	2 631	1 783	2 164	2 131	2 142
Median income (dollars)	20 406	21 437	20 375	11 939	30 795	23 478	13 295	18 271	17 230	26 414
Percent year-round full-time workers	54 4	58 8	54 3	46 3	56 5	59 0	36 6	49 4	51 1	58 3
Median income (dollars)	31 400	27 908	29 688	16 977	42 619	31 309	18 925	24 674	22 210	36 045
Incomes 15 years and over, with income	2 468	1 995	1 282	1 278	2 098	2 834	1 809	2 153	2 379	2 277
Median income (dollars)	9 947	10 622	10 846	8 603	12 301	12 346	10 114	10 451	9 370	12 131
Percent year-round full-time workers	33 1	33 0	44 5	30 0	32 6	42 3	32 3	35 3	33 8	36 1
Median income (dollars)	20 395	18 969	17 213	14 459	22 723	18 636	16 592	16 612	16 837	19 544
Per capita income (dollars)	15 038	12 850	12 402	11 561	25 730	14 211	10 692	14 177	12 906	21 443
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 665	2 219	1 542	1 737	2 479	2 921	2 108	2 551	2 835	2 574
With earnings	2 218	1 934	1 439	1 371	2 173	2 392	1 791	2 127	2 292	2 133
Mean earnings (dollars)	40 515	36 955	40 226	19 107	61 455	37 921	23 143	27 624	26 565	48 148
With Social Security income	652	483	184	401	467	652	527	614	660	520
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 090	7 648	7 864	7 055	8 755	7 604	7 710	7 326	7 303	7 990
With public assistance income	130	63	64	131	42	168	122	92	127	61
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 490	2 351	4 297	3 238	9 043	2 810	2 463	3 165	2 783	4 221
With retirement income	403	279	144	114	353	374	304	366	248	313
Mean retirement income (dollars)	11 694	10 459	17 345	8 712	17 279	9 539	8 113	10 319	7 501	10 885
AVERAGE FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	47 179	40 878	44 825	25 046	77 177	41 308	28 373	34 809	33 737	60 611
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 161	43 961	40 719	13 200	85 785	43 341	25 973	30 296	34 707	76 917
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 137	36 200	50 401	35 156	70 392	38 862	31 163	39 062	32 789	48 220
Married-couple families (dollars)	51 092	44 693	46 408	35 517	82 593	44 608	33 395	38 664	38 484	63 068
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	52 439	49 450	42 229	24 895	94 033	48 284	33 884	36 236	43 306	63 184
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 983	37 973	52 505	38 217	73 938	40 454	32 948	40 604	34 880	48 184
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 483	13 843	17 195	9 613	37 304	21 025	15 684	20 580	17 795	32 012
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 638	12 385	14 819	9 304	32 503	17 002	11 999	14 715	16 623	20 979
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 082	17 116	19 396	11 073	43 882	26 448	23 329	33 599	20 702	43 524
Poverty Status in 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989	2 073	1 722	1 271	493	1 747	2 126	1 237	1 620	1 366	1 466
Families	1 760	1 521	1 145	383	1 556	1 868	1 069	1 359	1 109	1 225
Householders worked in 1989	1 022	1 073	744	227	807	1 204	704	821	705	647
With related children under 18 years	405	388	282	141	268	491	341	329	239	239
With related children under 5 years	1 820	1 491	1 158	296	1 537	1 802	873	1 272	1 024	1 251
Married-couple families	1 545	1 316	1 044	227	1 361	1 571	755	1 049	825	1 054
With related children under 18 years	833	904	693	60	683	978	425	586	447	537
With related children under 5 years	316	348	256	54	268	427	221	278	170	210
Female householder, no husband present	169	176	52	172	173	263	289	264	289	141
Householder worked in 1989	139	150	40	131	158	243	253	226	231	97
With related children under 18 years	128	125	25	142	116	172	220	196	227	81
With related children under 5 years	62	20	6	69	—	56	83	32	57	18
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	757	626	426	1 586	1 031	1 003	1 295	1 314	1 878	1 431
Nonfamily householder	592	497	271	1 244	732	795	871	931	1 469	1 108
5 years and over	173	143	31	258	144	344	236	265	322	325
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	7 258	6 433	4 622	2 796	6 253	7 341	4 764	6 022	5 692	5 729
Persons under 18 years	2 007	2 248	1 526	311	1 509	2 079	1 127	1 513	1 165	1 263
Related children under 18 years	2 007	2 248	1 526	306	1 509	2 079	1 121	1 506	1 165	1 246
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 501	1 738	1 156	175	1 189	1 416	699	1 051	799	934
Persons 65 years and over	870	574	240	413	607	725	485	737	774	749
Persons 75 years and over	237	235	50	220	181	312	199	337	373	318
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level	152	125	58	133	72	89	144	136	144	55
Families	7 3	7 3	4 6	27 0	4 1	4 2	11 6	8 4	10 7	3 8
Percent below poverty level	106	102	41	80	38	81	112	108	117	36
Householder worked in 1989	93	102	36	117	44	81	135	114	112	55
With related children under 18 years	68	34	16	70	16	40	79	41	60	29
Married-couple families	53	60	46	17	50	25	57	43	51	37
Householder worked in 1989	32	46	41	—	23	25	40	23	43	27
With related children under 18 years	19	37	30	9	22	25	48	36	38	37
With related children under 5 years	14	21	10	9	16	17	24	16	20	29
Female householder, no husband present	91	65	12	97	22	54	69	76	88	18
Householder worked in 1989	66	56	—	61	15	46	54	68	67	9
With related children under 18 years	66	65	6	89	22	46	69	68	67	18
With related children under 5 years	46	13	6	49	—	23	37	15	33	—
Unrelated individuals	211	117	52	412	148	171	345	269	438	190
Nonfamily householder	133	97	17	309	81	143	168	166	361	112
5 years and over	18	48	—	66	12	82	23	46	130	43
Persons	658	568	275	719	371	508	811	600	833	419
Percent below poverty level	9 1	8 8	5 9	25 7	5 9	6 9	17 0	11 3	14 6	7 3
Persons under 18 years	208	231	102	134	100	215	262	217	63	148
Related children under 18 years	208	231	102	134	100	215	262	210	63	131
Related children 5 to 17 years	128	175	85	69	81	153	164	163	81	100
Persons 65 years and over	75	96	17	66	12	82	23	46	30	43
Persons 75 years and over	32	62	5	37	12	44	—	23	68	34
Persons in 1989 in poverty level	176	151	113	317	116	235	261	315	276	193
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	837	694	538	969	470	681	1 208	925	1 069	593
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 965	1 830	1 182	1 660	803	1 364	2 072	2 107	1 976	1 156

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City city, Ada County—Con.								
	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02	Tract 8.03 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12.01 (pt.)	Tract 12.02	Tract 14
									Tract 15
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	2 451	1 949	1 468	2 035	2 311	—	1 410	2 290	2 235
Less than \$5,000	135	77	30	127	183	—	24	109	172
\$5,000 to \$9,999	188	84	19	288	208	—	73	199	185
\$10,000 to \$14,999	205	97	46	395	203	—	79	181	283
\$15,000 to \$24,999	447	371	200	480	587	—	164	504	730
\$25,000 to \$34,999	329	365	325	382	429	—	316	480	335
\$35,000 to \$49,999	355	379	471	251	331	—	318	489	315
\$50,000 to \$74,999	439	396	325	71	216	—	240	270	189
\$75,000 to \$99,999	173	135	29	25	68	—	101	22	16
\$100,000 or more	180	45	23	16	86	—	95	36	39
Median (dollars)	32 012	34 405	39 138	18 672	24 638	—	37 544	28 722	20 868
Mean (dollars)	46 765	40 035	40 121	24 485	41 809	—	47 371	31 104	25 603
Families	1 475	1 438	1 179	1 072	1 378	—	1 156	1 190	1 224
Median income (dollars)	43 990	39 861	40 576	24 081	29 579	—	41 727	33 587	29 848
Moles 15 years and over, with income	2 102	1 766	1 343	2 078	1 968	—	1 326	1 796	1 668
Median income (dollars)	27 578	25 270	26 403	11 041	18 844	—	25 680	21 849	16 752
Percent year-round full-time workers	63.6	55.7	66.2	32.2	48.5	—	48.3	57.1	51.3
Median income (dollars)	36 208	36 742	30 506	17 442	22 902	—	34 115	26 521	21 444
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 940	1 695	1 376	1 997	2 044	—	1 419	1 986	2 117
Median income (dollars)	13 670	14 561	14 848	7 248	9 585	—	11 212	11 094	10 934
Percent year-round full-time workers	41.0	43.4	48.5	28.2	30.5	—	33.5	33.2	34.0
Median income (dollars)	22 368	18 974	21 433	14 013	17 423	—	17 485	15 795	15 333
Per capita income (dollars)	21 211	15 250	13 991	10 058	18 095	—	17 585	14 457	12 071
14 092									
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	2 451	1 949	1 468	2 035	2 311	—	1 410	2 290	2 235
With earnings	2 212	1 720	1 410	1 787	1 799	—	1 113	1 777	1 743
Mean earnings (dollars)	45 556	38 738	38 566	23 608	35 561	—	41 697	30 175	25 186
With Social Security income	317	380	102	313	718	—	429	603	706
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 389	8 073	8 002	7 925	9 226	—	9 494	8 078	6 695
With public assistance income	93	97	28	123	142	—	37	84	122
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 103	3 303	3 384	2 648	3 383	—	5 350	3 287	1 431
With retirement income	181	270	142	308	401	—	404	390	430
Mean retirement income (dollars)	14 453	11 260	11 735	7 536	7 901	—	13 250	10 378	9 563
10 671									
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	58 497	45 165	41 904	26 954	55 655	—	52 175	37 215	32 498
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	52 831	48 682	40 749	21 721	28 723	—	56 588	36 880	29 412
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	64 342	40 653	44 438	31 360	77 490	—	48 847	37 395	35 042
Married-couple families (dollars)	65 785	48 136	44 862	29 718	64 014	—	54 568	39 908	36 064
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	57 828	54 022	44 706	25 315	33 008	—	60 680	40 301	36 984
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	73 067	41 617	45 209	32 883	84 168	—	50 241	39 691	35 509
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	23 948	21 974	25 459	16 279	24 225	—	27 850	25 979	17 398
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 513	19 351	19 138	12 580	14 433	—	28 401	18 611	15 060
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 270	32 664	41 019	23 972	43 652	—	26 765	29 900	25 825
37 230									
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989	1 475	1 438	1 179	1 072	1 378	—	1 156	1 190	1 224
Families	1 351	1 226	1 135	914	1 097	—	884	969	1 081
Householder worked in 1989	775	808	827	506	634	—	520	443	574
With related children under 18 years	367	255	420	264	322	—	122	229	245
With related children under 5 years	1 128	1 237	979	837	1 089	—	1 047	959	963
Married-couple families	1 031	1 033	941	702	885	—	788	757	848
Householder worked in 1989	544	650	682	366	429	—	457	357	375
With related children under 18 years	255	221	385	211	248	—	100	201	177
With related children under 5 years	242	132	180	194	185	—	95	190	244
Female householder, no husband present	215	124	174	171	127	—	89	171	216
Householder worked in 1989	153	106	139	131	140	—	63	73	199
With related children under 18 years	74	29	35	53	60	—	22	15	36
65 years and over	1 377	681	421	1 458	1 294	—	273	1 366	1 212
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	976	511	289	963	933	—	254	1 100	1 011
Nonfamily householder	113	124	44	179	325	—	109	374	462
65 years and over	5 413	5 141	4 209	4 490	5 383	—	3 800	4 887	4 701
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 189	1 564	1 482	929	1 256	—	992	977	985
Persons under 18 years	1 173	1 564	1 482	929	1 256	—	992	961	985
Related children under 18 years	784	1 095	1 018	569	818	—	799	613	672
Related children 5 to 17 years	377	396	116	375	826	—	620	836	801
Persons 65 years and over	127	124	17	184	355	—	188	448	406
Persons 75 years and over	744	231	80	732	592	—	172	457	558
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	119	46	15	115	86	—	42	85	117
Families	8.1	3.2	1.3	10.7	6.2	—	3.6	7.1	9.6
Percent below poverty level	109	27	15	92	30	—	32	47	107
Householder worked in 1989	85	25	8	95	67	—	17	47	58
With related children under 18 years	85	14	4	38	62	—	12	36	43
With related children under 5 years	35	19	7	50	46	—	36	55	51
Married-couple families	25	—	7	50	18	—	26	28	51
Householder worked in 1989	16	7	—	41	27	—	11	28	43
With related children under 18 years	16	—	—	10	27	—	6	28	32
With related children under 5 years	16	—	—	10	27	—	6	28	32
Female householder, no husband present	43	18	8	65	40	—	6	19	66
Householder worked in 1989	43	18	8	42	12	—	6	8	56
With related children under 18 years	43	18	8	54	40	—	6	19	66
With related children under 5 years	43	14	4	28	35	—	6	8	11
Unrelated individuals	433	121	31	411	314	—	19	208	197
Nonfamily householder	195	79	15	240	191	—	16	122	169
65 years and over	16	11	—	9	72	—	16	44	97
Persons	744	231	80	732	592	—	172	457	558
Percent below poverty level	13.7	4.5	1.9	16.3	11.0	—	4.5	9.4	11.9
Persons under 18 years	141	40	27	152	144	—	73	101	111
Related children under 18 years	125	40	27	152	144	—	73	85	192
Related children 5 to 17 years	26	10	22	100	75	—	51	42	124
Persons 65 years and over	16	11	—	9	105	—	41	70	97
Persons 75 years and over	8	11	—	9	54	—	5	50	66
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	376	133	62	435	270	—	59	185	228
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	887	365	218	1 384	837	—	245	712	693
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 452	867	642	2 300	1 951	—	610	1 537	1 796
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Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City City, Ada County—Con.									
	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.01 (pt.)	Tract 23.02 (pt.)	Tract 23.11 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households										
less than \$5,000	1 529	1 851	1 579	2 071	1 546	109	5	2 111	766	699
\$5,000 to \$9,999	24	100	58	34	53	8	—	40	35	7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	117	208	79	78	168	36	—	149	35	12
\$15,000 to \$24,999	166	184	91	120	183	12	—	140	27	29
\$25,000 to \$34,999	368	490	258	393	447	8	—	537	149	58
\$35,000 to \$49,999	346	436	283	541	286	24	5	443	195	113
\$50,000 to \$74,999	290	268	382	434	203	—	—	465	136	196
\$75,000 to \$99,999	132	136	238	364	136	7	—	266	130	196
\$100,000 or more	53	20	76	75	52	7	—	48	38	55
Median (dollars)	33	9	114	32	18	7	—	23	21	33
Average (dollars)	27 459	23 984	35 488	31 904	23 511	12 188	28 750	28 257	31 151	44 152
Families	32 683	26 586	46 032	37 907	28 413	28 396	28 469	32 146	38 864	48 857
Median income (dollars)	1 091	1 079	1 210	1 622	900	22	5	1 518	610	624
Average income (dollars)	30 653	26 958	37 443	34 744	26 656	82 895	28 750	32 652	34 375	46 500
Adoles 15 years and over, with income	1 404	1 629	1 528	1 993	1 394	85	5	1 789	748	680
Median income (dollars)	18 576	15 801	24 458	21 004	14 930	20 170	18 730	22 579	23 478	33 950
Percent year-round full-time workers	55.3	53.0	54.3	54.1	44.5	50.6	—	58.6	61.0	82.1
Median income (dollars)	22 306	20 646	29 005	27 997	20 394	20 057	—	28 113	31 679	35 652
Adoles 15 years and over, with income	1 329	1 531	1 436	2 079	1 394	84	6	2 061	639	705
Median income (dollars)	10 470	10 340	11 060	11 454	10 390	16 250	8 750	10 028	11 901	11 840
Percent year-round full-time workers	36.7	41.6	36.1	35.6	33.6	29.8	—	35.9	40.2	33.6
Median income (dollars)	17 394	16 601	17 567	17 722	16 990	25 662	—	18 728	16 932	20 223
Per capita income (dollars)	12 523	11 296	17 423	14 057	12 202	21 652	13 827	12 476	14 529	14 863
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households										
With earnings	1 529	1 851	1 579	2 071	1 546	109	5	2 111	766	699
Mean earnings (dollars)	1 291	1 584	1 318	1 766	1 256	73	—	1 807	668	650
With Social Security income	31 711	26 186	40 719	33 988	26 404	27 776	—	31 140	35 581	48 877
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	347	406	396	507	457	36	5	476	166	42
With public assistance income	8 591	7 370	8 578	8 116	8 346	9 495	13 652	8 170	8 350	8 341
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	71	79	84	88	43	7	—	34	23	—
With retirement income	3 172	3 473	3 952	2 724	2 947	10	—	4 104	3 684	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	215	242	300	457	212	22	5	361	148	44
Families	8 509	9 181	19 155	11 555	10 561	3 093	7 117	7 835	11 614	3 145
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families										
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 155	31 039	50 400	40 899	32 748	75 799	28 469	36 589	42 849	51 264
Without own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 838	27 516	41 285	34 142	26 166	—	—	34 019	41 725	48 522
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 416	34 069	58 437	47 113	38 256	75 799	28 469	39 569	43 842	57 975
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 441	34 016	55 921	45 731	37 244	79 396	28 469	40 465	44 685	54 665
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 058	32 845	48 969	40 136	31 426	—	—	39 294	44 949	51 467
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 529	34 893	60 844	50 327	41 104	79 396	28 469	41 650	44 472	62 682
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	14 868	21 392	22 269	20 277	16 984	28 900	—	24 130	22 556	25 704
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 323	14 149	20 254	15 929	15 140	—	—	20 783	16 842	23 713
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 313	32 216	28 176	29 580	21 216	28 900	—	30 242	42 965	31 943
Poverty Status in 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families										
Householder worked in 1989	1 091	1 079	1 210	1 622	900	22	5	1 518	610	624
With related children under 18 years	900	848	979	1 372	704	15	—	1 350	527	592
With related children under 5 years	566	529	567	805	410	—	—	845	286	443
With related children under 5 years	278	289	233	321	215	—	—	353	86	227
Married-couple families	878	831	1 001	1 275	682	7	5	1 193	560	554
Householder worked in 1989	745	639	832	1 071	529	—	—	1 048	485	529
With related children under 18 years	423	376	415	575	272	—	—	608	250	396
With related children under 5 years	231	221	175	228	161	—	—	293	79	202
Female householder, no husband present	153	217	173	270	178	8	—	260	32	62
Householder worked in 1989	110	178	111	233	142	8	—	237	24	55
With related children under 18 years	109	140	129	191	124	—	—	190	25	47
With related children under 5 years	41	62	46	74	40	—	—	34	7	25
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	646	1 047	504	624	853	117	—	732	201	82
Unfamily householder	438	772	369	449	646	87	—	593	156	75
5 years and over	100	163	92	130	202	44	—	197	29	25
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 970	4 317	4 189	5 543	3 345	169	11	5 350	2 051	2 322
Persons under 18 years	1 072	1 069	1 108	1 531	715	—	—	1 523	581	928
Related children under 18 years	1 065	1 058	1 097	1 496	712	—	—	1 519	575	928
Related children 5 to 17 years	737	717	824	1 139	434	—	—	1 033	461	726
Persons 65 years and over	385	451	537	602	566	59	11	509	221	50
Persons 75 years and over	141	181	178	195	278	44	5	165	101	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families										
Percent below poverty level	74	99	91	89	81	—	—	69	24	7
Householder worked in 1989	6.8	9.2	7.5	5.5	9.0	—	—	4.5	3.9	1.1
With related children under 18 years	42	64	47	74	61	—	—	59	16	7
With related children under 5 years	74	85	80	89	81	—	—	69	24	7
With related children under 5 years	39	54	58	44	56	—	—	25	8	—
Married-couple families	23	35	35	26	31	—	—	34	16	7
Householder worked in 1989	17	19	35	26	25	—	—	34	16	7
With related children under 18 years	23	28	30	26	31	—	—	34	16	7
With related children under 5 years	11	15	24	10	31	—	—	17	8	—
Female householder, no husband present	51	58	56	63	50	—	—	17	8	—
Householder worked in 1989	25	39	12	48	36	—	—	7	—	—
With related children under 18 years	51	51	50	63	50	—	—	17	8	—
With related children under 5 years	28	33	34	34	25	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	100	226	102	87	159	20	—	103	34	—
Unfamily householder	51	154	58	25	75	20	—	74	19	—
years and over	10	43	31	10	28	7	—	31	10	—
Persons	361	543	435	427	505	20	—	359	142	45
Percent below poverty level	9.1	13.0	10.4	7.7	15.1	11.8	—	6.7	6.9	1.9
Persons under 18 years	171	199	205	243	229	—	—	156	69	20
Related children under 18 years	164	188	200	218	226	—	—	152	69	20
Related children 5 to 17 years	124	126	128	159	141	—	—	126	61	20
Persons 65 years and over	10	50	37	10	28	7	—	31	10	—
Persons 75 years and over	10	25	9	10	22	7	—	22	10	—
No of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	162	216	103	119	244	8	—	43	132	45
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	606	811	507	510	676	28	—	530	277	45
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 356	1 653	939	1 295	1 223	56	—	1 441	474	195

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, Ada County—Con.						Remainder of Ada County		
	Tract 24.10 (pt.)	Tract 24.11 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103.11 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	2 061	1 539	16	18	56	46	122	158	
Less than \$5,000	36	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	48	59	—	—	—	—	18	8	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	63	100	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	155	272	—	9	—	—	24	16	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	228	271	—	—	10	15	10	15	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	521	380	—	—	46	—	28	56	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	596	333	9	9	—	—	21	43	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	279	66	—	—	—	12	9	7	
\$100,000 or more	135	51	7	—	—	—	—	13	
Median (dollars)	49 493	37 257	70 215	40 000	40 882	52 686	26 750	43 667	
Mean (dollars)	54 911	41 441	107 177	40 300	39 897	55 813	37 092	51 935	
Families	1 849	1 298	16	18	46	35	88	129	
Median income (dollars)	51 168	40 233	70 215	40 000	40 357	60 937	48 158	44 375	
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 350	1 559	16	18	66	58	304	173	
Median income (dollars)	31 759	23 247	49 156	32 500	20 588	33 235	9 574	24 583	
Percent year-round full-time workers	58.3	55.8	68.8	50.0	84.8	91.4	27.3	76.9	
Median income (dollars)	40 045	31 062	100 000+	13 750	21 324	32 868	37 344	31 406	
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 148	1 333	30	16	48	34	114	147	
Median income (dollars)	11 630	11 929	2 500	5 278	20 455	21 500	5 625	18 036	
Percent year-round full-time workers	36.1	37.1	—	—	77.1	58.8	26.3	40.1	
Median income (dollars)	21 193	19 452	—	—	21 705	31 563	18 750	24 766	
Per capita income (dollars)	16 896	13 876	31 785	10 707	17 043	26 544	12 138	19 586	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	2 061	1 539	16	18	56	46	122	158	
With earnings	1 825	1 365	11	18	56	46	108	142	
Mean earnings (dollars)	48 299	39 395	125 562	38 700	39 826	54 234	36 090	49 570	
With Social Security income	401	297	5	—	—	—	14	32	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 141	8 983	8 590	—	—	—	8 229	3 126	
With public assistance income	16	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 775	3 550	—	—	—	—	—	—	
With retirement income	386	223	9	—	—	—	8	17	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	20 610	11 633	22 288	—	—	—	5 400	1 793	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	56 939	45 052	107 177	40 300	39 875	59 582	45 290	54 974	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 063	43 430	133 162	62 200	39 015	—	49 794	49 318	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	63 367	47 472	50 009	18 400	41 839	59 582	42 172	57 902	
Married-couple families (dollars)	59 608	47 597	107 177	40 300	39 875	51 538	47 469	54 974	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	54 203	46 936	133 162	62 200	39 015	—	49 794	49 318	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	65 220	48 477	50 009	18 400	41 839	51 538	45 567	57 902	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 509	26 980	—	—	—	—	23 500	—	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 784	25 757	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 436	30 902	—	—	—	—	23 500	—	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	1 849	1 298	16	18	46	35	88	129	
Householder worked in 1989	1 629	1 155	11	18	46	35	74	121	
With related children under 18 years	1 001	786	11	9	32	—	48	44	
With related children under 5 years	422	271	—	9	10	—	21	14	
Married-couple families	1 704	1 140	16	18	46	23	80	129	
Householder worked in 1989	1 510	1 009	11	18	46	23	66	121	
With related children under 18 years	903	651	11	9	32	—	40	44	
With related children under 5 years	414	236	—	9	10	—	21	14	
Female householder, no husband present	108	122	—	—	—	—	8	—	
Householder worked in 1989	82	110	—	—	—	—	8	—	
With related children under 18 years	80	102	—	—	—	—	8	—	
With related children under 5 years	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	326	337	—	—	10	17	51	42	
Nonfamily householder	212	241	—	—	10	11	34	29	
65 years and over	73	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	6 770	4 565	55	67	133	97	306	418	
Persons under 18 years	2 262	1 605	15	33	29	—	76	90	
Related children under 18 years	2 262	1 591	15	33	29	—	76	90	
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 777	1 205	15	26	20	—	44	59	
Persons 65 years and over	516	356	—	—	—	—	23	8	
Persons 75 years and over	145	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	59	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Percent below poverty level	3.2	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Householder worked in 1989	59	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	
With related children under 18 years	59	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	
With related children under 5 years	25	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Married-couple families	52	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Householder worked in 1989	52	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	
With related children under 18 years	52	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	
With related children under 5 years	25	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Female householder, no husband present	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Householder worked in 1989	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
With related children under 18 years	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
With related children under 5 years	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Unrelated individuals	46	34	—	—	—	—	8	8	
Nonfamily householder	20	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	
65 years and over	12	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons	294	201	—	—	—	—	8	8	
Percent below poverty level	4.3	4.4	—	—	—	—	2.6	1.9	
Persons under 18 years	138	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Related children under 18 years	138	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Related children 5 to 17 years	113	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons 65 years and over	12	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	71	68	—	—	—	—	8	—	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	410	407	—	—	—	—	44	55	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	914	1 010	—	—	—	—	6	63	

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ada County—Con.								
	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.03 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12.01 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.01 (pt.)	Tract 22.02
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	220	59	186	1 \$12	—	—	304	1 615	2 344
Less than \$5,000	—	—	—	119	—	—	26	6	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	9	—	—	289	—	—	18	38	52
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	—	269	—	—	30	63	101
\$15,000 to \$24,999	18	—	9	453	—	—	35	177	308
\$25,000 to \$34,999	16	—	42	199	—	—	81	256	390
\$35,000 to \$49,999	47	16	58	153	—	—	74	434	576
\$50,000 to \$74,999	90	28	53	14	—	—	40	478	704
\$75,000 to \$99,999	32	15	19	9	—	—	—	102	158
\$100,000 or more	8	—	5	7	—	—	—	61	55
Median (dollars)	53 539	59 589	46 316	16 122	—	—	31 161	44 189	42 857
Mean (dollars)	57 185	66 691	51 539	19 110	—	—	29 517	47 486	45 039
Families	197	59	131	905	—	—	179	1 538	2 162
Median income (dollars)	60 636	59 589	46 908	17 185	—	—	34 837	44 888	45 239
Males 15 years and over, with income	207	68	167	1 311	—	—	286	1 872	2 653
Median income (dollars)	40 784	38 214	28 661	12 224	—	—	20 956	26 175	25 578
Percent year-round full-time workers	63.8	76.5	77.2	46.1	—	—	59.8	63.5	62.8
Median income (dollars)	43 713	45 792	29 911	17 020	—	—	22 292	34 176	32 389
Females 15 years and over, with income	240	44	144	1 138	—	—	230	1 667	2 227
Median income (dollars)	10 321	21 250	21 667	7 222	—	—	10 484	8 795	10 380
Percent year-round full-time workers	38.8	29.5	38.2	30.8	—	—	36.5	32.5	42.5
Median income (dollars)	32 950	17 321	26 875	11 396	—	—	16 667	19 781	19 361
Per capita income (dollars)	19 612	17 606	18 972	7 795	—	—	11 782	13 640	13 580
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	220	59	186	1 512	—	—	304	1 615	2 344
With earnings	214	59	170	1 273	—	—	260	1 498	2 212
Mean earnings (dollars)	51 842	65 942	51 636	18 677	—	—	27 938	43 304	42 587
With Social Security income	24	—	7	340	—	—	41	247	308
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 234	—	12 896	6 691	—	—	7 796	8 256	7 323
With public assistance income	9	—	—	158	—	—	13	30	52
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	72	—	—	3 267	—	—	4 944	3 460	4 533
With retirement income	45	—	17	234	—	—	68	254	336
Mean retirement income (dollars)	11 311	—	6 141	5 283	—	—	12 253	12 404	13 190
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	220	59	186	1 512	—	—	304	1 615	2 344
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	60 004	66 691	54 099	20 932	—	—	36 968	48 302	46 313
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	62 286	72 283	59 319	18 556	—	—	28 350	48 363	44 108
Married-couple families (dollars)	58 044	50 287	41 323	23 851	—	—	41 314	48 221	49 358
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	63 099	66 691	56 894	23 119	—	—	36 968	49 878	47 692
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	68 269	72 283	61 624	22 565	—	—	29 465	49 967	46 404
Married-couple households, no husband present (dollars)	58 902	50 287	44 180	23 764	—	—	40 619	49 760	49 329
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	7 772	—	31 000	13 158	—	—	36 984	26 505	27 521
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	7 772	—	31 000	8 002	—	—	16 084	24 898	23 849
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	21 555	—	—	54 400	28 113	50 911
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989	197	\$9	131	905	—	—	179	1 538	2 162
Families	182	59	124	708	—	—	145	1 339	1 957
Householder worked in 1989	96	44	93	530	—	—	64	931	1 295
With related children under 18 years	47	15	54	271	—	—	25	288	465
With related children under 5 years	163	\$9	118	624	—	—	168	1 415	1 994
Married-couple families	168	59	111	519	—	—	134	1 259	1 798
Householder worked in 1989	82	44	86	358	—	—	59	849	1 136
With related children under 18 years	42	15	54	226	—	—	25	266	438
With related children under 5 years	9	—	7	184	—	—	11	86	140
Female householder, no husband present	9	—	7	115	—	—	11	49	131
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	7	123	—	—	5	59	131
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	22	27
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	23	—	77	841	—	—	157	158	316
Nonfamily householder	23	—	55	607	—	—	125	77	182
15 years and over	—	—	—	107	—	—	18	23	11
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	606	224	494	3 723	—	—	755	5 622	7 681
Persons under 18 years	181	106	165	1 079	—	—	201	2 052	2 701
Related children under 18 years	181	106	165	1 038	—	—	201	2 052	2 693
Related children 5 to 17 years	132	97	109	652	—	—	161	1 658	2 149
Persons 65 years and over	22	—	12	284	—	—	67	318	322
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	7	116	—	—	—	98	80
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	9	—	—	205	—	—	14	44	69
Percent below poverty level	4.6	—	—	22 7	—	—	7.8	2.9	3.2
Householder worked in 1989	9	—	—	153	—	—	14	25	49
With related children under 18 years	9	—	—	168	—	—	14	25	58
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	76	—	—	14	18	27
Married-couple families	—	—	—	73	—	—	14	13	41
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	62	—	—	14	13	41
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	55	—	—	14	6	27
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	9	—	—	100	—	—	—	12	17
Householder worked in 1989	9	—	—	74	—	—	—	12	8
With related children under 18 years	9	—	—	100	—	—	—	12	17
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	12	—
Unrelated individuals	—	—	9	271	—	—	50	46	77
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	162	—	—	38	—	26
15 years and over	—	—	—	43	—	—	7	—	11
Persons	26	—	9	971	—	—	139	205	372
Percent below poverty level	4.3	—	18	26 1	—	—	8 4	3 6	4 8
Persons under 18 years	17	—	—	41 9	—	—	60	83	177
Related children under 18 years	17	—	—	378	—	—	60	83	169
Related children 5 to 17 years	17	—	—	258	—	—	39	66	128
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	43	—	—	7	26	30
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	13	22
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level	—	—	—	343	—	—	24	79	119
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	1 257	—	—	209	257	609
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	26	—	9	1 257	—	—	263	1 037	1 248
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	65	—	18	2 495	—	—	—	—	—

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ada County—Con.							
	Tract 23.02 (pt.)	Tract 23.10	Tract 23.11 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	Tract 24.10 (pt.)	Tract 24.11 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102.01
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	7	1 555	1 325	2 109	38	20	537	946
Less than \$5,000	—	54	40	28	—	—	26	50
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	114	53	28	—	—	46	100
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	161	125	108	17	—	74	58
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	398	289	293	6	8	122	183
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	221	238	438	—	—	56	157
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7	293	316	525	6	12	129	160
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	231	189	485	9	—	62	138
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	54	38	134	—	—	17	52
\$100,000 or more	—	29	37	70	—	—	5	48
Median (dollars)	46 250	26 435	32 545	38 317	15 833	40 714	25 096	29 650
Mean (dollars)	46 800	34 365	39 488	43 868	29 339	32 454	31 063	39 423
Families	7	1 140	1 042	1 761	9	12	429	735
Median income (dollars)	46 250	32 576	34 811	40 434	61 359	42 143	29 531	33 315
Males 15 years and over, with income	7	1 394	1 275	2 174	36	17	548	953
Median income (dollars)	33 750	22 163	21 783	26 204	12 000	21 250	16 224	20 046
Percent year-round full-time workers	100.0	55.6	67.6	69.2	41.7	29.4	38.9	50.4
Median income (dollars)	33 750	30 098	25 714	32 734	50 260	16 250	26 685	27 778
Females 15 years and over, with income	7	1 425	1 218	1 888	23	21	548	746
Median income (dollars)	13 750	10 539	11 198	12 192	9 417	21 250	6 530	10 351
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	35.5	44.6	40.5	69.6	33.3	16.4	33.4
Median income (dollars)	—	17 870	18 485	17 872	11 250	10 313	18 846	21 108
Per capita income (dollars)	12 133	13 415	14 058	13 595	16 619	18 586	12 116	14 445
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	7	1 555	1 325	2 109	38	20	537	946
With earnings	7	1 213	1 182	1 987	29	20	370	823
Mean earnings (dollars)	46 800	34 666	39 869	41 934	32 845	21 682	30 902	37 967
With Social Security income	—	447	218	252	18	5	247	229
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	8 229	8 325	7 839	5 922	7 600	7 452	7 043
With public assistance income	—	78	29	46	—	—	18	49
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	3 909	1 579	4 622	—	—	3 184	2 066
With retirement income	—	263	174	233	—	—	160	159
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	9 230	5 651	8 534	—	—	9 996	10 909
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	46 800	37 973	42 688	45 938	64 852	42 917	33 969	44 452
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 800	39 340	35 189	48 744	—	—	45 741	50 889
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	36 662	52 868	38 720	64 852	42 917	29 183	38 536
Married-couple families (dollars)	46 800	39 792	37 697	48 997	64 852	42 917	34 791	47 887
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 800	43 053	37 632	52 755	—	—	51 469	57 181
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	36 724	37 783	39 095	64 852	42 917	28 347	40 620
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	27 386	29 163	21 873	—	—	29 060	25 164
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	16 949	20 810	20 539	—	—	16 735	28 855
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	38 383	46 676	29 342	—	—	35 046	14 829
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989	7	1 140	1 042	1 761	9	12	429	735
Families	7	905	925	1 626	9	12	257	652
Householder worked in 1989	—	566	614	1 295	—	—	133	375
With related children under 18 years	7	277	321	490	—	—	67	101
With related children under 5 years	7	988	893	1 534	9	12	366	629
Married-couple families	7	808	776	1 419	9	12	223	1 802
Householder worked in 1989	7	487	518	1 120	—	—	111	299
With related children under 18 years	7	239	293	480	—	—	61	89
With related children under 5 years	7	115	96	165	—	—	52	57
Female householder, no husband present	—	71	96	145	—	—	23	57
Householder worked in 1989	—	59	71	149	—	—	17	42
With related children under 18 years	—	24	22	10	—	—	6	6
With related children under 5 years	—	525	383	526	42	12	133	296
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	415	283	348	29	8	108	211
Nanfamily householder	—	165	72	85	9	—	37	46
65 years and over	27	4 032	3 727	6 825	59	38	1 389	2 531
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	13	1 102	1 154	2 654	—	—	300	722
Persons under 18 years	13	1 093	1 154	2 639	—	—	300	722
Related children under 18 years	—	767	734	2 004	—	—	220	592
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	625	258	314	9	—	321	245
Persons 65 years and over	—	271	71	118	—	—	97	89
Persons 75 years and over	—	92	58	87	6	3	28	65
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	—	75	34	50	—	—	28	152
Percent below poverty level	—	6.6	3.3	2.8	—	—	6.5	7.4
Householder worked in 1989	—	47	14	39	—	—	22	47
With related children under 18 years	—	54	22	50	—	—	17	93
With related children under 5 years	—	30	9	20	—	—	6	12
Married-couple families	—	36	29	10	—	—	11	37
Householder worked in 1989	—	25	9	10	—	—	11	19
With related children under 18 years	—	25	17	10	—	—	6	19
With related children under 5 years	—	6	9	10	—	—	6	14
Female householder, no husband present	—	30	—	32	—	—	17	13
Householder worked in 1989	—	20	—	32	—	—	11	13
With related children under 18 years	—	15	—	10	—	—	11	66
With related children under 5 years	—	92	58	87	6	3	28	58
Unrelated individuals	—	58	58	22	—	3	15	34
Nanfamily householder	—	13	20	—	—	—	15	18
65 years and over	—	364	205	263	6	3	128	262
Persons	—	9.0	5.5	3.9	10.2	7.9	9.2	10.4
Percent below poverty level	—	135	80	104	—	—	46	94
Persons under 18 years	—	135	80	97	—	—	46	94
Related children under 18 years	—	104	72	58	—	—	39	80
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	30	33	—	—	—	15	41
Persons 65 years and over	—	16	10	—	—	—	19	32
Persons 75 years and over	—	81	105	—	—	—	—	176
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	—	506	335	567	6	3	207	448
Persons below 100 percent of poverty level	—	1 062	960	1 271	28	7	451	711
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	837
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 965

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ada County—Con.							
	Tract 103.10	Tract 103.11 (pt.)	Tract 103.12	Tract 103.13	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 107
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 088	2 163	2 246	1 070	1 408	1 429	1 496	-
Less than \$5,000	15	97	147	16	50	-	19	-
\$5,000 to \$9,999	23	182	147	62	99	46	51	-
\$10,000 to \$14,999	48	168	239	66	167	131	107	-
\$15,000 to \$24,999	135	422	613	192	328	315	267	-
\$25,000 to \$34,999	160	423	509	183	321	363	302	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	350	445	378	235	274	362	307	-
\$50,000 to \$74,999	250	301	183	195	117	175	320	-
\$75,000 to \$99,999	56	44	30	76	24	30	80	-
\$100,000 or more	51	81	-	45	28	7	43	-
Median (dollars)	41 170	31 168	24 533	36 333	26 402	30 964	35 079	-
Mean (dollars)	44 621	37 173	26 981	43 183	30 707	33 180	42 081	-
Families	943	1 676	1 651	932	1 181	1 273	1 236	-
Median income (dollars)	43 852	33 415	27 299	38 667	29 093	32 079	37 546	-
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 220	1 970	1 963	1 158	1 397	1 559	2 172	-
Median income (dollars)	24 848	21 538	16 760	21 331	19 193	18 881	20 029	-
Percent year-round full-time workers	64.1	57.9	49.1	50.6	60.0	58.6	53.4	-
Median income (dollars)	28 462	28 342	23 837	31 042	24 113	23 944	28 932	-
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 092	1 947	1 955	987	1 234	1 379	1 248	-
Median income (dollars)	12 720	10 339	10 090	10 970	7 049	10 720	10 787	-
Percent year-round full-time workers	37.0	31.9	32.6	41.2	31.0	42.6	44.1	-
Median income (dollars)	19 125	18 734	15 965	15 339	15 466	16 692	16 803	-
Per capita income (dollars)	14 150	12 762	10 555	13 944	10 062	9 616	12 160	-
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 088	2 163	2 246	1 070	1 408	1 429	1 496	-
With earnings	982	1 878	1 840	967	1 192	1 384	1 393	-
Mean earnings (dollars)	41 757	36 869	26 578	39 651	30 905	30 976	39 763	-
With Social Security income	183	483	573	206	279	148	184	-
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 238	7 648	7 990	8 552	7 742	9 412	7 864	-
With public assistance income	30	63	116	24	104	44	64	-
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 889	2 351	2 264	4 819	4 620	2 999	4 297	-
With retirement income	161	279	318	168	152	136	144	-
Mean retirement income (dollars)	15 376	10 459	9 231	14 778	7 637	8 734	17 345	-
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	46 839	40 906	30 516	45 649	33 474	33 888	44 407	-
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 347	44 119	29 532	42 711	33 935	32 999	40 719	-
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 713	36 082	31 589	48 575	32 844	35 844	49 764	-
Married-couple families (dollars)	47 496	44 846	32 870	48 822	35 276	36 289	46 305	-
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 532	49 847	34 522	45 786	36 538	35 824	42 229	-
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 749	37 884	31 350	51 828	33 650	37 188	52 554	-
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	36 684	13 863	19 775	21 499	15 442	21 268	17 195	-
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 848	12 385	15 504	14 915	13 199	21 640	14 819	-
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 278	17 116	31 292	31 034	20 676	19 853	19 396	-
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	943	1 676	1 651	932	1 181	1 273	1 236	-
Householder worked in 1989	852	1 475	1 362	805	1 024	1 205	1 110	-
With related children under 18 years	541	1 041	876	495	712	902	744	-
With related children under 5 years	199	378	413	196	293	418	282	-
Married-couple families	853	1 445	1 304	812	1 048	1 046	1 135	-
Householder worked in 1989	774	1 270	1 048	707	913	986	1 021	-
With related children under 18 years	498	872	631	421	613	705	693	-
With related children under 5 years	199	358	338	184	268	352	256	-
Female householder, no husband present	52	176	292	71	90	163	52	-
Householder worked in 1989	47	150	259	59	76	155	40	-
With related children under 18 years	16	125	222	42	70	133	25	-
With related children under 5 years	-	20	75	-	21	39	6	-
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	242	616	748	243	297	261	409	-
Nonfamily households	145	487	595	138	227	156	260	-
65 years and over	50	143	225	36	89	14	31	-
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 439	6 300	5 744	3 307	4 285	4 944	4 525	-
Persons under 18 years	1 100	2 219	1 652	1 039	1 501	1 959	1 526	-
Related children under 18 years	1 095	2 219	1 645	1 025	1 491	1 948	1 526	-
Related children 5 to 17 years	831	1 718	1 103	779	1 134	1 459	1 156	-
Persons 65 years and over	228	574	709	269	404	123	240	-
Persons 75 years and over	87	235	275	93	170	48	50	-
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	15	125	132	55	83	65	58	-
Percent below poverty level	1.6	7.5	8.0	5.9	7.0	5.1	4.7	-
Householder worked in 1989	9	102	95	45	53	57	41	-
With related children under 18 years	9	102	109	47	64	59	36	-
With related children under 5 years	-	34	40	25	35	40	16	-
Married-couple families	15	60	48	37	47	39	46	-
Householder worked in 1989	9	46	27	32	24	39	41	-
With related children under 18 years	9	37	25	29	28	39	30	-
With related children under 5 years	-	21	10	13	17	26	10	-
Female householder, no husband present	-	65	84	6	34	20	12	-
Householder worked in 1989	-	56	68	6	27	12	-	-
With related children under 18 years	-	65	84	6	34	14	6	-
With related children under 5 years	-	13	30	-	16	14	6	-
Unrelated individuals	58	117	150	76	93	36	52	-
Nonfamily households	23	97	111	15	47	-	17	-
65 years and over	19	48	46	5	28	-	-	-
Persons	98	568	594	296	371	352	275	-
Percent below poverty level	2.8	9.0	10.3	9.0	8.7	7.1	6.1	-
Persons under 18 years	19	231	254	112	142	213	102	-
Related children under 18 years	14	231	247	105	132	202	102	-
Related children 5 to 17 years	14	175	189	75	91	156	85	-
Persons 65 years and over	19	96	92	5	68	-	17	-
Persons 75 years and over	19	62	41	-	47	-	5	-
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	16	151	322	132	125	79	113	-
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	215	694	808	573	648	598	538	-
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	508	1 830	2 101	927	1 693	1 761	1 176	-

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County		Boise City city, Ada County
		Total	Boise City city	Tract 9
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	199 254	199 254	121 573	4 834
Native	196 431	196 431	119 770	4 777
Foreign born	2 823	2 823	1 803	57
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	313	313	251	10
Persons 5 years and over	184 105	184 105	112 647	4 526
Speak a language other than English	6 271	6 271	4 063	148
Do not speak English "very well"	1 823	1 823	1 160	32
In linguistically isolated households	606	606	446	10
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	55 378	55 378	32 837	2 271
Preprimary school	3 618	3 618	2 019	105
Public school	2 030	2 030	1 122	72
Elementary or high school	37 009	37 009	20 100	490
Public school	34 519	34 519	18 659	490
College	14 751	14 751	10 718	1 676
Public college	13 539	13 539	9 994	1 632
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	124 155	124 155	77 483	2 281
Less than 9th grade	4 161	4 161	2 289	117
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	11 442	11 442	6 409	199
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	32 230	32 230	18 528	529
Some college, no degree	35 162	35 162	22 495	711
Associate degree	10 055	10 055	6 100	239
Bachelor's degree	21 848	21 848	15 047	361
Graduate or professional degree	9 257	9 257	6 615	125
Percent high school graduate or higher	87.4	87.4	88.8	86.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	25.1	25.1	28.0	21.3
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 306	1 306	1 157	682
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	184 105	184 105	112 647	4 526
Same house	81 931	81 931	47 058	1 196
Different house in United States	100 954	100 954	64 740	3 237
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	40 012	40 012	29 149	892
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	15 027	15 027	6 511	208
Different MSA/PMSA	21 698	21 698	14 168	738
Not in or on MSA/PMSA	24 217	24 217	14 912	1 399
Abroad	1 220	1 220	849	93
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	100 153	100 153	63 252	2 609
Car, truck, or van	91 505	91 505	57 387	2 125
Drove alone	81 552	81 552	51 334	1 892
Carpooled	9 953	9 953	6 053	233
Public transportation	775	775	716	34
Other means	4 344	4 344	3 267	416
Worked at home	3 529	3 529	1 882	34
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.9	16.9	15.5	15.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	94 784	94 784	60 371	2 456
Central city	77 468	77 468	53 428	2 255
Outside central city	17 316	17 316	6 943	201
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	5 369	5 369	2 881	153
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	148 820	148 820	93 717	4 083
In labor force	106 173	106 173	66 911	2 787
Employed	101 240	101 240	63 926	2 678
Unemployed	4 159	4 159	2 554	109
Percent of civilian labor force	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9
Females 16 years and over	76 782	76 782	49 282	2 054
Employed	46 646	46 646	30 039	1 255
Unemployed	1 855	1 855	1 114	17
With own children under 6 years	13 078	13 078	7 656	260
In labor force	8 363	8 363	5 028	130
With own children 6 to 17 years only	14 201	14 201	8 012	152
In labor force	11 442	11 442	6 509	86
Persons 16 to 19 years	11 114	11 114	6 566	676
Not enrolled in school	2 607	2 607	1 541	82
Unemployed or not in labor force	620	620	325	14
Not high school graduate	1 044	1 044	658	23
Employed	604	604	427	9
Unemployed	160	160	93	—
Not in labor force	276	276	138	14
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	115 248	115 248	72 495	3 427
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	BB 805	BB 805	55 558	2 173
50 to 52 weeks	63 202	63 202	39 217	1 162
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	125 477	125 477	78 160	3 708
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 941	2 941	1 765	63
With a mobility limitation	1 753	1 753	1 017	51
In labor force	511	511	340	9
With a self-care limitation	1 921	1 921	1 128	32
With a work disability	9 840	9 840	5 947	329
In labor force	5 569	5 569	3 437	147
Prevented from working	3 224	3 224	1 854	134
No work disability	115 637	115 637	72 213	3 379
In labor force	96 967	96 967	61 096	2 610
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	19 945	19 945	13 738	375
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 059	3 059	2 109	49
With a mobility limitation	2 506	2 506	1 741	33
With a self-care limitation	1 456	1 456	1 010	30

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County		Boise City city, Ada County
		Total	Boise City city	Tract 9
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	101 240	101 240	63 926	2 678
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	15 553	15 553	9 984	225
Professional specialty occupations	14 757	14 757	10 174	370
Technicians and related support occupations	4 713	4 713	3 132	117
Sales occupations	13 065	13 065	8 316	300
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	18 075	18 075	11 748	607
Private household occupations	326	326	203	14
Protective service occupations	1 447	1 447	836	19
Service occupations, except protective and household	10 554	10 554	6 978	367
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 967	1 967	860	46
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	10 064	10 064	5 787	296
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4 349	4 349	2 315	151
Transportation and material moving occupations	3 642	3 642	2 001	62
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 728	2 728	1 592	104
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	75 446	75 446	49 436	1 951
Less than \$5,000	3 014	3 014	2 244	118
\$5,000 to \$9,999	5 585	5 585	3 984	288
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6 301	6 301	4 254	369
\$15,000 to \$24,999	15 137	15 137	10 132	470
\$25,000 to \$34,999	13 701	13 701	9 083	382
\$35,000 to \$49,999	14 660	14 660	9 055	227
\$50,000 to \$74,999	11 497	11 497	6 979	62
\$75,000 to \$99,999	3 118	3 118	2 019	25
\$100,000 or more	2 433	2 433	1 686	10
Median (dollars)	30 382	30 382	29 313	18 550
Mean (dollars)	37 730	37 730	37 480	24 236
Families	53 302	53 302	32 303	1 033
Median income (dollars)	36 074	36 074	35 975	24 320
Per capita income (dollars)	14 419	14 419	15 377	10 047
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	75 446	75 446	49 436	1 951
With earnings	64 262	64 262	41 430	1 712
Mean earnings (dollars)	36 195	36 195	35 686	23 178
With Social Security income	16 371	16 371	11 278	313
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 086	8 086	8 194	7 925
With public assistance income	2 974	2 974	1 937	123
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 322	3 322	3 263	2 648
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars)	43 517	43 517	44 664	26 806
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 030	42 030	42 382	21 206
Married-couple families (dollars)	47 092	47 092	49 069	29 183
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 380	47 380	48 856	23 992
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	21 578	21 578	21 764	17 271
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 481	17 481	17 369	13 599
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All income levels in 1989				
Families	53 302	53 302	32 303	1 033
Householder worked in 1989	45 658	45 658	27 404	890
With related children under 18 years	28 472	28 472	16 353	474
With related children under 5 years	11 766	11 766	6 923	251
Married-couple families	44 780	44 780	26 563	814
Householder worked in 1989	38 351	38 351	22 464	685
With related children under 18 years	22 645	22 645	12 465	350
With related children under 5 years	10 068	10 068	5 714	205
Female householder, no husband present	6 533	6 533	4 567	178
Householder worked in 1989	5 478	5 478	3 854	164
With related children under 18 years	4 647	4 647	3 229	115
With related children under 5 years	1 337	1 337	978	46
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	29 740	29 740	22 799	1 378
Nonfamily householder	22 144	22 144	17 133	918
65 years and over	6 168	6 168	4 842	179
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	195 303	195 303	119 218	4 221
Persons under 18 years	55 183	55 183	30 467	824
Related children under 18 years	54 916	54 916	30 314	824
Related children 5 to 17 years	39 923	39 923	21 508	516
Persons 65 years and over	19 945	19 945	13 738	375
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families	3 209	3 209	1 974	106
Percent below poverty level	6.0	6.0	6.1	10.3
Householder worked in 1989	2 338	2 338	1 448	92
With related children under 18 years	2 600	2 600	1 668	86
With related children under 5 years	1 378	1 378	945	38
Married-couple families	1 483	1 483	854	50
Householder worked in 1989	1 080	1 080	645	50
With related children under 18 years	1 036	1 036	649	41
With related children under 5 years	631	631	405	10
Female householder, no husband present	1 531	1 531	996	56
Householder worked in 1989	1 068	1 068	679	42
With related children under 5 years	1 404	1 404	922	45
Unrelated individuals	646	646	470	28
Nonfamily householder	5 971	5 971	4 437	404
65 years and over	3 649	3 649	2 808	240
Persons	1 152	1 152	873	9
Percent below poverty level	8.6	8.6	9.2	16.7
Persons under 18 years	5 900	5 900	3 605	145
Related children under 18 years	5 685	5 685	3 480	145
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 893	3 893	2 260	93
Persons 65 years and over	1 580	1 580	991	9
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	6 550	6 550	4 538	406
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	24 445	24 445	15 451	1 255

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County	
		Total	Boise City city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	1 161	1 161	757
Native	1 099	1 099	709
Foreign born	62	62	48
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	-	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	1 037	1 037	688
Speak a language other than English	48	48	33
Do not speak English "very well"	17	17	9
In linguistically isolated households	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	379	379	273
Preprimary school	38	38	38
Public school	25	25	25
Elementary or high school	278	278	172
Public school	278	278	172
College	63	63	63
Public college	63	63	63
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	579	579	365
Less than 9th grade	23	23	-
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	64	64	41
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	199	199	132
Some college, no degree	166	166	102
Associate degree	35	35	20
Bachelor's degree	72	72	55
Graduate or professional degree	20	20	15
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.0	85.0	88.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.9	15.9	19.2
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	851	851	528
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	1 037	1 037	688
Same house	325	325	220
Different house in United States	691	691	455
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	269	269	219
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	44	44	44
Different MSA/PMSA	301	301	184
Not in on MSA/PMSA	77	77	8
Abroad	21	21	13
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	577	577	397
Car, truck, or van	468	468	306
Drove alone	410	410	256
Carpoled	58	58	50
Public transportation	19	19	19
Other means	72	72	72
Worked at home	18	18	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.0	18.0	16.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	549	549	377
Central city	453	453	319
Outside central city	96	96	58
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	28	28	20
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	788	788	542
In labor force	618	618	438
Employed	561	561	395
Unemployed	37	37	37
Percent of civilian labor force	6.2	6.2	8.6
Females 16 years and over	293	293	185
Employed	217	217	132
Unemployed	8	8	8
With own children under 6 years	36	36	10
In labor force	29	29	10
With own children 6 to 17 years only	42	42	22
In labor force	34	34	14
Persons 16 to 19 years	78	78	63
Not enrolled in school	-	-	-
Unemployed or not in labor force	-	-	-
Not high school graduate	-	-	-
Employed	-	-	-
Unemployed	-	-	-
Not in labor force	-	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	663	663	451
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	497	497	342
50 to 52 weeks	309	309	233
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	708	708	512
With a mobility or self-care limitation	41	41	33
With a mobility limitation	8	8	-
In labor force	-	-	-
With a self-care limitation	41	41	33
With a work disability	65	65	36
In labor force	33	33	18
Prevented from working	32	32	18
No work disability	643	643	476
In labor force	565	565	414
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	32	32	24
With a mobility or self-care limitation	26	26	18
With a mobility limitation	26	26	18
With a self-care limitation	8	8	-

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County	
		Total	Boise City city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	561	561	395
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	32	32	24
Professional specialty occupations	45	45	37
Technicians and related support occupations	43	43	22
Sales occupations	62	62	56
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	163	163	90
Private household occupations	-	-	-
Protective service occupations	8	8	8
Service occupations, except protective and household	84	84	68
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	-	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	45	45	20
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	32	32	32
Transportation and material moving occupations	39	39	30
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8	8	8
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	417	417	283
Less than \$5,000	37	37	19
\$5,000 to \$9,999	44	44	42
\$10,000 to \$14,999	63	63	47
\$15,000 to \$24,999	72	72	33
\$25,000 to \$34,999	77	77	55
\$35,000 to \$49,999	76	76	60
\$50,000 to \$74,999	48	48	27
\$75,000 to \$99,999	-	-	-
\$100,000 or more	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	22 165	22 165	25 156
Mean (dollars)	25 890	25 890	25 301
Families	250	250	152
Median income (dollars)	22 414	22 414	21 429
Per capita income (dollars)	10 277	10 277	11 311
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	417	417	283
With earnings	374	374	248
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 515	25 515	26 629
With Social Security income	75	75	61
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 028	4 028	4 149
With public assistance income	28	28	28
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 653	3 653	3 653
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	29 775	29 775	27 076
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 074	27 074	28 475
Married-couple families (dollars)	33 126	33 126	31 654
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 964	28 964	32 375
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 924	16 924	15 701
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 800	16 800	14 000
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	250	250	152
Householder worked in 1989	218	218	126
With related children under 18 years	148	148	79
With related children under 5 years	64	64	29
Married-couple families	197	197	105
Householder worked in 1989	165	165	79
With related children under 18 years	120	120	57
With related children under 5 years	56	56	21
Female householder, no husband present	26	26	20
Householder worked in 1989	26	26	20
With related children under 18 years	20	20	14
With related children under 5 years	-	-	-
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	279	279	237
Nonfamily householder	167	167	131
65 years and over	14	14	6
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 103	1 103	739
Persons under 18 years	394	394	233
Related children under 18 years	394	394	233
Related children 5 to 17 years	270	270	164
Persons 65 years and over	32	32	24
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	18	18	9
Percent below poverty level	7.2	7.2	5.9
Householder worked in 1989	9	9	-
With related children under 18 years	18	18	9
With related children under 5 years	18	18	9
Married-couple families	18	18	9
Householder worked in 1989	9	9	-
With related children under 18 years	18	18	9
With related children under 5 years	18	18	9
Female householder, no husband present	-	-	-
Householder worked in 1989	-	-	-
With related children under 18 years	-	-	-
With related children under 5 years	-	-	-
Unrelated individuals	95	95	71
Nonfamily Householder	45	45	27
65 years and over	8	8	-
Persons	176	176	96
Percent below poverty level	16.0	16.0	13.0
Persons under 18 years	54	54	16
Related children under 18 years	54	54	16
Related children 5 to 17 years	35	35	5
Persons 65 years and over	8	8	-
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	56	56	42
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	209	209	113

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County	
		Total	Boise City city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	1 597	1 597	931
Native	1 585	1 585	925
Foreign born	12	12	6
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 504	1 504	880
Speak a language other than English	171	171	88
Do not speak English "very well"	62	62	28
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	516	516	301
Preprimary school	17	17	17
Public school	12	12	12
Elementary or high school	355	355	189
Public school	350	350	189
College	144	144	95
Public college	139	139	95
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	883	883	524
Less than 9th grade	17	17	15
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	119	119	64
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	289	289	157
Some college, no degree	312	312	174
Associate degree	36	36	19
Bachelor's degree	75	75	60
Graduate or professional degree	35	35	35
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.6	84.6	84.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.5	12.5	18.1
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 462	1 462	1 212
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	1 504	1 504	880
Same house	341	341	197
Different house in United States	1 163	1 163	683
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	415	415	335
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	151	151	31
Different MSA/PMSA	301	301	166
Not in an MSA/PMSA	296	296	151
Abrood	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	728	728	477
Car, truck, or van	637	637	406
Drove alone	493	493	295
Carpooled	144	144	111
Public transportation	11	11	11
Other means	64	64	55
Worked at home	16	16	5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.7	19.7	18.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	682	682	470
Central city	516	516	366
Outside central city	166	166	104
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	46	46	7
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	1 203	1 203	707
In labor force	872	872	566
Employed	762	762	490
Unemployed	110	110	76
Percent of civilian labor force	12.6	12.6	13.4
Females 16 years and over	592	592	378
Employed	376	376	237
Unemployed	41	41	21
With own children under 6 years	162	162	82
In labor force	120	120	65
With own children 6 to 17 years only	111	111	93
In labor force	84	84	66
Persons 16 to 19 years	88	88	35
Not enrolled in school	32	32	10
Unemployed or not in labor force	27	27	7
Not high school graduate	32	32	10
Employed	5	5	3
Unemployed	14	14	7
Not in labor force	13	13	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	892	892	546
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	719	719	421
50 to 52 weeks	413	413	222
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 002	1 002	634
With a mobility or self-care limitation	28	28	20
With a mobility limitation	8	8	—
In labor force	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	28	28	20
With a work disability	109	109	53
In labor force	67	67	27
Prevented from working	40	40	24
No work disability	893	893	581
In labor force	792	792	532
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	37	37	29
With a mobility or self-care limitation	24	24	22
With a mobility limitation	24	24	22
With a self-care limitation	19	19	17

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County	
		Total	Boise City city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	762	762	490
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	65	65	31
Professional specialty occupations	45	45	31
Technicians and related support occupations	15	15	15
Sales occupations	63	63	40
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	142	142	108
Private household occupations	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	13	13	7
Service occupations, except protective and household	154	154	116
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	18	18	18
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	105	105	56
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	49	49	8
Transportation and material moving occupations	34	34	34
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	59	59	26
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	479	479	324
Less than \$5,000	40	40	40
\$5,000 to \$9,999	39	39	39
\$10,000 to \$14,999	111	111	53
\$15,000 to \$24,999	147	147	93
\$25,000 to \$34,999	66	66	29
\$35,000 to \$49,999	51	51	45
\$50,000 to \$74,999	19	19	19
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	6	6	6
Median (dollars)	19 963	19 963	20 000
Mean (dollars)	22 284	22 284	23 008
Families	344	344	203
Median income (dollars)	20 603	20 603	20 781
Per capita income (dollars)	8 117	8 117	8 556
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	479	479	324
With earnings	422	422	274
Mean earnings (dollars)	22 226	22 226	24 348
With Social Security income	57	57	40
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 260	5 260	5 315
With public assistance income	23	23	10
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 869	4 869	4 699
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	23 625	23 625	25 353
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 875	22 875	23 707
Married-couple families (dollars)	26 995	26 995	31 627
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 371	26 371	28 869
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	9 620	9 620	8 977
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 620	9 620	8 977
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All income levels in 1989			
Families	344	344	203
Householder worked in 1989	274	274	162
With related children under 18 years	234	234	151
With related children under 5 years	88	88	45
Married-couple families	277	277	146
Householder worked in 1989	220	220	118
With related children under 18 years	182	182	109
With related children under 5 years	68	68	35
Female householder, no husband present	47	47	37
Householder worked in 1989	34	34	24
With related children under 18 years	47	47	37
With related children under 5 years	20	20	10
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	237	237	185
Nonfamily households	135	135	121
65 years and over	19	19	19
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 429	1 429	883
Persons under 18 years	444	444	250
Related children under 18 years	439	439	247
Related children 5 to 17 years	346	346	196
Persons 65 years and over	37	37	29
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	66	66	52
Percent below poverty level	19.2	19.2	25.6
Householder worked in 1989	47	47	39
With related children under 18 years	51	51	37
With related children under 5 years	18	18	10
Married-couple families	31	31	17
Householder worked in 1989	25	25	17
With related children under 18 years	31	31	17
With related children under 5 years	14	14	6
Female householder, no husband present	20	20	20
Householder worked in 1989	7	7	7
With related children under 18 years	20	20	20
With related children under 5 years	4	4	4
Unrelated individuals	65	65	51
Nonfamily households	30	30	30
65 years and over	—	—	—
Persons	345	345	196
Percent below poverty level	24.1	24.1	22.2
Persons under 18 years	132	132	45
Related children under 18 years	130	130	45
Related children 5 to 17 years	90	90	29
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	115	115	92
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	469	469	294

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County	
		Total	Boise City city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	2 386	2 386	1 598
Native	1 125	1 125	694
Foreign born	1 261	1 261	904
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	186	186	141
Persons 5 years and over	2 143	2 143	1 450
Speak a language other than English	1 237	1 237	853
Do not speak English "very well"	661	661	459
In linguistically isolated households	379	379	249
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	859	859	595
Preprimary school	41	41	25
Public school	35	35	19
Elementary or high school	488	488	256
Public school	456	456	229
College	330	330	314
Public college	296	296	280
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	1 227	1 227	845
Less than 9th grade	134	134	71
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	130	130	85
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	251	251	169
Some college, no degree	227	227	175
Associate degree	105	105	69
Bachelor's degree	265	265	185
Graduate or professional degree	115	115	91
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.5	78.5	81.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	31.0	31.0	32.7
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 047	1 047	846
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	2 143	2 143	1 450
Same house	782	782	397
Different house in United States	1 050	1 050	807
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	443	443	359
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	99	99	65
Different MSA/PMSA	287	287	203
Not in on MSA/PMSA	221	221	180
Abroad	311	311	246
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	1 124	1 124	811
Came by truck, or van	1 069	1 069	760
Drove alone	904	904	625
Carpooled	165	165	135
Public transportation	19	19	15
Other means	14	14	14
Worked at home	22	22	22
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.6	15.6	15.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 112	1 112	799
Central city	955	955	682
Outside central city	157	157	117
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	12	12	12
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	1 670	1 670	1 231
In labor force	1 195	1 195	867
Employed	1 140	1 140	812
Unemployed	48	48	48
Percent of civilian labor force	4.0	4.0	5.6
Females 16 years and over	817	817	596
Employed	496	496	369
Unemployed	17	17	17
With own children under 6 years	154	154	91
In labor force	103	103	62
With own children 6 to 17 years only	126	126	81
In labor force	86	86	60
Persons 16 to 19 years	187	187	159
Not enrolled in school	27	27	27
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	4	4	4
Employed	4	4	4
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 310	1 310	957
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 065	1 065	753
50 to 52 weeks	784	784	552
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 596	1 596	1 178
With a mobility or self-care limitation	71	71	64
With a mobility limitation	31	31	24
In labor force	12	12	12
With a self-care limitation	71	71	64
With a work disability	36	36	19
In labor force	14	14	7
Prevented from working	10	10	—
No work disability	1 560	1 560	1 159
In labor force	1 152	1 152	846
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	61	61	46
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5	5	5
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	5	5	5

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County	
		Total	Boise City city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 140	1 140	812
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	168	168	149
Professional specialty occupations	119	119	85
Technicians and related support occupations	67	67	43
Sales occupations	65	65	46
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	139	139	101
Private household occupations	12	12	12
Protective service occupations	11	11	-
Service occupations, except protective and household	207	207	125
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	9	9	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	100	100	63
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	168	168	137
Transportation and material moving occupations	26	26	26
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	29	29	25
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	747	747	546
Less than \$5,000	38	38	30
\$5,000 to \$9,999	52	52	46
\$10,000 to \$14,999	79	79	66
\$15,000 to \$24,999	151	151	128
\$25,000 to \$34,999	106	106	79
\$35,000 to \$49,999	213	213	136
\$50,000 to \$74,999	83	83	43
\$75,000 to \$99,999	25	25	18
\$100,000 or more	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	29 213	29 213	25 268
Mean (dollars)	30 819	30 819	28 429
Families	421	421	270
Median income (dollars)	34 583	34 583	27 000
Per capita income (dollars)	10 324	10 324	10 556
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	747	747	546
With earnings	678	678	485
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 237	32 237	30 015
With Social Security income	53	53	53
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 652	4 652	4 652
With public assistance income	35	35	28
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 088	3 088	3 797
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	33 802	33 802	29 852
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 015	34 015	29 909
Married-couple families (dollars)	35 116	35 116	29 543
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 602	37 602	33 786
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 886	18 886	20 147
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 455	14 455	15 406
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	421	421	270
Householder worked in 1989	384	384	233
With related children under 18 years	300	300	175
With related children under 5 years	180	180	99
Married-couple families	331	331	187
Householder worked in 1989	313	313	169
With related children under 18 years	239	239	121
With related children under 5 years	151	151	77
Female householder, no husband present	55	55	48
Householder worked in 1989	36	36	29
With related children under 18 years	38	38	31
With related children under 5 years	14	14	7
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	472	472	408
Nonfamily householder	326	326	276
65 years and over	36	36	36
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 258	2 258	1 476
Persons under 18 years	766	766	398
Related children under 18 years	762	762	398
Related children 5 to 17 years	519	519	250
Persons 65 years and over	61	61	46
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	36	36	23
Percent below poverty level	8.6	8.6	8.5
Householder worked in 1989	23	23	10
With related children under 18 years	23	23	10
With related children under 5 years	23	23	10
Married-couple families	29	29	23
Householder worked in 1989	16	16	10
With related children under 18 years	16	16	10
With related children under 5 years	16	16	10
Female householder, no husband present	7	7	-
Householder worked in 1989	7	7	-
With related children under 18 years	7	7	-
With related children under 5 years	7	7	-
Unrelated individuals	150	150	138
Nonfamily householder	66	66	58
65 years and over	17	17	17
Persons	308	308	211
Percent below poverty level	13.6	13.6	14.3
Persons under 18 years	101	101	37
Related children under 18 years	97	97	37
Related children 5 to 17 years	81	81	31
Persons 65 years and over	17	17	17
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	115	115	103
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	483	483	350

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

(Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County	
		Total	Boise City city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	5 216	5 216	3 385
Native	4 558	4 558	2 945
Foreign born	658	658	440
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	63	63	63
Persons 5 years and over	4 590	4 590	2 936
Speak a language other than English	1 731	1 731	1 139
Do not speak English "very well"	414	414	294
In linguistically isolated households	106	106	106
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 717	1 717	1 048
Preprimary school	98	98	50
Public school	47	47	5
Elementary or high school	1 289	1 289	751
Public school	1 148	1 148	640
College	330	330	247
Public college	291	291	219
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	2 647	2 647	1 683
Less than 9th grade	266	266	169
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	305	305	215
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	637	637	374
Some college, no degree	831	831	537
Associate degree	163	163	74
Bachelor's degree	288	288	177
Graduate or professional degree	157	157	137
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.4	78.4	77.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.8	16.8	18.7
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 056	1 056	991
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	4 590	4 590	2 936
Same house	1 521	1 521	994
Different house in United States	2 925	2 925	1 861
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 163	1 163	867
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	309	309	130
Different MSA/PMSA	541	541	380
Not in an MSA/PMSA	912	912	484
Abroad	144	144	81
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	2 443	2 443	1 681
Car, truck, or van	2 229	2 229	1 523
Drove alone	1 998	1 998	1 364
Carpooled	231	231	159
Public transportation	38	38	38
Other means	133	133	96
Worked at home	43	43	24
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.2	17.2	17.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	2 294	2 294	1 592
Central city	1 883	1 883	1 396
Outside central city	411	411	196
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	149	149	89
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	3 511	3 511	2 280
In labor force	2 608	2 608	1 808
Employed	2 498	2 498	1 720
Unemployed	110	110	88
Percent of civilian labor force	4.2	4.2	4.9
Females 16 years and over	1 631	1 631	1 126
Employed	1 086	1 086	775
Unemployed	56	56	45
With own children under 6 years	338	338	216
In labor force	246	246	154
With own children 6 to 17 years only	273	273	201
In labor force	236	236	178
Persons 16 to 19 years	430	430	281
Not enrolled in school	88	88	88
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	7	7
Not high school graduate	40	40	40
Employed	40	40	40
Unemployed	-	-	-
Not in labor force	-	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 719	2 719	1 836
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 127	2 127	1 432
50 to 52 weeks	1 514	1 514	995
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 062	3 062	2 047
With a mobility or self-care limitation	94	94	75
With a mobility limitation	57	57	38
In labor force	36	36	23
With a self-care limitation	72	72	62
With a work disability	238	238	132
In labor force	180	180	106
Prevented from working	46	46	21
No work disability	2 824	2 824	1 915
In labor force	2 385	2 385	1 663
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	273	273	226
With a mobility or self-care limitation	44	44	31
With a mobility limitation	33	33	20
With a self-care limitation	18	18	11

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County	
		Total	Boise City city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 498	2 498	1 720
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	276	276	169
Professional specialty occupations	276	276	215
Technicians and related support occupations	83	83	83
Sales occupations	300	300	217
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	445	445	323
Private household occupations	6	6	-
Protective service occupations	27	27	10
Service occupations, except protective and household	337	337	250
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	130	130	63
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	297	297	190
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	160	160	101
Transportation and material moving occupations	91	91	59
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	70	70	40
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	1 587	1 587	1 104
Less than \$5,000	60	60	50
\$5,000 to \$9,999	112	112	99
\$10,000 to \$14,999	152	152	114
\$15,000 to \$24,999	336	336	219
\$25,000 to \$34,999	340	340	222
\$35,000 to \$49,999	353	353	239
\$50,000 to \$74,999	138	138	103
\$75,000 to \$99,999	41	41	35
\$100,000 or more	55	55	23
Median (dollars)	28 137	28 137	27 500
Mean (dollars)	33 855	33 855	31 145
Families	1 127	1 127	728
Median income (dollars)	30 996	30 996	33 036
Per capita income (dollars)	11 288	11 288	11 866
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	1 587	1 587	1 104
With earnings	1 423	1 423	972
Mean earnings (dollars)	33 115	33 115	30 431
With Social Security income	275	275	212
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 055	7 055	7 810
With public assistance income	69	69	25
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 896	4 896	3 242
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	37 180	37 180	35 277
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 002	34 002	34 267
Married-couple families (dollars)	41 890	41 890	40 222
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 922	39 922	42 214
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 972	19 972	19 139
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 517	12 517	12 304
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	1 127	1 127	728
Householder worked in 1989	991	991	646
With related children under 18 years	731	731	493
With related children under 5 years	374	374	277
Married-couple families	837	837	511
Householder worked in 1989	739	739	449
With related children under 18 years	567	567	360
With related children under 5 years	284	284	200
Female householder, no husband present	185	185	127
Householder worked in 1989	147	147	107
With related children under 18 years	108	108	83
With related children under 5 years	40	40	27
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	812	812	646
Nonfamily householder	460	460	376
65 years and over	115	115	102
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 951	4 951	3 313
Persons under 18 years	1 843	1 843	1 188
Related children under 18 years	1 809	1 809	1 154
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 190	1 190	712
Persons 65 years and over	273	273	226
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	89	89	60
Percent below poverty level	7.9	7.9	8.2
Householder worked in 1989	66	66	46
With related children under 18 years	86	86	60
With related children under 5 years	57	57	37
Married-couple families	37	37	15
Householder worked in 1989	22	22	9
With related children under 18 years	34	34	15
With related children under 5 years	28	28	15
Female householder, no husband present	35	35	28
Householder worked in 1989	27	27	20
With related children under 18 years	35	35	28
With related children under 5 years	12	12	5
Unrelated individuals	249	249	209
Nonfamily householder	78	78	71
65 years and over	42	42	35
Persons	673	673	507
Percent below poverty level	13.6	13.6	15.3
Persons under 18 years	305	305	228
Related children under 18 years	271	271	194
Related children 5 to 17 years	185	185	132
Persons 65 years and over	55	55	42
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	386	386	291
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	892	892	655

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County	
		Total	Boise City city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	195 742	195 742	119 275
Native	193 329	193 329	117 782
Foreign born	2 413	2 413	1 493
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	258	258	196
Persons 5 years and over	181 071	181 071	110 689
Speak a language other than English	5 376	5 376	3 421
Do not speak English "very well"	1 570	1 570	983
In linguistically isolated households	508	508	348
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	54 282	54 282	32 167
Preprimary school	3 537	3 537	1 981
Public school	1 993	1 993	1 122
Elementary or high school	36 232	36 232	19 647
Public school	33 881	33 881	18 315
College	14 513	14 513	10 539
Public college	13 335	13 335	9 838
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	122 357	122 357	76 336
Less than 9th grade	3 992	3 992	2 162
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	11 264	11 264	6 279
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	31 848	31 848	18 326
Some college, no degree	34 589	34 589	22 121
Associate degree	9 911	9 911	6 030
Bachelor's degree	21 631	21 631	14 930
Graduate or professional degree	9 122	9 122	6 488
Percent high school graduate or higher	87.5	87.5	88.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	25.1	25.1	28.1
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 313	1 313	1 162
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	181 071	181 071	110 689
Same house	80 843	80 843	46 335
Different house in United States	99 064	99 064	63 537
Control city of this MSA/PMSA	39 192	39 192	28 543
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	14 884	14 884	6 450
Different MSA/PMSA	21 349	21 349	13 945
Not in an MSA/PMSA	23 639	23 639	14 599
Abroad	1 164	1 164	817
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	98 533	98 533	62 133
Car, truck, or van	90 024	90 024	56 364
Drove alone	80 203	80 203	50 418
Carpooled	9 821	9 821	5 946
Public transportation	759	759	700
Other means	4 261	4 261	3 208
Worked at home	3 489	3 489	1 861
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.9	16.9	15.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	93 249	93 249	59 305
Central city	76 231	76 231	52 515
Outside control city	17 018	17 018	6 790
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	5 284	5 284	2 828
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	146 470	146 470	92 155
In labor force	104 462	104 462	65 727
Employed	99 582	99 582	62 779
Unemployed	4 106	4 106	2 517
Percent of civilian labor force	4.0	4.0	3.9
Females 16 years and over	75 646	75 646	48 500
Employed	45 924	45 924	29 533
Unemployed	1 814	1 814	1 084
With own children under 6 years	12 851	12 851	7 498
In labor force	8 221	8 221	4 932
With own children 6 to 17 years only	14 044	14 044	7 910
In labor force	11 299	11 299	6 407
Persons 16 to 19 years	10 854	10 854	6 389
Not enrolled in school	2 550	2 550	1 484
Unemployed or not in labor force	613	613	318
Not high school graduate	1 026	1 026	640
Employed	586	586	409
Unemployed	160	160	93
Not in labor force	276	276	138
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	113 455	113 455	71 290
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	87 377	87 377	54 592
50 to 52 weeks	62 136	62 136	38 507
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	123 463	123 463	76 812
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 897	2 897	1 740
With a mobility limitation	1 716	1 716	999
In labor force	480	480	322
With a self-care limitation	1 886	1 886	1 103
With a work disability	9 655	9 655	5 852
In labor force	5 412	5 412	3 348
Prevented from working	3 203	3 203	1 848
No work disability	113 808	113 808	70 960
In labor force	95 449	95 449	60 033
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	19 698	19 698	13 531
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 022	3 022	2 078
With a mobility limitation	2 480	2 480	1 721
With a self-care limitation	1 445	1 445	999

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County	
		Total	Boise City city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	99 582	99 582	62 779
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	15 359	15 359	9 861
Professional specialty occupations.....	14 560	14 560	10 017
Technicians and related support occupations.....	4 634	4 634	3 053
Sales occupations.....	12 841	12 841	8 159
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	17 724	17 724	11 508
Private household occupations.....	320	320	203
Protective service occupations.....	1 426	1 426	826
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	10 380	10 380	6 849
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	1 916	1 916	837
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	9 862	9 862	5 645
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	4 287	4 287	2 281
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	3 598	3 598	1 983
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	2 675	2 675	1 557
INCOME IN 1989			
Households.....	74 322	74 322	48 678
Less than \$5,000.....	2 962	2 962	2 202
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	5 526	5 526	3 931
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	6 202	6 202	4 180
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	14 875	14 875	9 970
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	13 482	13 482	8 945
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	14 409	14 409	8 875
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	11 392	11 392	6 909
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	3 089	3 089	1 996
\$100,000 or more.....	2 385	2 385	1 670
Median (dollars).....	30 416	30 416	29 349
Mean (dollars).....	37 768	37 768	37 579
Families.....	52 548	52 548	31 854
Median income (dollars).....	36 095	36 095	35 953
Per capita income (dollars).....	14 458	14 458	15 433
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households.....	74 322	74 322	48 678
With earnings.....	63 294	63 294	40 796
Mean earnings (dollars).....	36 216	36 216	35 768
With Social Security income.....	16 139	16 139	11 085
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	8 101	8 101	8 201
With public assistance income.....	2 925	2 925	1 925
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	3 277	3 277	3 262
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars).....	43 561	43 561	44 768
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	42 101	42 101	42 457
Married-couple families.....	47 132	47 132	49 190
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	47 490	47 490	49 002
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	21 570	21 570	21 752
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	17 528	17 528	17 426
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All income levels in 1989			
Families.....			
Householder worked in 1989.....	51 901	51 908	31 497
With related children under 18 years.....	24 387	24 386	26 647
With related children under 5 years.....	27 688	27 671	15 953
Married-couple families.....	11 337	11 326	6 663
Householder worked in 1989.....	43 602	43 617	25 888
With related children under 18 years.....	37 297	37 284	21 845
With related children under 5 years.....	21 992	21 982	12 142
Female householder, no husband present.....	9 696	9 700	5 513
Householder worked in 1989.....	6 343	6 325	4 451
With related children under 18 years.....	5 294	5 276	3 722
With related children under 5 years.....	4 535	4 525	3 154
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	1 289	1 274	928
Nonfamily householder.....	29 156	29 134	22 135
65 years and over.....	21 779	21 757	16 667
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	6 010	6 004	4 678
Persons under 18 years.....	191 408	191 393	116 556
Related children under 18 years.....	54 107	54 107	29 797
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	53 873	53 873	29 683
Persons 65 years and over.....	39 322	39 322	21 174
Related children under 5 years.....	19 530	19 560	13 396
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families.....	3 183	3 183	1 986
Percent below poverty level.....	6.1	6.1	6.2
Householder worked in 1989.....	2 301	2 301	1 431
With related children under 18 years.....	2 562	2 562	1 652
With related children under 5 years.....	1 362	1 342	935
Married-couple families.....	1 479	1 479	871
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 078	1 078	646
With related children under 18 years.....	1 035	1 035	653
With related children under 5 years.....	634	634	404
Female householder, no husband present.....	1 494	1 494	976
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 018	1 018	646
With related children under 18 years.....	1 367	1 367	902
With related children under 5 years.....	627	627	461
Unrelated individuals.....	5 840	5 831	4 266
Nonfamily householder.....	3 595	3 587	2 702
65 years and over.....	1 106	1 106	831
Persons.....	16 439	16 430	10 649
Percent below poverty level.....	8.6	8.6	9.1
Persons under 18 years.....	5 737	5 737	3 469
Related children under 18 years.....	5 558	5 558	3 386
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	3 814	3 814	2 206
Persons 65 years and over.....	1 508	1 508	942
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	6 306	6 297	4 322
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	24 076	24 056	15 169

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ada County						
		Total	Boise City city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.03	Tract 11
All housing units.....	80 849	80 849	53 271	2 683	3 188	2 196	2 898	2 723	1 679	1 631
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	2 372	2 372	1 533	134	220	11	47	294	97	20
1985 to 1988.....	7 174	7 174	4 744	254	826	40	122	802	222	36
1980 to 1984.....	9 532	9 532	5 691	231	759	140	260	431	416	131
1970 to 1979.....	28 589	28 589	14 584	852	756	447	1 080	440	835	728
1960 to 1969.....	10 852	10 852	8 028	474	188	297	325	271	85	373
1950 to 1959.....	9 143	9 143	7 767	373	168	472	258	164	10	270
1940 to 1949.....	6 018	6 018	5 162	198	183	410	354	166	—	68
1939 or earlier.....	7 169	7 169	5 762	167	88	379	452	155	14	5
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	1 234	1 234	1 110	10	57	89	22	58	—	38
1 bedroom.....	8 272	8 272	7 059	235	327	337	422	532	23	253
2 bedrooms.....	22 374	22 374	16 092	511	632	947	986	901	317	896
3 bedrooms.....	32 930	32 930	19 715	857	1 778	618	865	949	1 128	402
4 bedrooms.....	12 235	12 235	7 076	789	296	174	419	248	200	27
5 or more bedrooms.....	3 804	3 804	2 219	281	98	31	184	35	11	15
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	1 176	1 176	1 074	32	20	—	70	117	19	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	434	434	407	—	—	—	19	46	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	125	125	116	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	80 405	80 405	52 950	2 683	3 175	2 164	2 871	2 716	1 679	1 612
Source of water, public system or private company.....	67 931	67 931	50 456	2 514	2 541	1 946	2 815	2 416	1 542	1 499
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	64 782	64 782	50 850	2 441	2 947	2 138	2 806	2 546	1 583	1 612
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	209	209	114	6	—	15	33	8	—	11
Owner-occupied housing units.....	81	81	45	6	—	15	14	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	74	74	56	—	—	—	19	8	—	7
Occupied housing units.....	77 471	77 471	50 852	2 602	3 090	2 085	2 800	2 498	1 631	1 508
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	36 336	36 336	27 001	1 336	1 816	1 060	1 151	1 357	639	759
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	867	867	441	—	13	67	23	26	—	15
Electricity.....	30 286	30 286	17 952	894	1 076	748	1 141	1 036	933	545
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	4 828	4 828	3 267	237	96	103	147	50	—	67
All other fuels.....	4 974	4 974	2 026	130	89	107	232	29	59	122
No fuel used.....	180	180	165	5	—	—	106	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	3 060	3 060	2 524	7	169	94	114	44	12	117
1.....	22 739	22 739	17 240	600	818	967	1 014	1 005	387	679
2.....	33 514	33 514	21 283	1 305	1 352	714	1 144	1 090	913	501
3 or more.....	18 158	18 158	9 805	690	751	310	528	359	319	211
Vehicles per household.....	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	53 538	53 538	32 104	1 925	2 360	1 030	1 625	1 412	1 362	786
1989 to March 1990.....	7 962	7 962	4 831	298	415	140	158	376	257	116
1985 to 1988.....	15 894	15 894	9 236	570	873	224	416	591	585	282
1980 to 1984.....	9 248	9 248	5 133	327	481	172	346	221	265	136
1970 to 1979.....	12 882	12 882	6 981	450	371	255	390	99	205	178
1969 or earlier.....	7 552	7 552	5 923	280	220	239	315	125	50	74
Renter-occupied housing units.....	23 933	23 933	18 748	677	730	1 055	1 175	1 086	269	722
1989 to March 1990.....	12 998	12 998	10 275	482	359	690	523	724	161	416
1985 to 1988.....	8 354	8 354	6 475	174	332	290	432	326	86	245
1980 to 1984.....	1 640	1 640	1 229	21	31	51	128	27	22	44
1970 to 1979.....	707	707	572	—	8	17	39	9	—	9
1969 or earlier.....	234	234	197	—	—	7	53	—	—	8
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	2 203	2 203	1 341	54	41	124	35	32	9	268
Householder 65 years and over.....	13 705	13 705	9 801	456	558	347	652	269	87	210
Owner-occupied housing units.....	10 988	10 988	7 474	392	366	308	405	205	87	168
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	28	28	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	129	129	86	—	7	—	27	—	—	8
No vehicle available.....	1 718	1 718	1 439	—	118	27	80	23	7	23
Complete plumbing facilities.....	77 316	77 316	50 751	2 596	3 090	2 070	2 767	2 490	1 631	1 501
1.00 or less persons per room.....	75 484	75 484	49 616	2 573	3 046	2 006	2 767	2 449	1 601	1 357
1.01 or more persons per room.....	1 832	1 832	1 135	23	44	64	—	41	30	144
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	155	155	101	6	—	15	33	8	—	7
1.00 or less persons per room.....	127	127	92	6	—	15	33	8	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	28	28	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	43 958	43 958	45 444	78 031	40 427	29 235	63 929	64 040	43 334	20 886
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	22 864	22 864	22 825	27 939	25 951	18 878	27 219	24 034	32 871	17 273
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	7 205	7 205	5 036	160	238	330	184	315	32	374
Owner-occupied housing units.....	2 540	2 540	1 456	64	106	57	30	72	12	119
Renter-occupied housing units.....	4 665	4 665	3 580	96	132	273	154	243	20	255

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Ada County—Con.									
	Tract 12.01	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 22.01	Tract 23.02	Tract 23.11	Tract 24.01	Tract 24.10	Tract 24.11	Tract 101
All housing units.....	1 361	2 091	356	1 687	2 145	2 244	2 835	2 140	1 525	570
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	—	12	6	8	110	102	153	39	83	23
1985 to 1988.....	58	44	6	62	200	244	603	39	192	38
1980 to 1984.....	13	42	27	204	417	543	902	109	205	45
1970 to 1979.....	248	683	158	1 085	820	922	1 017	1 407	855	355
1960 to 1969.....	530	727	78	218	316	244	90	508	135	52
1950 to 1959.....	469	480	30	85	224	115	9	23	38	33
1940 to 1949.....	26	95	40	22	18	9	26	—	11	—
1939 or earlier.....	17	8	11	3	40	65	35	15	6	24
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	—	—	16	—	18	14	6	9	—	5
1 bedroom.....	29	79	12	—	68	111	97	10	51	18
2 bedrooms.....	89	473	136	117	498	562	474	151	217	154
3 bedrooms.....	792	968	80	762	1 315	1 153	1 550	696	738	276
4 bedrooms.....	335	355	88	665	228	358	455	939	451	93
5 or more bedrooms.....	116	216	24	143	18	46	253	335	68	24
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	11	—	—	119	—	—	6	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 361	2 091	356	1 687	2 145	2 244	2 835	2 140	1 521	570
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 329	2 077	72	1 084	1 922	1 639	2 581	2 073	1 375	331
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 350	1 938	24	147	1 860	1 569	2 554	1 778	1 308	256
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 361	2 054	356	1 650	2 083	2 152	2 776	2 101	1 495	559
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	935	1 451	225	637	1 214	1 054	1 171	1 410	762	145
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	12	9	1	6	—	22	—	10	17	17
Electricity.....	238	422	71	811	619	927	1 372	610	621	299
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	122	127	21	29	144	62	71	8	17	60
All other fuels.....	54	45	38	167	106	87	162	63	78	38
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	30	60	—	4	79	17	6	25	21	6
1.....	297	527	132	111	662	446	624	228	373	141
2.....	614	1 032	117	737	959	1 088	1 548	1 023	689	208
3 or more.....	420	435	107	798	383	601	598	825	412	204
Vehicles per household.....	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 172	1 476	281	1 551	1 726	1 647	2 241	1 868	1 235	512
1989 to March 1990.....	109	126	67	153	331	286	448	223	217	83
1985 to 1988.....	310	446	78	424	540	519	964	574	451	98
1980 to 1984.....	93	146	37	319	362	299	531	296	204	85
1970 to 1979.....	313	365	94	521	354	419	229	637	317	195
1969 or earlier.....	347	393	5	134	139	124	69	138	46	51
Renter-occupied housing units.....	189	578	75	99	357	505	535	233	260	47
1989 to March 1990.....	102	265	59	59	192	255	331	116	134	28
1985 to 1988.....	47	245	16	25	133	217	138	90	110	14
1980 to 1984.....	17	61	—	8	22	23	66	21	16	5
1970 to 1979.....	23	7	—	7	10	5	—	6	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	5	26	45	7	28	26	65	—	4	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	365	406	86	167	358	334	227	295	200	154
Owner-occupied housing units.....	318	380	79	167	340	308	208	277	192	154
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	30	18	—	4	47	10	6	8	9	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 357	2 054	356	1 650	2 083	2 152	2 776	2 101	1 492	559
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 340	1 994	356	1 603	2 058	2 083	2 752	2 053	1 473	545
1.01 or more persons per room.....	17	60	—	47	25	69	24	48	19	14
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	50 121	42 047	30 438	47 362	32 550	43 598	49 603	57 988	45 075	33 437
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	31 104	24 182	28 968	25 367	28 809	24 222	27 319	30 170	29 045	36 305
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	60	124	63	44	135	143	83	80	45	41
Owner-occupied housing units.....	41	38	47	26	97	102	28	50	35	41
Renter-occupied housing units.....	19	86	16	18	38	41	55	30	10	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ada County—Con.			Boise City city, Ada County						
	Tract 102.02	Tract 103.11	Tract 105	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7 (pt.)
All housing units	2 873	2 232	1 582	1 958	2 560	2 992	2 196	2 631	2 945	2 694
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	102	170	26	6	127	197	11	7	13	28
1985 to 1988	240	321	221	17	247	802	40	41	16	122
1980 to 1984	433	365	282	92	194	740	140	67	63	247
1970 to 1979	1 234	986	891	302	816	684	447	293	270	942
1960 to 1969	284	204	73	139	461	154	297	446	162	298
1950 to 1959	149	74	13	165	357	168	472	568	187	251
1940 to 1949	165	36	24	246	191	174	410	600	590	354
1939 or earlier	266	76	52	991	167	73	379	609	1 644	452
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	24	6	—	256	10	57	89	36	101	22
1 bedroom	152	143	54	898	221	327	337	320	776	422
2 bedrooms	818	438	224	598	482	594	947	944	903	981
3 bedrooms	1 281	1 186	924	154	815	1 659	618	987	809	776
4 bedrooms	418	350	320	40	754	257	174	307	242	342
5 or more bedrooms	180	109	60	12	278	98	31	37	114	151
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	68	—	—	62	32	—	—	—	—	70
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	23	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	19
Vacant condominium housing units	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	2 848	2 232	1 576	1 913	2 560	2 979	2 164	2 595	2 912	2 667
Source of water, public system or private company	1 146	1 400	1 059	1 945	2 451	2 415	1 946	2 592	2 937	2 615
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 403	1 377	775	1 939	2 386	2 776	2 138	2 623	2 945	2 657
Locking complete plumbing facilities	31	—	33	16	6	—	15	8	—	33
Owner-occupied housing units	22	—	—	—	6	—	15	—	—	14
Renter-occupied housing units	9	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	19
Occupied housing units	2 752	2 162	1 520	1 721	2 489	2 902	2 085	2 510	2 819	2 596
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	760	982	328	722	1 299	1 719	1 060	1 507	1 633	1 060
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	103	49	22	24	—	13	67	34	27	17
Electricity	1 323	850	841	718	833	995	748	570	772	1 051
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	255	104	85	124	222	96	103	272	334	140
All other fuels	302	177	238	100	130	79	107	127	53	222
No fuel used	9	—	6	33	5	—	—	—	—	106
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	64	72	—	309	7	169	94	109	276	114
1	613	445	213	991	579	787	967	885	1 306	974
2	1 280	1 030	739	353	1 249	1 260	714	949	883	1 036
3 or more	795	615	568	68	654	686	310	567	354	472
Vehicles per household	2.2	2.1	2.4	1.1	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	2 217	1 802	1 321	246	1 836	2 216	1 030	1 637	1 423	1 464
1989 to March 1990	312	398	207	39	275	384	140	210	222	139
1985 to 1988	663	556	482	44	545	819	224	383	302	385
1980 to 1984	469	309	304	41	308	438	172	234	237	323
1970 to 1979	499	477	285	49	435	355	255	312	333	314
1969 or earlier	274	62	43	73	273	220	239	498	329	303
Renter-occupied housing units	535	360	199	1 475	653	686	1 055	873	1 396	1 132
1989 to March 1990	287	175	102	809	482	344	690	522	674	501
1985 to 1988	185	146	87	447	156	303	290	261	500	416
1980 to 1984	52	23	4	93	15	31	51	33	143	128
1970 to 1979	11	16	—	101	—	8	17	57	48	34
1969 or earlier	—	—	6	25	—	—	7	—	31	53
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	109	13	16	200	48	35	124	88	72	35
Householder 65 years and over	520	363	125	380	442	546	347	478	507	645
Owner-occupied housing units	467	317	115	122	378	354	308	447	307	398
Locking complete plumbing facilities	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	9	—	—	17	—	7	—	6	—	27
No vehicle available	32	53	—	169	—	118	27	58	134	80
Complete plumbing facilities	2 721	2 162	1 520	1 710	2 483	2 902	2 070	2 510	2 819	2 563
1.00 or less persons per room	2 674	2 135	1 472	1 663	2 460	2 858	2 006	2 468	2 803	2 563
1.01 or more persons per room	47	27	48	47	23	44	64	42	16	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	31	—	—	11	6	—	15	—	—	33
1.00 or less persons per room	22	—	—	11	6	—	15	—	—	33
1.01 or more persons per room	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:	45 788	40 014	44 240	38 843	79 714	39 223	29 235	41 465	37 118	63 678
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 169	19 632	33 949	15 668	28 162	25 647	18 878	19 377	16 305	27 349
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	299	220	81	427	160	232	330	301	478	168
Owner-occupied housing units	162	146	58	18	64	100	57	107	93	30
Renter-occupied housing units	137	74	23	409	96	132	273	194	385	138

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City city, Ada County—Con.									
	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02	Tract 8.03 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12.01 (pt.)	Tract 12.02	Tract 14	Tract 15
All housing units.....	2 657	2 145	1 466	2 187	2 471	—	1 361	2 615	2 372	1 574
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	282	202	45	—	63	—	57	—	—	5
1985 to 1988.....	776	496	118	71	90	—	58	457	44	17
1980 to 1984.....	431	246	408	132	107	—	13	356	320	29
1970 to 1979.....	433	694	825	437	357	—	248	804	733	188
1960 to 1969.....	257	175	56	499	436	—	530	222	417	183
1950 to 1959.....	164	105	—	495	641	—	469	431	589	635
1940 to 1949.....	159	121	—	343	498	—	26	225	172	351
1939 or earlier.....	155	106	14	210	279	—	17	63	97	166
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	58	—	—	58	61	—	—	171	40	17
1 bedroom.....	532	167	15	430	352	—	29	745	447	147
2 bedrooms.....	901	688	287	1 093	915	—	89	797	1 088	432
3 bedrooms.....	909	858	1 007	509	792	—	792	682	603	625
4 bedrooms.....	222	379	151	77	279	—	335	169	118	239
5 or more bedrooms.....	35	53	6	20	72	—	116	51	76	114
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	117	128	19	9	51	—	—	226	98	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	46	99	—	7	12	—	—	89	49	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	6	64	—	—	7	—	—	14	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	2 650	2 145	1 466	2 187	2 461	—	1 361	2 533	2 340	1 574
Source of water, public system or private company.....	2 378	1 977	1 375	2 182	2 455	—	1 329	2 429	2 365	1 564
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	2 508	2 106	1 414	2 170	2 460	—	1 350	2 615	2 363	1 559
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	8	—	—	6	—	—	4	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	8	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	2 432	1 984	1 437	2 047	2 344	—	1 361	2 387	2 244	1 524
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	1 305	908	463	959	1 056	—	935	1 335	894	936
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	26	9	—	39	34	—	12	22	5	6
Electricity.....	1 036	932	923	811	825	—	238	836	1 036	271
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	36	82	—	98	345	—	122	123	222	257
All other fuels.....	29	53	51	140	74	—	54	71	76	54
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	11	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	44	18	12	135	177	—	30	219	272	31
1.....	1 005	626	349	875	795	—	297	951	912	574
2.....	1 046	1 035	778	806	871	—	614	790	792	641
3 or more.....	337	305	298	231	501	—	420	427	268	278
Vehicles per household.....	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.8	—	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 346	1 404	1 175	796	1 321	—	1 172	1 101	1 014	1 106
1989 to March 1990.....	364	232	186	164	137	—	109	128	114	126
1985 to 1988.....	551	528	503	154	313	—	310	249	260	164
1980 to 1984.....	214	176	260	98	118	—	93	138	143	141
1970 to 1979.....	92	304	205	168	272	—	313	322	163	246
1969 or earlier.....	125	164	21	212	481	—	347	264	334	429
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 086	580	262	1 251	1 023	—	189	1 286	1 230	418
1989 to March 1990.....	724	251	154	818	564	—	102	685	616	234
1985 to 1988.....	326	280	86	305	306	—	47	517	417	137
1980 to 1984.....	27	28	22	81	95	—	17	59	116	36
1970 to 1979.....	9	9	—	31	29	—	23	25	81	6
1969 or earlier.....	—	12	—	16	29	—	—	—	—	5
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	32	25	9	106	112	—	5	66	62	44
Householder 65 years and over.....	269	309	81	230	601	—	365	650	715	426
Owner-occupied housing units.....	205	245	81	185	469	—	318	326	364	402
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
No vehicle available.....	23	18	7	48	85	—	30	171	196	6
Complete plumbing facilities.....	2 424	1 984	1 437	2 041	2 344	—	1 357	2 387	2 244	1 524
1.00 or less persons per room.....	2 383	1 971	1 407	1 964	2 194	—	1 340	2 312	2 182	1 494
1.01 or more persons per room.....	41	13	30	77	150	—	17	75	62	30
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	8	—	—	6	—	—	4	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	8	—	—	6	—	—	4	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989.....	63 945	43 466	41 875	29 809	51 403	—	50 121	38 128	31 274	38 658
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	24 034	29 075	32 400	24 428	23 833	—	31 104	23 460	19 567	18 294
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	315	119	32	359	295	—	60	215	294	136
Owner-occupied housing units.....	72	50	12	39	96	—	41	59	79	38
Renter-occupied housing units.....	243	69	20	320	199	—	19	156	215	98

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City city, Ada County—Con.									
	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.01 (pt.)	Tract 23.02 (pt.)	Tract 23.11 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 572	1 950	1 628	2 091	1 655	94	5	2 122	847	747
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	5	13	—	12	43	6	—	110	71	86
1985 to 1988.....	—	119	60	44	270	—	—	200	112	212
1980 to 1984.....	113	124	227	42	221	16	—	417	288	365
1970 to 1979.....	431	559	448	683	609	30	—	820	214	77
1960 to 1969.....	498	276	422	727	301	40	—	293	89	7
1950 to 1959.....	294	418	408	480	155	1	—	224	29	—
1940 to 1949.....	178	296	46	95	43	1	5	18	9	—
1939 or earlier.....	53	145	17	8	13	—	—	40	35	—
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	38	23	14	—	21	1	—	18	10	—
1 bedroom.....	137	277	17	79	163	7	—	68	54	29
2 bedrooms.....	387	920	412	473	999	72	5	498	178	64
3 bedrooms.....	718	518	778	968	365	8	—	1 315	482	440
4 bedrooms.....	231	178	273	355	87	6	—	205	123	138
5 or more bedrooms.....	61	34	134	216	20	—	—	18	—	76
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	5	79	11	42	—	—	119	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	6	26	—	15	—	—	13	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	11	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 572	1 950	1 628	2 091	1 651	94	5	2 122	847	747
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 499	1 892	1 538	2 077	1 607	54	5	1 922	671	716
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 423	1 900	1 559	1 938	1 640	5	—	1 860	642	723
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 517	1 875	1 599	2 054	1 572	94	5	2 060	803	724
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	916	920	951	1 451	591	61	—	1 191	420	465
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	21	4	21	9	17	1	—	—	—	—
Electricity.....	442	723	508	422	861	27	—	619	344	201
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	96	100	70	127	81	5	5	144	13	24
All other fuels.....	42	128	49	45	22	—	—	106	26	34
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	81	89	60	60	77	—	—	79	10	—
1.....	454	701	338	527	718	68	—	662	131	171
2.....	626	757	786	1 032	649	21	5	936	453	448
3 or more.....	356	328	415	435	128	5	—	383	209	105
Vehicles per household.....	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 052	998	1 231	1 476	783	84	5	1 703	615	683
1989 to March 1990.....	121	119	155	126	123	37	—	331	182	195
1985 to 1988.....	230	229	262	446	264	15	—	517	177	270
1980 to 1984.....	209	157	227	146	85	8	—	362	110	195
1970 to 1979.....	234	244	384	365	167	24	—	354	117	16
1969 or earlier.....	258	249	203	393	144	—	5	139	29	7
Renter-occupied housing units.....	445	877	368	578	789	10	—	357	188	41
1989 to March 1990.....	289	387	165	265	390	6	—	192	136	36
1985 to 1988.....	162	393	158	245	336	4	—	133	47	5
1980 to 1984.....	8	46	27	61	53	—	—	22	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	6	47	8	7	10	—	—	10	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	—	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	62	84	27	26	32	8	—	28	11	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	237	311	360	406	454	45	5	358	119	27
Owner-occupied housing units.....	232	246	334	380	380	45	5	340	114	27
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	37	53	35	18	52	—	—	47	10	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 511	1 866	1 599	2 054	1 572	94	5	2 060	803	724
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 456	1 795	1 555	1 994	1 510	94	5	2 035	793	724
1.01 or more persons per room.....	55	71	44	60	62	—	—	25	10	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	36 871	30 266	54 065	42 047	32 054	24 235	28 469	32 358	43 283	49 001
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	22 547	22 507	27 415	24 182	23 410	68 304	—	28 809	22 933	40 707
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	114	230	151	124	167	17	—	135	47	9
Owner-occupied housing units.....	42	87	62	38	39	16	—	97	26	9
Renter-occupied housing units.....	72	143	89	86	128	1	—	38	21	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City city, Ada County—Con.						Remainder of Ada County		
	Tract 24.10 (pt.)	Tract 24.11 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103.11 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
All housing units	2 105	1 501	18	18	54	40	123	196	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	39	83	6	—	16	—	7	23	—
1985 to 1988	39	192	12	—	38	34	7	24	—
1980 to 1984	92	201	—	—	—	—	37	19	—
1970 to 1979	1 389	851	—	—	—	—	36	72	—
1960 to 1969	508	119	—	10	—	6	13	34	—
1950 to 1959	23	38	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
1940 to 1949	—	11	—	—	—	—	7	9	—
1939 or earlier	15	6	—	8	—	—	—	15	—
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	10	47	—	—	—	6	14	—	—
2 bedrooms	116	213	—	10	—	6	29	38	—
3 bedrooms	696	729	13	8	54	28	42	119	—
4 bedrooms	939	451	5	—	—	—	35	39	—
5 or more bedrooms	335	61	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	2 105	1 501	18	18	54	40	123	196	—
Source of water, public system or private company	2 043	1 371	18	—	54	34	65	126	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 743	1 308	18	—	54	28	55	171	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	2 066	1 471	18	18	54	40	113	188	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	1 388	753	18	10	54	21	37	97	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	10	17	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Electricity	597	613	—	—	—	—	61	81	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	8	10	—	8	—	—	15	—	—
All other fuels	63	78	—	—	—	13	—	10	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	25	21	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	211	365	—	10	11	—	21	31	—
2	1 005	682	7	8	27	24	56	92	—
3 or more	825	403	5	—	16	16	36	65	—
Vehicles per household	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.4	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.2	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 856	1 219	18	—	54	40	89	144	—
1989 to March 1990	218	217	6	—	26	6	23	31	—
1985 to 1988	567	451	12	—	28	34	25	54	—
1980 to 1984	296	204	—	—	—	—	19	43	—
1970 to 1979	637	301	—	—	—	—	15	16	—
1969 or earlier	138	46	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	210	252	—	18	—	—	24	44	—
1989 to March 1990	99	130	—	10	—	—	—	15	—
1985 to 1988	84	106	—	8	—	—	18	29	—
1980 to 1984	21	16	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
1970 to 1979	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—
Householder 65 years and over	288	200	—	—	—	—	14	12	—
Owner-occupied housing units	270	192	—	—	—	—	14	12	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	2 066	1 468	18	18	54	40	113	188	—
1.00 or less persons per room	2 018	1 449	18	8	54	40	113	188	—
1.01 or more persons per room	48	19	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:	58 279	45 094	90 477	—	39 882	48 871	43 301	58 950	—
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 692	29 427	—	42 733	—	—	21 867	30 682	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	80	41	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	50	35	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Owner-occupied housing units	30	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ada County—Con.								
	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.03 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12.01 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.01 (pt.)	Tract 22.02
	204	66	213	1 631	—	—	262	1 682	2 340
All housing units	204	66	213	1 631	—	—	262	1 682	2 340
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	19	12	52	20	—	—	—	8	32
1985 to 1988	—	26	104	36	—	—	6	62	186
1980 to 1984	13	—	8	131	—	—	11	204	368
1970 to 1979	138	7	10	728	—	—	128	1 085	1 595
1960 to 1969	27	14	29	373	—	—	38	218	93
1950 to 1959	7	—	10	270	—	—	29	85	23
1940 to 1949	—	7	—	68	—	—	39	17	19
1939 or earlier	—	—	—	5	—	—	11	3	24
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	—	—	38	—	—	15	—	—
1 bedroom	—	—	8	253	—	—	5	—	24
2 bedrooms	5	—	30	896	—	—	64	112	140
3 bedrooms	89	40	121	402	—	—	72	762	1 319
4 bedrooms	77	26	49	27	—	—	82	665	674
5 or more bedrooms	33	—	5	15	—	—	24	143	183
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	204	66	213	1 612	—	—	262	1 682	2 340
Source of water, public system or private company	200	38	167	1 499	—	—	18	1 079	1 561
Sewage disposal, public sewer	149	38	169	1 612	—	—	19	147	547
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	204	66	194	1 508	—	—	262	1 645	2 297
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	91	52	176	759	—	—	164	637	878
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	6	—	—	15	—	—	—	6	—
Electricity	90	—	10	545	—	—	44	811	1 194
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7	14	—	67	—	—	16	24	69
All other fuels	10	—	8	122	—	—	38	167	156
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	—	—	—	117	—	—	—	4	—
1	40	38	679	—	—	—	64	111	180
2	108	44	135	501	—	—	96	732	1 197
3 or more	56	22	21	211	—	—	102	798	920
Vehicles per household	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.6	—	—	2.5	2.6	2.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	161	66	187	786	—	—	197	1 546	2 099
1989 to March 1990	19	12	71	116	—	—	30	153	269
1985 to 1988	31	40	82	282	—	—	63	424	681
1980 to 1984	23	7	5	136	—	—	29	319	399
1970 to 1979	76	7	—	178	—	—	70	521	723
1969 or earlier	12	—	29	74	—	—	5	129	27
Renter-occupied housing units	43	—	7	722	—	—	65	99	198
1989 to March 1990	22	—	7	416	—	—	53	59	86
1985 to 1988	16	—	—	245	—	—	12	25	80
1980 to 1984	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	8	15
1970 to 1979	5	—	—	9	—	—	7	7	17
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	268	—	—	37	7	10
Householder 65 years and over	7	—	6	210	—	—	41	162	183
Owner-occupied housing units	7	—	6	168	—	—	34	162	175
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	8	—	—	5	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—	23	—	—	4	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	204	66	194	1 501	—	—	262	1 645	2 297
1.00 or less persons per room	204	66	194	1 357	—	—	262	1 598	2 245
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	144	—	—	47	52	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	66 208	65 993	52 506	20 886	—	—	33 083	47 423	45 581
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 796	—	50 500	17 273	—	—	22 916	25 367	28 562
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	16	—	—	374	—	—	46	44	95
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	119	—	—	31	26	51
Renter-occupied housing units	16	—	—	255	—	—	15	18	44

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ada County—Con.								Tract 102.02 (pt.)
	Tract 23.02 (pt.)	Tract 23.10	Tract 23.11 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	Tract 24.10 (pt.)	Tract 24.11 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102.01	
All housing units	23	1 588	1 397	2 088	35	24	552	976	2 855
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	132	31	67	—	—	17	22	102
1985 to 1988	—	206	132	391	—	—	26	60	240
1980 to 1984	—	255	255	537	17	4	45	106	433
1970 to 1979	—	725	708	940	18	4	355	373	1 234
1960 to 1969	23	192	155	83	—	16	52	137	274
1950 to 1959	—	37	86	9	—	—	33	86	149
1940 to 1949	—	28	—	26	—	—	—	64	165
1939 or earlier	—	13	30	35	—	—	24	128	258
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	6	4	6	—	—	5	8	24
1 bedroom	—	63	57	68	—	4	18	64	152
2 bedrooms	—	530	384	410	35	4	154	235	808
3 bedrooms	—	723	671	1 110	—	9	263	360	1 273
4 bedrooms	23	192	235	317	—	—	88	212	418
5 or more bedrooms	—	74	46	177	—	7	24	97	180
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	23	1 588	1 397	2 088	35	20	552	967	2 830
Source of water, public system or private company	—	1 247	968	1 865	30	4	313	156	1 146
Sewage disposal, public sewer	—	1 033	927	1 831	35	—	238	191	1 403
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Owner-occupied housing units	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Occupied housing units	23	1 541	1 349	2 052	35	24	541	925	2 734
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	23	687	634	706	22	9	127	131	750
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	7	22	—	—	—	17	52	103
Electricity	—	721	583	1 171	13	8	299	417	1 323
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	46	49	47	—	7	60	60	247
All other fuels	—	80	61	128	—	—	38	265	302
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	—	55	7	6	—	—	—	18	64
1	—	443	315	453	17	8	141	166	603
2	23	693	635	1 100	18	7	201	376	1 272
3 or more	—	350	392	493	—	9	199	365	795
Vehicles per household	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	23	1 319	1 032	1 558	12	16	494	691	2 217
1989 to March 1990	—	243	104	253	5	—	77	124	312
1985 to 1988	23	416	342	694	7	—	86	178	663
1980 to 1984	—	244	189	336	—	—	85	165	469
1970 to 1979	—	319	302	213	—	16	195	156	499
1969 or earlier	—	97	95	62	—	—	51	68	274
Renter-occupied housing units	—	222	317	494	23	8	47	234	517
1989 to March 1990	—	113	119	295	17	4	28	103	277
1985 to 1988	—	76	170	133	6	4	14	93	177
1980 to 1984	—	33	23	66	—	—	5	16	52
1970 to 1979	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	10	11
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	—	23	15	65	—	4	—	38	109
Householder 65 years and over	—	422	215	200	7	—	154	122	520
Owner-occupied housing units	—	418	194	181	7	—	154	95	467
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
No vehicle available	—	55	—	6	—	—	—	5	32
Complete plumbing facilities	23	1 536	1 349	2 052	35	24	541	925	2 703
1.00 or less persons per room	23	1 511	1 290	2 028	35	24	527	896	2 666
1.01 or more persons per room	—	25	59	24	—	14	29	37	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
1.00 or less persons per room	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Mean household income in 1989:	46 800	36 871	43 786	49 866	12 904	43 588	31 359	48 419	45 788
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	—	25 502	24 987	26 208	34 531	17 007	36 305	22 474	22 488
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	—	122	96	74	—	4	41	81	299
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	—	76	76	19	—	—	41	25	162
Owner-occupied housing units	—	46	20	55	—	4	—	56	137
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ada County—Con.							
	Tract 103.10	Tract 103.11 (pt.)	Tract 103.12	Tract 103.13	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 107
All housing units	1 184	2 178	2 367	1 110	1 460	1 482	1 542	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	42	154	18	33	17	5	26	—
1985 to 1988	260	283	70	60	58	6	187	—
1980 to 1984	182	365	218	109	139	103	282	—
1970 to 1979	472	986	1 039	509	654	1 298	891	—
1960 to 1969	31	204	374	171	185	21	67	—
1950 to 1959	30	74	243	61	109	6	13	—
1940 to 1949	46	36	163	48	77	13	24	—
1939 or earlier	121	76	242	119	221	30	52	—
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	3	6	9	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	28	143	138	19	77	30	48	—
2 bedrooms	144	438	997	190	358	63	218	—
3 bedrooms	687	1 132	772	470	772	1 111	896	—
4 bedrooms	240	350	350	302	189	249	320	—
5 or more bedrooms	82	109	101	129	64	29	60	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 165	2 178	2 358	1 104	1 434	1 482	1 536	—
Source of water, public system or private company	584	1 346	1 981	79	697	1 283	1 025	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer	567	1 323	1 960	43	672	55	747	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	4	—	—	—	11	—	33	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 142	2 108	2 288	1 066	1 398	1 436	1 480	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	360	928	888	268	198	406	307	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	20	49	—	41	61	11	16	—
Electricity	466	850	978	462	629	737	841	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	92	104	173	137	209	33	85	—
All other fuels	204	177	249	158	301	249	225	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	6	72	133	5	41	8	—	—
1	201	434	680	118	281	262	213	—
2	482	1 003	1 003	399	619	724	715	—
3 or more	453	599	472	544	457	442	552	—
Vehicles per household	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.4	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	1 024	1 748	1 436	907	1 062	1 339	1 281	—
1989 to March 1990	154	372	164	111	121	166	201	—
1985 to 1988	338	528	349	200	266	438	448	—
1980 to 1984	236	309	193	155	169	281	304	—
1970 to 1979	254	477	506	303	338	432	285	—
1969 or earlier	42	62	224	138	168	22	43	—
Renter-occupied housing units	118	360	852	159	336	97	199	—
1989 to March 1990	82	175	466	67	159	58	102	—
1985 to 1988	30	146	288	71	128	31	87	—
1980 to 1984	—	23	65	9	34	8	4	—
1970 to 1979	6	16	33	12	4	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	11	—	6	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	17	13	101	39	58	30	16	—
Householder 65 years and over	110	363	538	196	232	65	125	—
Owner-occupied housing units	104	317	425	196	198	65	115	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	6	53	65	—	30	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 142	2 108	2 288	1 066	1 387	1 436	1 480	—
1.00 or less persons per room	1 134	2 081	2 252	1 039	1 341	1 362	1 432	—
1.01 or more persons per room	8	27	36	27	46	74	48	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	46 250	40 018	30 550	45 933	34 443	34 047	44 095	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	36 108	19 632	20 045	23 058	20 666	21 333	33 949	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	40	220	268	73	121	68	81	—
Owner-occupied housing units	33	146	82	37	60	36	58	—
Renter-occupied housing units	7	74	186	36	61	32	23	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ada County						
		Total	Boise City city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.03	Tract 11	
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	43 369	43 369	28 004	1 810	2 093	836	1 517	1 243	1 250	138	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
With a mortgage-----	35 058	35 058	21 797	1 452	1 800	607	1 154	1 046	1 192	67	
Less than \$300-----	1 546	1 546	1 263	13	53	45	68	43	13	-	
\$300 to \$399-----	2 984	2 984	2 086	93	112	133	75	47	16	15	
\$400 to \$499-----	4 437	4 437	2 697	49	173	177	102	53	101	22	
\$500 to \$599-----	5 361	5 361	3 496	130	209	168	86	75	113	9	
\$600 to \$799-----	10 833	10 833	6 429	355	705	70	258	165	614	21	
\$800 to \$999-----	5 707	5 707	3 245	305	384	14	241	254	274	-	
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	3 209	3 209	1 890	250	164	-	217	250	61	-	
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	591	591	437	137	-	-	80	101	-	-	
\$2,000 or more-----	390	390	254	120	-	-	27	58	-	-	
Median (dollars)-----	654	654	635	848	681	476	790	880	701	492	
Not mortgaged-----	8 311	8 311	6 207	358	293	229	363	197	58	71	
Less than \$100-----	447	447	282	7	8	24	12	15	-	11	
\$100 to \$199-----	5 413	5 413	4 019	132	219	175	251	85	45	49	
\$200 to \$299-----	1 944	1 944	1 502	153	54	30	65	62	13	11	
\$300 to \$399-----	275	275	237	45	6	-	14	27	-	-	
\$400 to \$499-----	118	118	68	10	6	-	-	8	-	-	
\$500 or more-----	114	114	99	11	-	-	21	-	-	-	
Median (dollars)-----	172	172	174	227	173	133	174	199	167	156	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Less than \$20,000-----	7 379	7 379	5 174	175	333	293	250	130	110	65	
Less than 20 percent-----	2 139	2 139	1 607	52	93	57	130	42	7	46	
20 to 24 percent-----	596	596	464	14	14	26	38	31	7	-	
25 to 29 percent-----	771	771	501	7	7	56	24	7	-	-	
30 to 34 percent-----	618	618	386	7	8	44	14	-	21	4	
35 percent or more-----	3 037	3 037	2 056	52	204	110	44	50	75	15	
Not computed-----	218	218	160	43	7	-	-	-	-	-	
Median-----	30.6	30.6	29.4	25.0	40.0	30.9	19.5	23.7	45.0	16.0	
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	11 390	11 390	7 375	242	492	307	301	163	329	31	
Less than 20 percent-----	4 381	4 381	3 181	73	158	192	137	52	45	20	
20 to 24 percent-----	2 643	2 643	1 657	53	115	70	68	45	78	11	
25 to 29 percent-----	2 111	2 111	1 251	57	113	37	47	36	137	-	
30 to 34 percent-----	1 236	1 236	738	32	58	8	9	23	27	-	
35 percent or more-----	1 019	1 019	548	27	48	-	40	7	42	-	
Not computed-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Median-----	22.5	22.5	21.5	24.5	23.8	17.5	21.0	23.3	26.5	10.5	
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	10 597	10 597	6 537	399	592	164	263	205	427	36	
Less than 20 percent-----	6 255	6 255	4 064	198	326	141	128	59	197	31	
20 to 24 percent-----	2 783	2 783	1 542	66	175	15	44	88	178	5	
25 to 29 percent-----	996	996	634	95	49	8	59	32	46	-	
30 to 34 percent-----	348	348	184	13	24	-	17	-	6	-	
35 percent or more-----	215	215	113	27	18	-	15	26	-	-	
Not computed-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Median-----	18.4	18.4	17.9	20.1	19.3	13.9	20.4	22.5	20.5	15.7	
\$50,000 or more-----	14 003	14 003	8 918	994	676	72	703	745	384	6	
Less than 20 percent-----	11 571	11 571	7 456	769	587	66	546	439	330	6	
20 to 24 percent-----	1 694	1 694	1 024	122	79	6	96	216	46	-	
25 to 29 percent-----	555	555	347	65	10	-	45	75	8	-	
30 to 34 percent-----	103	103	48	11	-	-	9	15	-	-	
35 percent or more-----	70	70	33	27	-	-	7	-	-	-	
Not computed-----	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Median-----	14.3	14.3	13.7	13.6	16.3	13.6	14.2	17.7	16.3	10.0-	
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	23 648	23 648	18 717	671	721	1 046	1 167	1 086	269	722	
GROSS RENT											
Less than \$100-----	354	354	226	-	44	-	10	-	-	-	
\$100 to \$199-----	1 238	1 238	975	10	64	51	72	64	-	8	
\$200 to \$299-----	3 421	3 421	2 573	21	51	181	111	116	15	277	
\$300 to \$399-----	6 449	6 449	5 179	201	89	320	465	354	21	254	
\$400 to \$499-----	6 227	6 227	5 183	210	187	327	300	258	26	121	
\$500 to \$599-----	2 530	2 530	1 991	71	150	92	105	165	65	24	
\$600 to \$749-----	1 816	1 816	1 402	73	101	50	31	83	111	16	
\$750 to \$999-----	837	837	668	16	19	8	48	29	23	-	
\$1,000 or more-----	222	222	210	60	-	-	12	9	-	-	
No cash rent-----	554	554	310	9	16	17	13	8	8	22	
Median (dollars)-----	401	401	404	439	461	389	389	401	603	317	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Less than \$10,000-----	5 196	5 196	4 219	66	212	294	215	248	20	240	
Less than 20 percent-----	161	161	89	-	17	-	10	17	-	-	
20 to 24 percent-----	238	238	223	-	36	7	9	8	-	-	
25 to 29 percent-----	304	304	220	-	28	8	9	8	-	9	
30 to 34 percent-----	254	254	188	-	18	-	26	-	-	16	
35 percent or more-----	3 923	3 923	3 273	39	113	264	152	187	13	194	
Not computed-----	316	316	226	27	-	15	9	28	7	21	
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	43.3	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	7 098	7 098	5 524	155	146	320	365	299	49	269	
Less than 20 percent-----	687	687	536	-	9	15	27	66	-	10	
20 to 24 percent-----	1 182	1 182	861	8	15	49	76	63	16	135	
25 to 29 percent-----	1 484	1 484	1 260	67	26	79	79	18	-	44	
30 to 34 percent-----	1 059	1 059	872	16	26	40	68	55	6	26	
35 percent or more-----	2 505	2 505	1 902	64	61	137	102	97	19	44	
Not computed-----	181	181	93	-	9	-	13	-	8	10	
Median-----	30.5	30.5	30.3	30.8	33.6	32.1	29.6	30.2	33.8	24.4	
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	7 372	7 372	5 887	281	154	332	334	345	90	158	
Less than 20 percent-----	3 661	3 661	2 908	124	50	192	213	145	28	109	
20 to 24 percent-----	1 854	1 854	1 515	64	47	108	84	110	22	17	
25 to 29 percent-----	1 047	1 047	891	49	57	23	29	70	20	8	
30 to 34 percent-----	305	305	214	10	-	-	-	20	3	24	
35 percent or more-----	368	368	293	34	-	-	8	-	17	-	
Not computed-----	137	137	66	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	
Median-----	19.9	19.9	20.0	21.3	22.9	18.7	18.2	21.3	23.9	18.0	
\$35,000 or more-----	3 982	3 982	3 087	169	209	100	253	194	110	55	
Less than 20 percent-----	3 466	3 466	2 672	137	190	100	236	172	88	55	
20 to 24 percent-----	308	308	241	16	-	-	17	9	22	-	
25 to 29 percent-----	92	92	79	16	12	-	-	5	-	-	
30 to 34 percent-----	12	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
35 percent or more-----	16	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Not computed-----	88	88	67	-	7	-	-	8	-	-	
Median-----	13.8	13.8	14.0	16.6	13.6	11.5	12.7	15.8	17.5	11.3	

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ada County—Con.									
	Tract 12.01	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 22.01	Tract 23.02	Tract 23.11	Tract 24.01	Tract 24.10	Tract 24.11	Tract 101
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 093	1 438	136	1 322	1 284	1 210	2 113	1 729	1 019	207
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	761	1 139	110	1 176	1 123	1 030	1 962	1 490	951	200
Less than \$300	41	152	—	41	45	—	16	4	17	
\$300 to \$399	101	185	7	54	108	62	64	98	37	39
\$400 to \$499	72	146	15	119	170	93	142	130	74	13
\$500 to \$599	111	192	21	110	190	207	226	165	129	17
\$600 to \$799	261	336	22	427	444	464	699	526	353	44
\$800 to \$999	137	108	40	278	146	128	468	389	124	41
\$1,000 to \$1,499	22	20	5	141	20	76	282	144	186	29
\$1,500 to \$1,999	6	—	—	—	—	—	54	5	38	—
\$2,000 or more	10	—	—	6	—	—	27	17	6	—
Median (dollars)	624	553	675	746	618	649	745	750	719	664
Not mortgaged	332	299	26	146	161	180	151	239	68	7
Less than \$100	—	—	5	—	—	12	18	—	—	7
\$100 to \$199	195	219	5	83	97	135	78	129	41	—
\$200 to \$299	99	59	16	63	26	33	23	95	21	—
\$300 to \$399	29	6	—	—	19	—	8	—	6	—
\$400 to \$499	5	15	—	—	19	—	9	—	—	—
\$500 or more	4	—	—	—	—	—	15	15	—	—
Median (dollars)	191	175	214	190	190	151	181	195	185	100-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	152	207	15	144	248	165	171	157	100	36
Less than 20 percent	19	73	10	28	27	21	9	44	19	—
20 to 24 percent	8	16	—	27	10	8	7	—	12	11
25 to 29 percent	10	20	—	11	36	27	34	5	3	6
30 to 34 percent	—	14	—	—	39	8	13	8	7	—
35 percent or more	102	84	5	73	136	95	99	100	52	19
Not computed	13	—	—	5	—	6	9	—	7	—
Median	47.5	28.6	12.5	36.7	36.2	39.1	43.1	46.9	39.6	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	330	506	35	253	437	359	493	210	204	52
Less than 20 percent	173	272	17	102	150	59	79	74	35	20
20 to 24 percent	76	102	—	30	103	97	105	26	74	—
25 to 29 percent	36	54	11	30	46	107	174	54	36	17
30 to 34 percent	31	37	7	28	65	46	66	17	46	6
35 percent or more	14	41	—	63	73	50	69	39	13	9
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.6	16.0	25.2	24.1	23.3	26.1	26.8	25.5	24.5	26.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	265	304	59	383	352	316	582	450	304	52
Less than 20 percent	180	236	42	212	219	203	218	221	143	39
20 to 24 percent	61	56	8	120	100	92	224	152	90	—
25 to 29 percent	16	12	4	30	23	14	75	58	32	5
30 to 34 percent	5	—	5	21	10	—	38	19	27	8
35 percent or more	3	—	—	—	—	7	27	—	12	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.9	14.4	17.7	19.0	18.5	17.3	21.6	20.1	20.5	16.6
\$50,000 or more	346	421	27	542	247	370	867	912	411	67
Less than 20 percent	320	397	16	448	233	354	661	828	283	55
20 to 24 percent	10	18	6	50	14	16	165	62	61	12
25 to 29 percent	6	6	5	31	—	—	41	17	60	—
30 to 34 percent	4	—	—	13	—	—	—	5	7	—
35 percent or more	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	11.1	18.8	15.5	15.2	13.3	15.7	13.3	17.0	13.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	189	578	69	99	357	505	535	227	255	47
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	21	—	14	6	11	10	15	17
\$200 to \$299	—	13	6	—	11	35	17	10	15	9
\$300 to \$399	17	111	10	32	38	66	90	25	40	—
\$400 to \$499	40	276	6	25	88	210	161	32	60	—
\$500 to \$599	58	77	6	7	89	85	90	62	46	—
\$600 to \$749	67	63	7	16	76	68	89	42	54	16
\$750 to \$999	7	18	6	6	21	11	59	36	36	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	7	—	—	10	6	6	—	—
No cash rent	—	20	—	13	20	5	12	4	4	5
Median (dollars)	572	451	319	438	515	454	493	545	524	386
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	25	95	12	18	38	44	36	21	11	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	14	—	11	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
35 percent or more	25	79	1	18	24	44	8	17	11	—
Not computed	—	16	5	—	—	—	5	4	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	12.9	50.0+	48.3	50.0+	31.9	50.0+	50.0+	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	55	125	27	15	105	175	189	40	58	7
Less than 20 percent	—	—	10	—	—	15	—	10	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	27	—	6	17	15	—	3	7	—
25 to 29 percent	4	9	—	—	26	31	13	10	14	—
30 to 34 percent	6	36	—	7	15	10	28	—	11	—
35 percent or more	45	46	17	8	58	97	121	20	26	—
Not computed	—	7	—	—	—	5	12	—	4	—
Median	40.8	33.2	36.7	40.6	38.4	36.9	38.1	35.0	34.5	22.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	46	247	13	38	119	187	179	82	113	13
Less than 20 percent	9	103	—	8	28	90	81	11	32	5
20 to 24 percent	21	70	6	10	17	54	38	16	14	—
25 to 29 percent	16	40	—	—	53	5	27	35	27	—
30 to 34 percent	—	10	—	7	—	13	26	14	13	—
35 percent or more	—	18	7	—	11	25	7	6	27	8
Not computed	—	6	—	13	10	—	—	—	—	—
Median	23.3	21.3	40.7	22.2	25.9	20.3	21.1	27.0	26.9	35.9
\$35,000 or more	63	111	17	28	95	99	131	84	73	27
Less than 20 percent	50	93	17	14	74	80	91	54	63	22
20 to 24 percent	13	18	—	8	11	19	28	19	10	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	6	—	—	12	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	14.2	16.9	17.6	16.6	13.3
Median	15.8	13.8	16.5	17.5	14.2	16.9	17.6	17.4	16.6	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ada County—Con.			Boise City city, Ada County						
	Tract 102.02	Tract 103.11	Tract 105	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7 (pt.)
	1 371	1 306	857	158	1 741	1 961	836	1 501	1 253	1 356
Specified owner-occupied housing units										
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	1 069	1 150	769	68	1 398	1 678	607	1 059	918	1 001
Less than \$300	—	14	9	11	13	53	45	91	76	62
\$300 to \$399	43	100	30	6	93	102	133	154	141	55
\$400 to \$499	173	122	95	—	49	160	177	163	142	102
\$500 to \$599	46	217	98	30	122	209	168	255	160	80
\$600 to \$799	277	395	295	14	347	698	70	245	188	211
\$800 to \$999	305	129	135	—	290	353	14	103	118	219
\$1,000 to \$1,499	164	106	101	7	234	103	—	48	78	174
\$1,500 to \$1,999	12	46	—	—	130	—	—	—	7	80
\$2,000 or more	49	21	6	—	120	—	—	—	8	18
Median (dollars)	796	668	703	566	846	673	476	551	572	790
Not mortgaged	302	156	88	90	343	283	229	442	335	355
Less than \$100	13	7	—	6	7	8	24	58	12	12
\$100 to \$199	183	120	50	60	125	219	175	324	231	251
\$200 to \$299	96	29	19	13	145	44	30	50	92	57
\$300 to \$399	—	—	12	11	45	6	—	10	—	14
\$400 to \$499	10	—	7	—	10	6	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	21
Median (dollars)	183	164	192	172	227	171	133	161	166	172
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	179	172	103	90	157	333	293	422	279	250
Less than 20 percent	47	37	16	44	45	93	57	147	98	130
20 to 24 percent	10	—	—	17	14	14	26	63	27	38
25 to 29 percent	36	17	—	—	7	7	56	52	33	24
30 to 34 percent	16	9	20	—	7	8	44	30	—	14
35 percent or more	51	109	50	24	41	204	110	117	109	44
Not computed	19	—	17	5	43	7	—	13	12	—
Median	28.2	38.3	37.2	19.5	24.3	40.0	30.9	24.6	26.3	19.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	225	421	248	43	234	480	307	416	401	287
Less than 20 percent	73	126	44	26	73	158	192	197	201	137
20 to 24 percent	45	89	101	10	53	115	70	89	78	54
25 to 29 percent	48	129	49	7	49	113	37	59	28	47
30 to 34 percent	24	60	45	—	32	46	8	47	68	9
35 percent or more	35	17	9	—	27	48	—	24	26	40
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	24.4	24.7	24.0	18.0	24.2	23.6	17.5	20.6	19.9	20.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	320	395	165	25	376	540	164	303	256	235
Less than 20 percent	183	166	69	18	198	303	141	233	177	115
20 to 24 percent	65	179	60	7	43	164	15	54	71	36
25 to 29 percent	32	34	28	—	95	49	8	16	8	52
30 to 34 percent	16	6	8	—	13	24	—	—	—	17
35 percent or more	24	10	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	15
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.4	20.9	21.1	16.9	19.4	19.2	13.9	15.0	15.4	20.3
\$50,000 or more	647	318	341	—	974	608	72	360	317	584
Less than 20 percent	513	221	273	—	761	537	66	339	260	462
20 to 24 percent	97	59	35	—	117	71	6	—	51	80
25 to 29 percent	22	15	33	—	65	—	—	11	—	35
30 to 34 percent	—	8	—	—	11	—	—	—	6	—
35 percent or more	15	15	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	7
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Median	15.3	15.3	16.3	—	13.5	16.3	13.6	11.8	13.2	14.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	512	354	189	1 475	653	677	1 046	873	1 396	1 124
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	27	22	6	57	—	44	—	10	30	10
\$100 to \$199	35	27	5	241	10	64	51	41	126	72
\$200 to \$299	118	54	14	514	21	41	181	172	366	111
\$300 to \$399	95	98	34	347	193	80	320	278	467	465
\$400 to \$499	99	79	37	182	210	187	327	197	253	300
\$500 to \$599	44	25	16	57	71	150	92	84	72	85
\$600 to \$749	42	16	18	36	63	86	50	69	40	31
\$750 to \$999	16	—	28	6	16	9	8	5	8	30
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	8	12
No cash rent	36	33	31	35	9	16	17	17	26	8
Median (dollars)	376	336	442	281	438	460	389	366	336	387
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	147	99	17	535	66	212	294	203	476	199
Less than 20 percent	17	7	—	10	17	—	12	15	15	10
20 to 24 percent	—	7	—	55	—	36	7	6	15	9
25 to 29 percent	20	8	—	51	—	28	8	—	39	9
30 to 34 percent	5	—	—	59	—	18	—	—	28	26
35 percent or more	88	58	17	341	39	113	264	180	379	136
Not computed	17	19	—	19	27	—	15	5	—	9
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	47.8	50.0+	43.3	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	131	94	38	500	155	122	320	290	478	360
Less than 20 percent	38	9	6	135	—	9	15	23	57	27
20 to 24 percent	11	16	—	112	8	6	49	58	135	76
25 to 29 percent	24	17	—	99	67	26	79	92	118	79
30 to 34 percent	—	8	—	71	16	26	40	47	54	68
35 percent or more	58	30	26	70	64	46	137	64	97	102
Not computed	—	14	6	13	—	9	—	6	17	8
Median	28.4	29.4	39.5	24.8	30.8	33.0	32.1	28.3	26.6	29.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	130	120	50	341	263	144	332	305	334	326
Less than 20 percent	68	74	12	254	116	40	192	174	202	213
20 to 24 percent	36	37	13	49	64	47	108	55	51	84
25 to 29 percent	9	9	—	19	49	57	23	52	22	29
30 to 34 percent	8	—	6	8	—	—	—	24	27	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	9	—	—
Not computed	9	—	19	11	—	—	—	—	9	—
Median	19.0	18.8	21.3	16.2	21.2	23.4	18.7	19.2	18.6	18.1
\$35,000 or more	104	41	84	99	169	199	100	75	108	239
Less than 20 percent	94	41	67	95	137	180	100	58	108	232
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	16	12	—	—	—	—	7
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	10	—	6	4	—	7	—	6	—	—
Median	12.0	11.4	13.8	12.2	16.6	13.3	11.5	12.6	12.3	12.4

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City city, Ada County—Con.									
	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02	Tract 8.03 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12.01 (pt.)	Tract 12.02	Tract 14	Tract 15
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 191	1 308	1 063	644	1 175	—	1 093	931	905	997
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	994	1 103	1 025	473	787	—	761	628	573	615
Less than \$300	43	67	7	60	74	—	41	76	76	53
\$300 to \$399	47	34	16	113	124	—	101	59	98	42
\$400 to \$499	53	122	101	72	163	—	72	135	83	104
\$500 to \$599	75	128	108	111	159	—	111	110	163	128
\$600 to \$799	165	306	532	83	183	—	261	163	110	160
\$800 to \$999	238	167	221	17	41	—	137	51	9	85
\$1,000 to \$1,499	238	261	40	9	36	—	22	27	34	38
\$1,500 to \$1,999	84	18	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	—
\$2,000 or more	51	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	5
Median (dollars)	865	743	690	489	521	—	624	532	519	580
Not mortgaged	197	205	38	171	388	—	332	303	332	382
Less than \$100	15	14	—	17	11	—	—	14	24	10
\$100 to \$199	85	133	25	127	304	—	195	151	283	250
\$200 to \$299	62	48	13	27	66	—	99	125	25	117
\$300 to \$399	27	10	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	5
\$400 to \$499	8	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	7	—	4	13	—	—
Median (dollars)	199	178	183	162	155	—	191	191	152	175
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	130	242	99	195	280	—	152	136	333	254
Less than 20 percent	42	72	7	69	112	—	19	56	143	109
20 to 24 percent	31	12	7	20	16	—	8	25	25	16
25 to 29 percent	7	25	—	27	14	—	10	8	23	21
30 to 34 percent	—	20	21	4	23	—	—	9	28	21
35 percent or more	50	113	64	75	115	—	102	25	114	83
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	—	4
Median	23.7	33.0	45.0	26.6	29.3	—	47.5	21.1	24.7	25.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	163	299	290	212	433	—	330	350	272	253
Less than 20 percent	52	107	31	124	205	—	173	213	101	139
20 to 24 percent	45	71	78	42	113	—	76	95	85	13
25 to 29 percent	36	47	112	37	54	—	36	18	38	60
30 to 34 percent	23	42	27	9	28	—	31	18	39	37
35 percent or more	7	32	42	—	33	—	14	6	9	4
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	23.3	23.0	26.6	18.6	20.5	—	14.6	16.6	22.1	17.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	198	282	366	154	215	—	265	231	178	233
Less than 20 percent	59	135	176	117	173	—	180	163	162	176
20 to 24 percent	88	96	144	9	25	—	61	41	8	45
25 to 29 percent	32	15	46	28	17	—	16	21	—	4
30 to 34 percent	—	29	—	—	—	—	5	6	—	—
35 percent or more	19	7	—	—	—	—	3	—	8	8
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.3	20.3	20.2	16.6	15.1	—	16.9	17.3	13.2	13.7
\$50,000 or more	700	485	308	83	247	—	346	214	122	257
Less than 20 percent	429	304	266	66	229	—	320	201	122	224
20 to 24 percent	187	157	39	17	18	—	10	7	—	14
25 to 29 percent	69	24	3	—	—	—	6	6	—	19
30 to 34 percent	15	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.1	18.0	16.1	11.5	10.0	—	10.0	11.6	10.8	11.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 086	580	262	1 251	1 023	—	189	1 286	1 230	418
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	7	—	10	6	—	—	—	8	—
\$100 to \$199	64	30	—	30	41	—	—	23	63	32
\$200 to \$299	116	6	15	344	209	—	—	76	37	67
\$300 to \$399	354	83	21	407	343	—	17	334	401	120
\$400 to \$499	258	163	26	321	242	—	40	398	434	109
\$500 to \$599	165	105	65	109	49	—	58	183	65	51
\$600 to \$749	83	96	111	30	36	—	67	86	81	21
\$750 to \$999	29	70	16	—	66	—	7	126	108	—
\$1,000 or more	9	11	—	—	11	—	—	60	11	—
No cash rent	8	9	8	—	20	—	—	—	22	18
Median (dollars)	401	499	600	353	383	—	572	451	421	388
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	248	86	20	350	253	—	25	266	262	99
Less than 20 percent	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
20 to 24 percent	8	8	—	9	6	—	—	12	26	—
25 to 29 percent	8	—	—	12	13	—	—	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	7	—	14	—	—	—	10	—	—
35 percent or more	187	50	13	300	218	—	25	254	196	93
Not computed	28	21	7	15	16	—	—	—	13	6
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	299	108	49	471	277	—	55	319	462	171
Less than 20 percent	66	4	—	52	24	—	24	—	—	41
20 to 24 percent	63	6	16	111	28	—	24	38	23	—
25 to 29 percent	18	14	—	86	74	—	4	84	130	30
30 to 34 percent	55	7	6	80	54	—	6	33	94	18
35 percent or more	97	77	19	142	87	—	45	154	200	49
Not computed	—	—	8	—	10	—	—	—	—	10
Median	30.2	44.0	33.8	29.2	30.7	—	40.8	34.2	33.4	27.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	345	228	90	294	348	—	46	400	352	101
Less than 20 percent	145	72	28	183	192	—	9	151	139	38
20 to 24 percent	110	86	22	59	100	—	21	95	117	44
25 to 29 percent	70	52	20	36	41	—	16	78	45	12
30 to 34 percent	20	9	3	16	5	—	—	30	5	7
35 percent or more	—	9	17	—	10	—	—	46	37	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Median	21.3	22.4	23.9	18.2	19.4	—	23.3	22.6	21.4	21.4
\$35,000 or more	194	158	103	136	145	—	63	301	154	47
Less than 20 percent	172	120	81	136	122	—	50	249	143	39
20 to 24 percent	9	33	22	—	—	—	13	17	11	—
25 to 29 percent	5	5	—	—	18	—	—	13	12	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
35 percent or more	8	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	8
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.8	15.0	17.5	12.6	13.0	—	15.8	15.2	14.1	12.4

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City city, Ada County—Con.									
	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.01 (pt.)	Tract 23.02 (pt.)	Tract 23.11 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	955	772	1 087	1 438	390	—	\$	1 284	445	683
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	735	501	775	1 139	259	—	—	1 123	383	660
Less than \$300	93	51	31	152	23	—	—	45	—	—
\$300 to \$399	99	98	83	185	13	—	—	108	7	40
\$400 to \$499	117	117	123	146	88	—	—	170	7	27
\$500 to \$599	169	148	172	192	77	—	—	190	57	80
\$600 to \$799	204	81	226	336	45	—	—	444	213	205
\$800 to \$999	48	6	72	108	9	—	—	146	70	188
\$1,000 to \$1,499	5	—	27	20	4	—	—	20	29	95
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
\$2,000 or more	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	532	489	585	553	504	—	—	618	709	770
Net mortgaged	220	271	312	299	131	—	5	161	62	23
Less than \$100	26	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	119	228	131	219	78	—	5	97	29	14
\$200 to \$299	65	19	117	59	45	—	—	26	33	9
\$300 to \$399	10	—	31	6	8	—	—	19	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	5	15	—	—	—	19	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	175	140	217	175	182	—	175	190	204	191
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	251	233	134	207	84	—	—	248	46	69
Less than 20 percent	86	61	18	73	29	—	—	27	7	—
20 to 24 percent	—	39	13	16	—	—	—	10	8	7
25 to 29 percent	31	45	18	20	—	—	—	36	—	29
30 to 34 percent	38	26	5	14	16	—	—	39	—	4
35 percent or more	96	48	68	84	31	—	—	136	31	20
Not computed	—	14	12	8	—	—	—	—	—	9
Median	31.1	26.1	36.8	28.6	32.8	—	—	36.2	50.0	29.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	284	267	300	506	99	—	5	437	132	140
Less than 20 percent	137	155	164	272	38	—	5	150	22	—
20 to 24 percent	54	51	70	102	20	—	—	103	25	24
25 to 29 percent	60	49	33	54	35	—	—	46	54	52
30 to 34 percent	12	12	23	37	—	—	—	65	15	47
35 percent or more	21	—	10	41	6	—	—	73	16	17
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.5	17.9	18.9	16.0	22.9	—	10.0	23.3	26.8	29.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	227	145	296	304	115	—	—	352	96	199
Less than 20 percent	182	127	204	236	96	—	—	219	57	62
20 to 24 percent	27	10	52	56	13	—	—	100	25	82
25 to 29 percent	7	8	17	12	6	—	—	23	7	48
30 to 34 percent	11	—	16	—	—	—	—	10	—	7
35 percent or more	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.8	13.4	17.2	14.4	13.0	—	—	18.5	18.7	22.3
\$50,000 or more	193	127	357	421	92	—	—	247	171	275
Less than 20 percent	193	127	344	397	88	—	—	233	163	186
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	14	8	80
25 to 29 percent	—	—	13	6	4	—	—	—	—	9
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.1	10.0	—	—	15.2	13.7	16.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	465	877	368	\$78	789	10	—	357	188	41
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	3	20	—	12	—	—	—	9	—
\$100 to \$199	14	23	8	—	19	9	—	14	—	—
\$200 to \$299	54	113	37	13	24	1	—	11	19	—
\$300 to \$399	137	299	54	111	207	—	—	38	34	—
\$400 to \$499	159	313	135	276	408	—	—	88	72	—
\$500 to \$599	52	69	35	77	78	—	—	89	22	—
\$600 to \$749	34	32	64	63	20	—	—	76	11	20
\$750 to \$999	10	5	5	18	7	—	—	21	11	15
\$1,000 or more	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	10	6
No cash rent	5	20	4	20	14	—	—	20	—	—
Median (dollars)	410	397	434	451	421	150	—	515	454	758
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	48	184	67	95	127	1	—	38	33	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	9	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	14	—	—	15	—	—	14	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	18	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	48	140	42	79	90	1	—	24	33	—
35 percent or more	—	12	8	16	5	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	47.8	50.0+	50.0+	45.0	—	48.3	50.0+	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	147	205	105	125	260	4	—	105	43	6
Less than 20 percent	8	31	7	—	—	4	—	—	9	—
20 to 24 percent	27	10	7	27	20	—	—	6	8	—
25 to 29 percent	36	76	20	9	65	—	—	26	—	—
30 to 34 percent	23	21	18	36	73	—	—	15	—	—
35 percent or more	53	67	53	46	97	—	—	58	26	6
Not computed	—	—	—	7	5	—	—	—	—	—
Median	30.5	29.0	35.1	33.2	32.9	17.5	—	38.4	36.3	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	221	367	107	247	292	—	—	119	78	12
Less than 20 percent	140	227	42	103	128	—	—	28	49	—
20 to 24 percent	47	77	37	70	120	—	—	17	5	—
25 to 29 percent	17	36	22	40	33	—	—	53	—	7
30 to 34 percent	17	9	—	10	7	—	—	—	13	5
35 percent or more	—	10	6	18	—	—	—	11	11	—
Not computed	—	8	—	6	4	—	—	10	—	—
Median	18.6	18.5	21.6	21.3	20.7	—	—	25.9	19.0	29.3
\$35,000 or more	49	121	89	111	110	5	—	95	34	23
Less than 20 percent	35	114	74	93	110	5	—	74	23	12
20 to 24 percent	9	7	11	18	—	—	—	11	11	6
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	10	—	—
Median	15.4	12.9	13.4	13.8	11.0	10.0	—	14.2	18.2	19.8

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City city, Ada County—Con.						Remainder of Ada County		
	Tract 24.10 (pt.)	Tract 24.11 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103.11 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 729	1 003	18	—	54	28	69	132	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	1 490	944	18	—	54	28	54	122	—
Less than \$300	16	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	98	37	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
\$400 to \$499	130	74	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
\$500 to \$599	165	122	—	—	7	—	8	—	—
\$600 to \$799	526	353	—	—	38	22	8	7	—
\$800 to \$999	389	124	7	—	9	6	15	31	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	144	186	11	—	—	—	16	61	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	5	38	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
\$2,000 or more	17	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	750	721	1 045	—	755	671	975	975	—
Not mortgaged	239	59	—	—	—	—	15	10	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	129	32	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
\$200 to \$299	95	21	—	—	—	—	8	10	—
\$300 to \$399	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	195	191	—	—	—	—	253	225	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	157	100	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
Less than 20 percent	44	19	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	100	52	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Not computed	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	46.9	39.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	210	204	—	—	10	11	8	12	—
Less than 20 percent	74	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	26	74	—	—	10	11	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	54	36	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
30 to 34 percent	17	46	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
35 percent or more	39	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	25.5	24.5	—	—	22.5	22.5	27.5	32.5	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	450	288	—	—	44	—	23	52	—
Less than 20 percent	221	127	—	—	7	—	—	23	—
20 to 24 percent	152	90	—	—	28	—	23	11	—
25 to 29 percent	58	32	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	19	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.1	20.9	—	—	22.7	—	22.5	21.4	—
\$50,000 or more	912	411	18	—	—	—	17	20	68
Less than 20 percent	828	283	11	—	—	—	17	8	50
20 to 24 percent	62	61	7	—	—	—	5	8	—
25 to 29 percent	17	60	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
30 to 34 percent	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.3	17.0	18.3	—	—	16.7	22.0	15.3	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	210	247	—	18	—	—	18	44	—
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	10	15	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
\$300 to \$399	25	36	—	8	—	—	8	9	—
\$400 to \$499	25	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	62	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	42	54	—	—	—	—	—	10	15
\$750 to \$999	36	36	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
\$1,000 or more	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	4	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	560	528	—	388	—	—	655	610	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	21	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	17	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	30	50	—	8	—	—	—	24	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
25 to 29 percent	10	10	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	20	26	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	43.8	40.7	—	27.5	—	—	—	42.0	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	82	113	—	—	—	—	18	10	—
Less than 20 percent	11	32	—	—	—	—	8	10	—
20 to 24 percent	16	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	35	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	14	13	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
35 percent or more	6	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	27.0	26.9	—	—	—	—	30.5	12.5	—
\$35,000 or more	77	73	—	10	—	—	—	10	—
Less than 20 percent	47	63	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
20 to 24 percent	19	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.2	16.6	—	—	—	—	—	17.5	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ada County—Con.								
	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.03 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12.01 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.01 (pt.)	Tract 22.02
Specified owner-occupied housing units	161	52	187	138	—	—	136	1,317	1,922
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	153	52	167	67	—	—	110	1,176	1,799
Less than \$300	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	41	9
\$300 to \$399	20	—	—	15	—	—	7	54	84
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	22	—	—	15	119	195
\$500 to \$599	6	—	5	9	—	—	21	110	215
\$600 to \$799	47	—	82	21	—	—	22	427	774
\$800 to \$999	22	16	53	—	—	—	40	278	378
\$1,000 to \$1,499	43	12	21	—	—	—	5	141	136
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
\$2,000 or more	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Median (dollars)	792	1,458	778	492	—	—	675	746	713
Net mortgaged	8	—	20	71	—	—	26	141	123
Less than \$100	—	—	—	11	—	—	5	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	20	49	—	—	5	78	90
\$200 to \$299	8	—	—	11	—	—	16	63	33
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	275	—	136	156	—	—	214	192	179
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	—	—	11	65	—	—	15	144	197
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	46	—	—	10	28	24
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	30
35 percent or more	—	—	11	15	—	—	5	73	126
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	14	—	45.0	16.0	—	—	12.5	36.7	41.8
Less than 20 percent	—	—	39	31	—	—	35	248	436
20 to 24 percent	14	—	14	20	—	—	17	97	43
25 to 29 percent	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	30	94
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	30	109
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	117
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	22.5	—	26.1	10.5	—	—	25.2	24.5	28.7
Less than 20 percent	—	—	39	31	—	—	35	248	436
20 to 24 percent	14	—	14	20	—	—	17	97	43
25 to 29 percent	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	30	94
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	28	117
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	126
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$50,000 or more	22.5	—	26.1	10.5	—	—	25.2	24.5	28.7
Less than 20 percent	—	—	39	31	—	—	35	248	436
20 to 24 percent	14	—	14	20	—	—	17	97	43
25 to 29 percent	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	30	94
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	28	117
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	126
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	8	—	—	12	—	10
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	277	—	—	5	—	11
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	254	—	—	10	32	17
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	121	—	—	6	25	64
\$600 to \$749	20	—	—	24	—	—	6	7	57
\$750 to \$999	18	—	—	16	—	—	7	16	35
\$1,000 or more	9	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—
No cash rent	5	—	—	22	—	—	7	13	—
Median (dollars)	588	—	875	317	—	—	485	438	489
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	16	—	—	240	—	—	11	18	20
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	16	—	194	—	—	—	5	18	20
Not computed	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	50.0+	—	50.0+	—	—	—	12.5	50.0+	50.0+
Less than 20 percent	5	—	269	—	—	—	23	15	63
20 to 24 percent	—	—	10	—	—	—	6	—	10
25 to 29 percent	—	—	135	—	—	—	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	26
35 percent or more	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	7	21
Not computed	5	—	44	—	—	—	17	8	21
Median	5	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	8	—	24.4	—	—	—	37.7	40.6	33.0
Less than 20 percent	—	—	158	—	—	—	13	38	61
20 to 24 percent	—	—	109	—	—	—	8	—	26
25 to 29 percent	—	—	17	—	—	—	6	10	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	30
35 percent or more	8	—	24	—	—	—	—	7	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	37.5	—	—	18.0	—	—	40.7	22.2	24.5
\$35,000 or more	14	—	7	55	—	—	12	28	50
Less than 20 percent	4	—	7	55	—	—	12	14	50
20 to 24 percent	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.5	—	17.5	11.3	—	—	17.5	17.5	12.6

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ada County—Con.								
	Troct 23.02 (pt.)	Troct 23.10	Troct 23.11 (pt.)	Troct 24.01 (pt.)	Troct 24.10 (pt.)	Troct 24.11 (pt.)	Troct 101 (pt.)	Troct 102.01	Troct 102.02 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	737	765	1 430	—	16	189	382	1 371
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	—	651	647	1 302	—	7	182	284	1 069
Less than \$300	—	5	—	—	—	—	17	26	—
\$300 to \$399	—	46	55	24	—	—	39	11	43
\$400 to \$499	—	32	86	115	—	—	13	37	173
\$500 to \$599	—	93	150	146	—	7	17	33	46
\$600 to \$799	—	266	251	494	—	—	44	62	277
\$800 to \$999	—	147	58	280	—	—	34	59	305
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	57	47	187	—	—	18	45	164
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	29	—	—	5	12	—
\$2,000 or more	—	5	—	27	—	—	6	49	—
Median (dollars)	—	726	617	738	—	575	623	740	796
Not mortgaged	—	86	118	128	—	9	7	98	302
Less than \$100	—	6	12	18	—	—	7	—	13
\$100 to \$199	—	58	106	64	—	9	—	74	183
\$200 to \$299	—	18	—	14	—	—	—	18	96
\$300 to \$399	—	4	—	8	—	—	—	6	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	6	10
\$500 or more	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	137	137	178	—	175	100	174	183
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	—	85	119	102	—	—	36	79	179
Less than 20 percent	—	13	14	9	—	—	—	29	47
20 to 24 percent	—	8	—	—	—	—	11	4	10
25 to 29 percent	—	32	27	5	—	—	6	8	36
30 to 34 percent	—	5	8	9	—	—	—	6	16
35 percent or more	—	27	64	79	—	—	19	32	51
Not computed	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	19
Median	—	28.4	37.0	49.1	—	—	50.0+	29.1	28.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	225	227	353	—	—	52	70	225
Less than 20 percent	—	66	37	79	—	—	20	34	73
20 to 24 percent	—	39	72	81	—	—	—	18	45
25 to 29 percent	—	58	53	122	—	—	17	—	48
30 to 34 percent	—	39	31	19	—	—	6	5	24
35 percent or more	—	23	34	52	—	—	9	13	35
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	25.6	25.4	25.7	—	—	26.8	20.3	24.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	187	220	383	—	16	52	70	320
Less than 20 percent	—	49	146	156	—	16	39	58	183
20 to 24 percent	—	80	67	142	—	—	—	12	65
25 to 29 percent	—	58	7	27	—	—	5	—	32
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	31	—	—	8	—	16
35 percent or more	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	24
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	22.8	16.3	21.3	—	10.0	16.6	10.0	17.4
\$50,000 or more	—	240	199	592	—	—	49	163	647
Less than 20 percent	—	199	191	475	—	—	44	108	513
20 to 24 percent	—	41	8	85	—	—	5	38	97
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	12	22
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	15.4	12.9	15.5	—	—	12.4	14.6	15.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	217	317	494	17	8	47	197	494
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
\$100 to \$199	—	—	6	11	10	—	—	22	35
\$200 to \$299	—	23	16	17	—	—	17	43	118
\$300 to \$399	—	80	32	90	—	4	9	79	87
\$400 to \$499	—	47	138	161	7	—	—	—	99
\$500 to \$599	—	32	63	90	—	—	—	10	44
\$600 to \$749	—	11	57	69	—	—	16	7	42
\$750 to \$999	—	12	—	44	—	—	—	—	16
\$1,000 or more	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	7	5	12	—	4	5	13	26
Median (dollars)	—	402	453	485	171	388	386	332	373
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	—	23	11	36	—	—	—	62	147
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	20
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	5	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	53	88
35 percent or more	—	18	11	8	—	—	—	—	17
Not computed	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	50.0+	50.0+	31.9	—	—	—	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	62	132	183	10	8	7	38	123
Less than 20 percent	—	7	6	10	—	—	—	14	38
20 to 24 percent	—	8	9	15	—	—	7	5	11
25 to 29 percent	—	5	31	13	—	4	—	—	16
30 to 34 percent	—	—	10	28	—	—	—	19	—
35 percent or more	—	42	71	115	—	—	—	—	58
Not computed	—	—	5	12	4	—	—	—	—
Median	—	39.2	37.5	37.8	12.5	27.5	22.5	27.5	28.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	75	109	167	—	—	13	66	130
Less than 20 percent	—	34	41	81	—	—	5	46	68
20 to 24 percent	—	28	49	38	—	—	—	—	36
25 to 29 percent	—	10	5	20	—	—	—	7	9
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	8
35 percent or more	—	3	14	7	—	—	8	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	9
Median	—	20.6	21.4	20.3	—	—	35.9	17.4	19.0
\$35,000 or more	—	57	65	108	7	—	27	31	94
Less than 20 percent	—	47	57	79	7	—	22	31	94
20 to 24 percent	—	3	8	22	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	13.8	16.2	17.0	12.5	—	13.3	11.6	12.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ada County—Con.							
	Tract 103.10	Tract 103.11 (pt.)	Tract 103.12	Tract 103.13	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 107
Specified owner-occupied housing units—	723	1 252	1 164	564	600	1 229	829	-
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	655	1 096	822	469	455	1 181	741	-
Less than \$300	-	14	49	9	16	76	9	-
\$300 to \$399	24	100	101	28	91	116	30	-
\$400 to \$499	62	122	112	46	109	374	95	-
\$500 to \$599	47	210	239	41	108	256	98	-
\$600 to \$799	289	357	218	161	82	242	273	-
\$800 to \$999	164	120	85	114	35	99	129	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499	57	106	11	61	12	18	101	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999	12	46	7	9	2	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more	-	21	-	-	-	-	6	-
Median (dollars)	728	655	560	726	512	507	706	-
Net mortgaged	68	156	342	95	145	48	88	-
Less than \$100	-	6	61	12	7	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	40	120	273	44	82	42	50	-
\$200 to \$299	15	29	8	30	46	-	19	-
\$300 to \$399	-	-	-	4	4	6	12	-
\$400 to \$499	7	-	-	5	6	-	7	-
\$500 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	174	164	135	183	179	164	192	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	73	172	289	75	148	295	103	-
Less than 20 percent	-	37	170	10	66	6	16	-
20 to 24 percent	6	-	8	-	15	34	-	-
25 to 29 percent	6	17	31	-	16	67	-	-
30 to 34 percent	11	9	7	-	8	99	20	-
35 percent or more	50	109	66	61	43	89	50	-
Not computed	-	-	7	4	-	-	17	-
Median	43.0	38.3	16.1	48.5	22.7	32.0	37.2	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	163	411	452	148	221	408	237	-
Less than 20 percent	41	126	162	77	100	150	44	-
20 to 24 percent	18	79	139	10	56	190	90	-
25 to 29 percent	55	129	45	16	38	47	49	-
30 to 34 percent	21	60	42	20	14	8	45	-
35 percent or more	28	17	64	25	13	13	9	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	27.0	25.0	22.3	19.4	20.9	21.4	24.1	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	209	351	293	157	162	323	165	-
Less than 20 percent	80	159	190	98	139	202	69	-
20 to 24 percent	83	151	88	42	15	72	60	-
25 to 29 percent	27	25	8	12	8	42	28	-
30 to 34 percent	19	6	-	5	-	7	8	-
35 percent or more	-	10	7	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	21.5	20.5	17.6	18.4	15.5	17.9	21.1	-
\$50,000 or more	278	318	130	184	69	203	324	-
Less than 20 percent	222	221	121	155	58	185	256	-
20 to 24 percent	48	59	9	20	2	18	35	-
25 to 29 percent	8	15	-	5	-	-	33	-
30 to 34 percent	-	8	-	4	9	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	16.3	15.3	12.4	13.8	13.2	14.4	16.2	-
Specified raster-occupied housing units	77	354	842	117	278	97	189	-
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	-	22	60	-	13	-	6	-
\$100 to \$199	-	27	74	9	25	9	5	-
\$200 to \$299	5	54	149	23	66	-	14	-
\$300 to \$399	28	98	303	21	67	8	34	-
\$400 to \$499	10	79	127	24	60	16	37	-
\$500 to \$599	13	25	77	6	15	34	16	-
\$600 to \$749	7	16	36	17	3	16	18	-
\$750 to \$999	8	-	5	-	1	8	28	-
\$1,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent	6	33	11	17	28	6	31	-
Median (dollars)	456	336	352	371	320	531	442	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	7	99	173	15	65	17	17	-
Less than 20 percent	-	7	23	-	10	9	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	7	8	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	8	20	-	12	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	19	-	9	-	-	-
35 percent or more	7	58	103	6	25	8	17	-
Not computed	-	19	-	9	9	-	-	-
Median	50.0+	50.0+	44.7	50.0+	33.3	19.7	50.0+	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999	6	94	305	47	84	38	38	-
Less than 20 percent	-	9	27	-	8	-	6	-
20 to 24 percent	-	16	100	-	6	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	17	55	8	25	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	8	28	12	15	8	-	-
35 percent or more	-	30	95	19	18	24	26	-
Not computed	-	14	-	8	12	6	6	-
Median	-	29.4	27.3	34.8	29.4	50.0	39.5	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	25	120	274	31	97	22	50	-
Less than 20 percent	-	74	155	25	51	-	12	-
20 to 24 percent	7	37	43	-	28	22	13	-
25 to 29 percent	10	9	37	-	11	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	14	-	1	-	6	-
35 percent or more	8	-	14	6	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	11	-	6	-	19	-
Median	27.7	18.8	18.8	13.6	18.9	22.5	21.3	-
\$35,000 or more	39	41	90	24	32	20	84	-
Less than 20 percent	39	41	90	19	29	20	67	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	5	-	-	11	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	10.0-	11.4	10.6	10.0	10.0-	17.5	13.8	-

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County		Boise City city, Ada County
		Total	Boise City city	Tract 9
Occupied housing units -----	75 537	75 537	49 424	1 944
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 079	2 079	1 310	-
1985 to 1988 -----	6 585	6 585	4 272	71
1980 to 1984 -----	9 037	9 037	5 334	125
1970 to 1979 -----	26 799	26 799	13 556	347
1960 to 1969 -----	10 075	10 075	7 462	421
1950 to 1959 -----	8 566	8 566	7 282	465
1940 to 1949 -----	5 703	5 703	4 868	323
1939 or earlier -----	6 693	6 693	5 340	192
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom -----	1 033	1 033	937	58
1 bedroom -----	7 243	7 243	6 168	372
2 bedrooms -----	20 398	20 398	14 655	941
3 bedrooms -----	31 352	31 352	18 718	484
4 bedrooms -----	11 781	11 781	6 774	69
5 or more bedrooms -----	3 730	3 730	2 172	20
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities -----	75 195	75 195	49 172	1 944
Source of water, public system or private company -----	63 277	63 277	46 792	1 939
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	60 261	60 261	47 176	1 927
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	146	146	101	6
Owner-occupied housing units -----	81	81	45	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	65	65	56	6
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas -----	35 380	35 380	26 260	894
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	823	823	419	39
Electricity -----	29 469	29 469	17 357	773
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	4 781	4 781	3 232	98
All other fuels -----	4 913	4 913	1 991	140
No fuel used -----	171	171	165	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None -----	2 950	2 950	2 432	135
1 -----	22 036	22 036	16 651	817
2 -----	32 671	32 671	20 725	770
3 or more -----	17 880	17 880	9 616	222
Vehicles per household -----	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	52 578	52 578	31 471	779
1989 to March 1990 -----	7 742	7 742	4 703	164
1985 to 1988 -----	15 519	15 519	8 972	146
1980 to 1984 -----	9 063	9 063	5 021	98
1970 to 1979 -----	12 732	12 732	6 890	159
1969 or earlier -----	7 502	7 502	5 885	212
Renter-occupied housing units -----	22 959	22 959	17 953	1 165
1989 to March 1990 -----	12 394	12 394	9 782	763
1985 to 1988 -----	8 068	8 068	6 250	290
1980 to 1984 -----	1 593	1 593	1 189	65
1970 to 1979 -----	682	682	547	31
1969 or earlier -----	222	222	185	16
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit -----	2 047	2 047	1 234	106
Householder 65 years and over -----	13 575	13 575	9 699	230
Owner-occupied housing units -----	10 889	10 889	7 394	185
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	19	19	7	-
No telephone in unit -----	120	120	86	-
No vehicle available -----	1 671	1 671	1 401	48
Complete plumbing facilities -----	75 391	75 391	49 323	1 938
1.00 or less persons per room -----	73 733	73 733	48 321	1 877
1.01 or more persons per room -----	1 658	1 658	1 002	61
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	146	146	101	6
1.00 or less persons per room -----	127	127	92	6
1.01 or more persons per room -----	19	19	9	-
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	44 125	44 125	45 642	28 905
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	23 015	23 015	22 987	24 560
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	6 910	6 910	4 801	344
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 484	2 484	1 421	39
Renter-occupied housing units -----	4 426	4 426	3 380	305

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County		Boise City city, Ada County
		Total	Boise City city	Tract 9
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	42 582	42 582	27 462	627
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage-----	34 352	34 352	21 316	456
Less than \$300-----	1 516	1 516	1 244	60
\$300 to \$399-----	2 905	2 905	2 032	113
\$400 to \$499-----	4 353	4 353	2 641	72
\$500 to \$599-----	5 248	5 248	3 422	111
\$600 to \$799-----	10 601	10 601	6 257	74
\$800 to \$999-----	5 581	5 581	3 176	17
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	3 180	3 180	1 866	9
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	586	586	432	-
\$2,000 or more-----	382	382	246	-
Median (dollars)-----	654	654	635	477
Not mortgaged-----	8 230	8 230	6 146	171
Less than \$100-----	434	434	276	17
\$100 to \$199-----	5 345	5 345	3 964	127
\$200 to \$299-----	1 944	1 944	1 502	27
\$300 to \$399-----	275	275	237	-
\$400 to \$499-----	118	118	68	-
\$500 or more-----	114	114	99	-
Median (dollars)-----	173	173	174	162
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000-----	7 229	7 229	5 051	195
Less than 20 percent-----	2 125	2 125	1 593	69
20 to 24 percent-----	590	590	464	20
25 to 29 percent-----	750	750	480	27
30 to 34 percent-----	604	604	376	4
35 percent or more-----	2 953	2 953	1 983	75
Not computed-----	207	207	155	-
Median-----	30.4	30.4	29.1	26.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	11 169	11 169	7 258	212
Less than 20 percent-----	4 307	4 307	3 141	124
20 to 24 percent-----	2 567	2 567	1 620	42
25 to 29 percent-----	2 103	2 103	1 245	37
30 to 34 percent-----	1 199	1 199	724	9
35 percent or more-----	993	993	528	-
Not computed-----	-	-	-	-
Median-----	22.5	22.5	21.5	18.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	10 337	10 337	6 353	145
Less than 20 percent-----	6 149	6 149	3 984	117
20 to 24 percent-----	2 679	2 679	1 470	-
25 to 29 percent-----	959	959	615	28
30 to 34 percent-----	342	342	178	-
35 percent or more-----	208	208	106	-
Not computed-----	-	-	-	-
Median-----	18.3	18.3	17.8	16.2
\$50,000 or more-----	13 847	13 847	8 800	75
Less than 20 percent-----	11 428	11 428	7 351	66
20 to 24 percent-----	1 686	1 686	1 016	9
25 to 29 percent-----	555	555	347	-
30 to 34 percent-----	98	98	43	-
35 percent or more-----	70	70	33	-
Not computed-----	10	10	10	-
Median-----	14.3	14.3	13.6	10.9
Specified raster-occupied housing units-----	22 680	22 680	17 922	1 165
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100-----	345	345	217	10
\$100 to \$199-----	1 195	1 195	936	30
\$200 to \$299-----	3 314	3 314	2 466	329
\$300 to \$399-----	6 144	6 144	4 916	392
\$400 to \$499-----	5 981	5 981	4 975	265
\$500 to \$599-----	2 392	2 392	1 887	109
\$600 to \$749-----	1 735	1 735	1 361	30
\$750 to \$999-----	822	822	653	-
\$1,000 or more-----	222	222	210	-
No cash rent-----	530	530	301	-
Median (dollars)-----	401	401	405	350
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000-----	4 978	4 978	4 027	335
Less than 20 percent-----	161	161	89	-
20 to 24 percent-----	238	238	223	9
25 to 29 percent-----	290	290	206	12
30 to 34 percent-----	254	254	188	14
35 percent or more-----	3 766	3 766	3 127	300
Not computed-----	269	269	194	-
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	6 806	6 806	5 293	443
Less than 20 percent-----	660	660	513	52
20 to 24 percent-----	1 141	1 141	820	111
25 to 29 percent-----	1 418	1 418	1 207	86
30 to 34 percent-----	1 050	1 050	863	80
35 percent or more-----	2 356	2 356	1 797	114
Not computed-----	181	181	93	-
Median-----	30.4	30.4	30.3	28.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	7 004	7 004	5 596	278
Less than 20 percent-----	3 486	3 486	2 764	183
20 to 24 percent-----	1 798	1 798	1 459	59
25 to 29 percent-----	973	973	834	20
30 to 34 percent-----	262	262	186	16
35 percent or more-----	348	348	287	-
Not computed-----	137	137	66	-
Median-----	19.9	19.9	20.0	17.8
\$35,000 or more-----	3 892	3 892	3 006	109
Less than 20 percent-----	3 393	3 393	2 608	109
20 to 24 percent-----	291	291	224	-
25 to 29 percent-----	92	92	79	-
30 to 34 percent-----	12	12	12	-
35 percent or more-----	16	16	16	-
Not computed-----	88	88	67	-
Median-----	13.8	13.8	14.0	13.0

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County	
		Total	Boise City city
Occupied housing units	406	406	282
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	5	5	-
1985 to 1988	20	20	20
1980 to 1984	33	33	17
1970 to 1979	149	149	65
1960 to 1969	97	97	78
1950 to 1959	30	30	30
1940 to 1949	28	28	28
1939 or earlier	44	44	44
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	53	53	44
1 bedroom	47	47	41
2 bedrooms	127	127	106
3 bedrooms	126	126	59
4 bedrooms	48	48	27
5 or more bedrooms	5	5	5
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	397	397	282
Source of water, public system or private company	384	384	282
Sewage disposal, public sewer	366	366	282
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9	9	-
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	9	9	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	173	173	141
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	18	18	-
Electricity	176	176	118
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	16	16	16
All other fuels	14	14	7
No fuel used	9	9	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	57	57	48
1	101	101	83
2	180	180	109
3 or more	68	68	42
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.7	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	172	172	110
1989 to March 1990	22	22	11
1985 to 1988	64	64	48
1980 to 1984	30	30	21
1970 to 1979	44	44	18
1969 or earlier	12	12	12
Renter-occupied housing units	234	234	172
1989 to March 1990	118	118	85
1985 to 1988	66	66	44
1980 to 1984	13	13	6
1970 to 1979	25	25	25
1969 or earlier	12	12	12
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	51	51	26
Householder 65 years and over	23	23	14
Owner-occupied housing units	14	14	14
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9	9	-
No telephone in unit	9	9	-
No vehicle available	17	17	8
Complete plumbing facilities	397	397	282
1.00 or less persons per room	370	370	267
1.01 or more persons per room	27	27	15
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9	9	-
1.00 or less persons per room	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room	9	9	-
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	34,594	34,594	34,411
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	20,216	20,216	21,204
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	61	61	34
Owner-occupied housing units	11	11	5
Renter-occupied housing units	50	50	29

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County	
		Total	Boise City city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	144	144	99
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	130	130	85
Less than \$300	11	11	11
\$300 to \$399	33	33	19
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-
\$500 to \$599	5	5	5
\$600 to \$799	70	70	50
\$800 to \$999	6	6	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499	5	5	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	667	667	654
Net mortgaged	14	14	14
Less than \$100	6	6	6
\$100 to \$199	8	8	8
\$200 to \$299	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-
\$500 or more	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	106	106	106
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	27	27	25
Less than 20 percent	14	14	14
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	6	6	6
35 percent or more	2	2	-
Not computed	5	5	5
Median	13.9	13.9	13.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	24	24	9
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	15	15	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-
35 percent or more	9	9	9
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	24.0	24.0	45.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	64	64	53
Less than 20 percent	37	37	37
20 to 24 percent	22	22	16
25 to 29 percent	5	5	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	18.6	18.6	17.1
\$50,000 or more	29	29	12
Less than 20 percent	29	29	12
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	16.0	16.0	15.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	234	234	172
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	17	17	17
\$200 to \$299	25	25	25
\$300 to \$399	49	49	49
\$400 to \$499	63	63	56
\$500 to \$599	41	41	19
\$600 to \$749	30	30	6
\$750 to \$999	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more	-	-	-
No cash rent	9	9	-
Median (dollars)	439	439	388
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	46	46	37
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-
35 percent or more	37	37	37
Not computed	9	9	-
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	70	70	48
Less than 20 percent	10	10	10
20 to 24 percent	9	9	9
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-
35 percent or more	51	51	29
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	43.6	43.6	38.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	103	103	72
Less than 20 percent	47	47	47
20 to 24 percent	12	12	12
25 to 29 percent	24	24	7
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-
35 percent or more	20	20	6
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	21.9	21.9	18.8
\$35,000 or more	15	15	15
Less than 20 percent	15	15	15
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County	
		Total	Boise City city
Occupied housing units -----	485	485	351
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990 -----	-	-	-
1985 to 1988 -----	12	12	7
1980 to 1984 -----	54	54	47
1970 to 1979 -----	171	171	77
1960 to 1969 -----	100	100	78
1950 to 1959 -----	56	56	56
1940 to 1949 -----	35	35	35
1939 or earlier -----	57	57	51
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom -----	10	10	6
1 bedroom -----	33	33	27
2 bedrooms -----	170	170	121
3 bedrooms -----	200	200	166
4 bedrooms -----	68	68	27
5 or more bedrooms-----	4	4	4
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities -----	479	479	345
Source of water, public system or private company -----	357	357	280
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	335	335	296
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	-	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas -----	252	252	212
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	4	4	-
Electricity -----	183	183	115
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	14	14	8
All other fuels-----	32	32	16
No fuel used-----	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None -----	23	23	14
1 -----	195	195	159
2 -----	184	184	103
3 or more -----	83	83	75
Vehicles per household -----	2.0	2.0	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units-----	241	241	160
1989 to March 1990 -----	49	49	31
1985 to 1988 -----	129	129	87
1980 to 1984 -----	42	42	34
1970 to 1979 -----	14	14	8
1969 or earlier -----	7	7	-
Renter-occupied housing units-----	244	244	191
1989 to March 1990 -----	136	136	103
1985 to 1988 -----	86	86	66
1980 to 1984 -----	22	22	22
1970 to 1979 -----	-	-	-
1969 or earlier -----	-	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit -----	58	58	34
Householder 65 years and over -----	24	24	17
Owner-occupied housing units -----	24	24	17
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	-	-	-
No vehicle available -----	-	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities -----	485	485	351
1.00 or less persons per room -----	450	450	324
1.01 or more persons per room -----	35	35	27
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	31 791	31 791	35 888
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	16 463	16 463	16 145
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	91	91	79
Owner-occupied housing units -----	8	8	8
Renter-occupied housing units -----	83	83	71

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County	
		Total	Boise City city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	184	184	126
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	157	157	119
Less than \$300	14	14	8
\$300 to \$399	4	4	4
\$400 to \$499	31	31	25
\$500 to \$599	37	37	18
\$600 to \$799	32	32	32
\$800 to \$999	31	31	24
\$1,000 to \$1,499	-	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more	8	8	8
Median (dollars)	573	573	632
Not mortgaged	27	27	7
Less than \$100	7	7	-
\$100 to \$199	20	20	7
\$200 to \$299	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-
\$500 or more	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	152	152	175
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	47	47	37
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	6	6	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	4	4	4
35 percent or more	37	37	33
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	78	78	30
Less than 20 percent	29	29	9
20 to 24 percent	20	20	10
25 to 29 percent	2	2	-
30 to 34 percent	16	16	-
35 percent or more	11	11	11
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	22.5	22.5	23.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	36	36	36
Less than 20 percent	8	8	8
20 to 24 percent	16	16	16
25 to 29 percent	12	12	12
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	23.1	23.1	23.1
\$50,000 or more	23	23	23
Less than 20 percent	15	15	15
20 to 24 percent	8	8	8
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	12.8	12.8	12.8
Specified raster-occupied housing units	238	238	191
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	18	18	14
\$200 to \$299	43	43	43
\$300 to \$399	77	77	54
\$400 to \$499	29	29	29
\$500 to \$599	38	38	26
\$600 to \$749	25	25	17
\$750 to \$999	8	8	8
\$1,000 or more	-	-	-
No cash rent	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	367	367	376
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	71	71	71
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	14	14	14
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-
35 percent or more	42	42	42
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	15	15	15
\$10,000 to \$19,999	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
Less than 20 percent	58	58	32
20 to 24 percent	4	4	-
25 to 29 percent	13	13	13
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-
35 percent or more	9	9	9
Not computed	32	32	10
Median	-	-	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	35.8	35.8	31.7
Less than 20 percent	95	95	74
20 to 24 percent	36	36	22
25 to 29 percent	8	8	8
30 to 34 percent	23	23	23
35 percent or more	28	28	21
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	25.8	25.8	26.5
\$35,000 or more	14	14	14
Less than 20 percent	6	6	6
20 to 24 percent	8	8	8
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	20.6	20.6	20.6

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County	
		Total	Boise City city
Occupied housing units	669	669	508
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	66	66	59
1985 to 1988	93	93	76
1980 to 1984	38	38	30
1970 to 1979	324	324	210
1960 to 1969	55	55	46
1950 to 1959	52	52	46
1940 to 1949	31	31	31
1939 or earlier	10	10	10
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	23	23	23
1 bedroom	183	183	158
2 bedrooms	152	152	127
3 bedrooms	233	233	137
4 bedrooms	52	52	44
5 or more bedrooms	26	26	19
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	665	665	504
Source of water, public system or private company	641	641	500
Sewage disposal, public sewer	596	596	491
Locating complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	-	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	323	323	234
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	22	22	22
Electricity	314	314	245
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	-	-	-
All other fuels	10	10	7
No fuel used	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	30	30	30
1	297	297	249
2	287	287	197
3 or more	55	55	32
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	373	373	232
1989 to March 1990	64	64	48
1985 to 1988	134	134	92
1980 to 1984	104	104	48
1970 to 1979	53	53	26
1969 or earlier	18	18	18
Renter-occupied housing units	296	296	276
1989 to March 1990	214	214	203
1985 to 1988	70	70	61
1980 to 1984	12	12	12
1970 to 1979	-	-	-
1969 or earlier	-	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	15	15	15
Householder 65 years and over	73	73	66
Owner-occupied housing units	51	51	44
Locating complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-
No telephone in unit	-	-	-
No vehicle available	30	30	30
Complete plumbing facilities	669	669	508
1.00 or less persons per room	614	614	474
1.01 or more persons per room	55	55	34
Locating complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	34 768	34 768	33 147
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 473	21 473	21 018
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	94	94	79
Owner-occupied housing units	31	31	16
Renter-occupied housing units	63	63	63

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County	
		Total	Boise City city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	302	302	192
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	278	278	168
Less than \$300	5	5	-
\$300 to \$399	19	19	8
\$400 to \$499	34	34	17
\$500 to \$599	71	71	51
\$600 to \$799	74	74	55
\$800 to \$999	75	75	37
\$1,000 to \$1,499	-	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	617	617	621
Not mortgaged	24	24	24
Less than \$100	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	24	24	24
\$200 to \$299	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-
\$500 or more	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	163	163	163
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	49	49	34
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	16	16	16
30 to 34 percent	4	4	-
35 percent or more	23	23	18
Not computed	6	6	-
Median	41.2	41.2	40.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	81	81	54
Less than 20 percent	21	21	7
20 to 24 percent	27	27	27
25 to 29 percent	6	6	6
30 to 34 percent	21	21	14
35 percent or more	6	6	-
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	23.6	23.6	23.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	103	103	56
Less than 20 percent	49	49	23
20 to 24 percent	40	40	26
25 to 29 percent	14	14	7
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	20.3	20.3	21.0
\$50,000 or more	69	69	48
Less than 20 percent	69	69	48
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	13.0	13.0	13.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	296	296	276
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	9	9	9
\$100 to \$199	4	4	4
\$200 to \$299	14	14	14
\$300 to \$399	110	110	101
\$400 to \$499	100	100	89
\$500 to \$599	59	59	59
\$600 to \$749	-	-	-
\$750 to \$999	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more	-	-	-
No cash rent	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	409	409	408
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	58	58	47
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-
35 percent or more	50	50	39
Not computed	8	8	8
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	82	82	82
Less than 20 percent	9	9	9
20 to 24 percent	8	8	8
25 to 29 percent	33	33	33
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-
35 percent or more	32	32	32
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	28.6	28.6	28.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	104	104	104
Less than 20 percent	41	41	41
20 to 24 percent	36	36	36
25 to 29 percent	27	27	27
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	21.5	21.5	21.5
\$35,000 or more	52	52	43
Less than 20 percent	52	52	43
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	12.1	12.1	15.1

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County	
		Total	Boise City city
Occupied housing units	1 523	1 523	1 049
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	36	36	25
1985 to 1988	163	163	130
1980 to 1984	216	216	148
1970 to 1979	517	517	289
1960 to 1969	193	193	131
1950 to 1959	110	110	89
1940 to 1949	78	78	66
1939 or earlier	210	210	171
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	62	62	62
1 bedroom	218	218	211
2 bedrooms	393	393	270
3 bedrooms	617	617	364
4 bedrooms	206	206	119
5 or more bedrooms	27	27	23
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	1 488	1 488	1 016
Source of water, public system or private company	1 344	1 344	1 018
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 322	1 322	1 040
Locking complete plumbing facilities	10	10	8
Owner-occupied housing units	8	8	8
Renter-occupied housing units	2	2	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	716	716	530
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	24	24	8
Electricity	647	647	426
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	105	105	73
All other fuels	31	31	12
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	64	64	44
1	462	462	408
2	671	671	430
3 or more	326	326	167
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	962	962	609
1989 to March 1990	178	178	112
1985 to 1988	347	347	204
1980 to 1984	164	164	80
1970 to 1979	184	184	138
1969 or earlier	89	89	75
Renter-occupied housing units	561	561	440
1989 to March 1990	388	388	296
1985 to 1988	161	161	135
1980 to 1984	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	9	9	9
1969 or earlier	3	3	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	95	95	63
Householder 65 years and over	187	187	148
Owner-occupied housing units	178	178	139
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	44	44	38
Complete plumbing facilities	1 513	1 513	1 041
1.00 or less persons per room	1 400	1 400	968
1.01 or more persons per room	113	113	73
Locking complete plumbing facilities	10	10	8
1.00 or less persons per room	8	8	8
1.01 or more persons per room	2	2	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	39 975	39 975	38 057
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 492	20 492	19 598
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	148	148	111
Owner-occupied housing units	51	51	37
Renter-occupied housing units	97	97	74

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County	
		Total	Boise City city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	811	811	562
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	686	686	462
Less than \$300	7	7	7
\$300 to \$399	63	63	58
\$400 to \$499	66	66	43
\$500 to \$599	92	92	46
\$600 to \$799	295	295	186
\$800 to \$999	107	107	66
\$1,000 to \$1,499	29	29	29
\$1,500 to \$1,999	23	23	23
\$2,000 or more	4	4	4
Median (dollars)	667	667	660
Net mortgaged	125	125	100
Less than \$100	8	8	8
\$100 to \$199	85	85	66
\$200 to \$299	26	26	26
\$300 to \$399	6	6	-
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-
\$500 or more	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	164	164	160
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	199	199	142
Less than 20 percent	35	35	30
20 to 24 percent	13	13	8
25 to 29 percent	18	18	12
30 to 34 percent	7	7	-
35 percent or more	119	119	85
Not computed	7	7	7
Median	36.9	36.9	36.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	183	183	121
Less than 20 percent	71	71	57
20 to 24 percent	41	41	20
25 to 29 percent	44	44	30
30 to 34 percent	23	23	14
35 percent or more	4	4	-
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	22.5	22.5	20.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	222	222	162
Less than 20 percent	86	86	62
20 to 24 percent	73	73	48
25 to 29 percent	50	50	39
30 to 34 percent	6	6	6
35 percent or more	7	7	7
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	21.7	21.7	22.0
\$50,000 or more	207	207	137
Less than 20 percent	177	177	107
20 to 24 percent	21	21	21
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	9	9	9
35 percent or more	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	15.7	15.7	16.7
Specified owner-occupied housing units	561	561	440
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	45	45	43
\$200 to \$299	55	55	51
\$300 to \$399	216	216	179
\$400 to \$499	147	147	116
\$500 to \$599	4	4	4
\$600 to \$749	56	56	18
\$750 to \$999	20	20	20
\$1,000 or more	-	-	-
Net cash rent	18	18	9
Median (dollars)	386	386	376
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	92	92	77
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	9	9	9
25 to 29 percent	5	5	5
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-
35 percent or more	63	63	54
Not computed	15	15	9
Median	50.0+	50.0+	49.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999	186	186	167
Less than 20 percent	29	29	29
20 to 24 percent	11	11	11
25 to 29 percent	84	84	80
30 to 34 percent	16	16	9
35 percent or more	46	46	38
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	28.2	28.2	27.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	226	226	147
Less than 20 percent	162	162	114
20 to 24 percent	13	13	9
25 to 29 percent	12	12	12
30 to 34 percent	34	34	12
35 percent or more	5	5	-
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	18.0	18.0	17.6
\$35,000 or more	57	57	49
Less than 20 percent	37	37	32
20 to 24 percent	17	17	17
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-
Not computed	3	3	-
Median	14.5	14.5	14.9

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County	
		Total	Boise City city
Occupied housing units -----	74 437	74 437	48 702
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 049	2 049	1 285
1985 to 1988 -----	6 463	6 463	4 177
1980 to 1984 -----	8 868	8 868	5 223
1970 to 1979 -----	26 455	26 455	13 401
1960 to 1969 -----	9 969	9 969	7 388
1950 to 1959 -----	8 480	8 480	7 212
1940 to 1949 -----	5 653	5 653	4 830
1939 or earlier -----	6 500	6 500	5 186
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom -----	1 008	1 008	912
1 bedroom -----	7 075	7 075	6 002
2 bedrooms -----	20 137	20 137	14 487
3 bedrooms -----	30 874	30 874	18 458
4 bedrooms -----	11 631	11 631	6 685
5 or more bedrooms -----	3 712	3 712	2 158
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities -----	74 130	74 130	48 483
Source of water, public system or private company -----	62 322	62 322	46 081
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	59 351	59 351	46 463
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	136	136	93
Owner-occupied housing units -----	73	73	37
Renter-occupied housing units -----	63	63	56
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas -----	34 898	34 898	25 906
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	799	799	411
Electricity -----	28 989	28 989	17 066
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	4 693	4 693	3 170
All other fuels -----	4 887	4 887	1 984
No fuel used -----	171	171	165
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None -----	2 886	2 886	2 388
1 -----	21 702	21 702	16 346
2 -----	32 215	32 215	20 458
3 or more -----	17 634	17 634	9 510
Vehicles per household -----	2.0	2.0	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	51 825	51 825	31 014
1989 to March 1990 -----	7 658	7 658	4 638
1985 to 1988 -----	15 233	15 233	8 809
1980 to 1984 -----	8 913	8 913	4 950
1970 to 1979 -----	12 595	12 595	6 799
1969 or earlier -----	7 426	7 426	5 818
Renter-occupied housing units -----	22 612	22 612	17 688
1989 to March 1990 -----	12 160	12 160	9 611
1985 to 1988 -----	7 967	7 967	6 165
1980 to 1984 -----	1 593	1 593	1 189
1970 to 1979 -----	673	673	538
1969 or earlier -----	219	219	185
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit -----	2 001	2 001	1 212
Householder 65 years and over -----	13 407	13 407	9 565
Owner-occupied housing units -----	10 730	10 730	7 269
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	19	19	7
No telephone in unit -----	120	120	86
No vehicle available -----	1 627	1 627	1 363
Complete plumbing facilities -----	74 301	74 301	48 609
1.00 or less persons per room -----	72 688	72 688	47 617
1.01 or more persons per room -----	1 613	1 613	992
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	136	136	93
1.00 or less persons per room -----	119	119	84
1.01 or more persons per room -----	17	17	9
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	44 176	44 176	45 764
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	23 045	23 045	23 034
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	6 824	6 824	4 733
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 444	2 444	1 390
Renter-occupied housing units -----	4 380	4 380	3 343

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boise City, ID MSA	Ada County	
		Total	Boise City city
Specified owner-occupied housing units.	41 954	41 954	27 037
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	33 833	33 833	20 975
Less than \$300	1 509	1 509	1 237
\$300 to \$399	2 865	2 865	1 997
\$400 to \$499	4 311	4 311	2 612
\$500 to \$599	5 165	5 165	3 376
\$600 to \$799	10 366	10 366	6 110
\$800 to \$999	5 496	5 496	3 126
\$1,000 to \$1,499	3 175	3 175	1 861
\$1,500 to \$1,999	568	568	414
\$2,000 or more	378	378	242
Median (dollars)	654	654	634
Not mortgaged	8 121	8 121	6 062
Less than \$100	426	426	268
\$100 to \$199	5 276	5 276	3 914
\$200 to \$299	1 918	1 918	1 476
\$300 to \$399	269	269	237
\$400 to \$499	118	118	68
\$500 or more	114	114	99
Median (dollars)	173	173	175
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	7 062	7 062	4 936
Less than 20 percent	2 090	2 090	1 563
20 to 24 percent	577	577	456
25 to 29 percent	737	737	473
30 to 34 percent	597	597	376
35 percent or more	2 861	2 861	1 920
Not computed	200	200	148
Median	30.2	30.2	29.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	11 033	11 033	7 161
Less than 20 percent	4 260	4 260	3 108
20 to 24 percent	2 540	2 540	1 600
25 to 29 percent	2 059	2 059	1 215
30 to 34 percent	1 185	1 185	710
35 percent or more	989	989	528
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	22.5	22.5	21.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10 180	10 180	6 238
Less than 20 percent	6 075	6 075	3 934
20 to 24 percent	2 632	2 632	1 436
25 to 29 percent	923	923	584
30 to 34 percent	342	342	178
35 percent or more	208	208	106
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	18.3	18.3	17.8
\$50,000 or more	13 679	13 679	8 702
Less than 20 percent	11 285	11 285	7 278
20 to 24 percent	1 665	1 665	995
25 to 29 percent	555	555	347
30 to 34 percent	94	94	39
35 percent or more	70	70	33
Not computed	10	10	10
Median	14.3	14.3	13.6
Specified raster-occupied housing units	22 333	22 333	17 657
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	345	345	217
\$100 to \$199	1 150	1 150	893
\$200 to \$299	3 290	3 290	2 446
\$300 to \$399	5 997	5 997	4 796
\$400 to \$499	5 884	5 884	4 902
\$500 to \$599	2 388	2 388	1 883
\$600 to \$749	1 713	1 713	1 361
\$750 to \$999	817	817	648
\$1,000 or more	222	222	210
No cash rent	527	527	301
Median (dollars)	402	402	405
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	4 929	4 929	3 987
Less than 20 percent	161	161	89
20 to 24 percent	229	229	214
25 to 29 percent	285	285	201
30 to 34 percent	254	254	188
35 percent or more	3 731	3 731	3 101
Not computed	269	269	194
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	6 693	6 693	5 191
Less than 20 percent	631	631	484
20 to 24 percent	1 141	1 141	820
25 to 29 percent	1 354	1 354	1 147
30 to 34 percent	1 034	1 034	854
35 percent or more	2 352	2 352	1 793
Not computed	181	181	93
Median	30.6	30.6	30.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	6 859	6 859	5 505
Less than 20 percent	3 381	3 381	2 690
20 to 24 percent	1 794	1 794	1 459
25 to 29 percent	961	961	822
30 to 34 percent	243	243	181
35 percent or more	343	343	287
Not computed	137	137	66
Median	20.0	20.0	20.1
\$35,000 or more	3 852	3 852	2 974
Less than 20 percent	3 356	3 356	2 576
20 to 24 percent	291	291	224
25 to 29 percent	92	92	79
30 to 34 percent	12	12	12
35 percent or more	16	16	16
Not computed	85	85	67
Median	13.8	13.8	14.0

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Boise City, ID MSA -----	205 775	13.8	80 849	13.7	BOISE CITY CITY, ADA COUNTY—Con.				
ADA COUNTY -----					Tract 9 -----	5 252	11.7	2 187	11.2
Total -----	205 775	13.8	80 849	13.7	Tract 10 -----	5 394	11.6	2 471	11.5
Boise City city -----	125 738	13.1	53 271	13.0	Tract 11 (pt.) -----	1	—	1	—
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN ADA COUNTY -----					Tract 12.01 (pt.) -----	3 708	15.9	1 376	16.3
Tract 2 -----	6 748	12.5	2 670	12.3	Tract 12.02 -----	5 083	11.6	2 599	12.0
Tract 3 -----	8 016	12.5	3 177	12.2	Tract 14 -----	4 890	11.4	2 372	11.5
Tract 4 -----	4 884	12.1	2 196	12.4	Tract 15 -----	3 599	16.4	1 574	16.2
Tract 7 -----	6 419	12.1	2 881	12.1	Tract 16 -----	3 981	16.5	1 572	16.0
Tract 8.01 -----	5 636	12.0	2 727	11.6	Tract 17 -----	4 320	16.2	1 950	15.7
Tract 8.03 -----	4 810	15.9	1 672	16.0	Tract 18 -----	4 224	16.7	1 628	16.2
Tract 11 -----	3 695	15.0	1 618	15.1	Tract 19 (pt.) -----	5 644	12.5	2 091	12.3
Tract 12.01 -----	3 708	15.9	1 376	16.3	Tract 20 -----	3 682	14.8	1 655	15.0
Tract 19 -----	5 648	12.5	2 093	12.3	Tract 21 (pt.) -----	164	12.8	93	16.1
Tract 21 -----	993	13.5	374	15.8	Tract 22.01 (pt.) -----	22	9.1	6	16.7
Tract 22.01 -----	5 591	15.8	1 667	16.0	Tract 23.02 (pt.) -----	5 546	11.8	2 133	11.9
Tract 23.02 -----	5 557	11.8	2 137	11.9	Tract 23.11 (pt.) -----	2 069	12.4	836	12.1
Tract 23.11 -----	5 799	12.4	2 204	12.3	Tract 24.01 (pt.) -----	2 394	12.5	715	12.6
Tract 24.01 -----	9 301	12.4	2 875	12.2	Tract 24.10 (pt.) -----	6 739	12.6	2 134	12.4
Tract 24.10 -----	6 815	12.6	2 170	12.4	Tract 24.11 (pt.) -----	4 580	15.4	1 501	15.7
Tract 24.11 -----	4 623	15.4	1 521	15.8	Tract 101 (pt.) -----	79	11.4	25	12.0
Tract 101 -----	1 412	16.9	569	16.3	Tract 102.02 (pt.) -----	10	80.0	3	66.7
Tract 102.02 -----	7 261	12.0	2 826	12.0	Tract 103.11 (pt.) -----	133	10.5	51	11.8
Tract 103.11 -----	6 458	12.0	2 296	12.5	Tract 105 (pt.) -----	117	11.1	54	11.1
Tract 105 -----	5 781	16.0	1 596	15.7	REMAINDER OF ADA COUNTY -----				
BOISE CITY CITY, ADA COUNTY -----					Tract 2 (pt.) -----	490	13.9	110	14.5
Tract 1 -----	2 933	14.8	1 958	15.6	Tract 3 (pt.) -----	396	14.1	185	11.9
Tract 2 (pt.) -----	6 258	12.4	2 560	12.2	Tract 4 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 3 (pt.) -----	7 620	12.4	2 992	12.2	Tract 7 (pt.) -----	573	14.3	187	13.9
Tract 4 (pt.) -----	4 884	12.1	2 196	12.4	Tract 8.01 (pt.) -----	199	15.6	70	11.4
Tract 5 -----	6 041	11.6	2 631	12.1	Tract 8.03 (pt.) -----	601	13.3	206	15.0
Tract 6 -----	5 720	11.6	2 945	11.9	Tract 11 (pt.) -----	3 694	15.0	1 617	15.2
Tract 7 (pt.) -----	5 846	11.9	2 694	12.0	Tract 12.01 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
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Tract 8.02 -----	5 159	11.9	2 145	11.9	Tract 21 (pt.) -----	829	13.6	281	15.7
Tract 8.03 (pt.) -----	4 209	16.3	1 466	16.2	Tract 22.01 (pt.) -----	5 569	15.8	1 661	16.0
					Tract 22.02 (pt.) -----	7 781	12.6	2 382	11.9
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APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix ".Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico,
Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

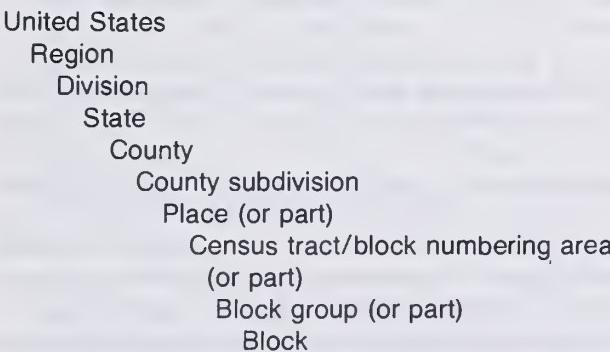
United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:



Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State
County "A"
County "B"
County "C"
Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force." In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an off season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may underestimate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week".)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work underestimate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French Italian Portuguese German Yiddish Other West Germanic Scandinavian Polish Russian South Slavic Other Slavic Greek Indic Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	French, Cajun, French Creole Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch Danish, Norwegian, Swedish Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian Cambodian
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Chinese Japanese Mon-Khmer Tagalog Korean Vietnamese Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
All other languages	Arabic Hungarian Native North American languages Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ($\$12,674 \times 1.25$) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresh- olds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).										
Under 65 years.....	\$6,310									
65 years and over	6,451	\$6,451								
5,947	5,947									
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilofian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising “Other Asian.”

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Pacific Islander” by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Hawaiian” as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Samoan” or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Guamanian” or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising “Other Pacific Islander.”

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the “White,” “Black,” “American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut,” and the “Asian or Pacific Islander” race categories described above. Persons reporting in the “Other race” category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—“Indian (Amer.),” “Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API),” and “Other race”—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses “Comparability.”)

The written entries under “Indian (Amer.)” and “Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)” were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the “Other race” category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under “Other race” underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father’s (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the “Other race” circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for “Other race” and “Other API” responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the “Other race” category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Inmigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Inmigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may underestimate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment".)

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C. Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} \pm \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948)(1 - 9,948/21,220)} \\ = 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)] \\ \text{or} \\ 9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18

6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
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Persons in All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in Group Quarters

17	Persons in Group Quarters
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STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

- 1 Householder
- 2 Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
19-36	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
37-72	Black Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
73-108	Asian or Pacific Islander Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
109-144	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
145-180	Other Race (includes those races not listed above) Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit

	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner		121-140
	White Householder		
	Householder of Hispanic Origin		
	Value		
1	Less than \$20,000		
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999		141-160
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999		
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999		
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999		
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999		
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999		161-180
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999		
9	\$300,000 or more		
10	Other ¹		
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin		
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10		181-200
	Black Householder		
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20		
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder		
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20		
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder		
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20		
	Householder of Other Race		
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20		

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin

Rent

Less than \$100
\$100 to \$199
\$200 to \$299
\$300 to \$399
\$400 to \$499
\$500 to \$599
\$600 to \$749
\$750 to \$999
\$1,000 or more
No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

Black Householder

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Householder of Other Race

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1 Vacant for rent
2 Vacant for sale
3 Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²														
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000	
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5 \hat{Y} \left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p} (100 - \hat{p})}$$

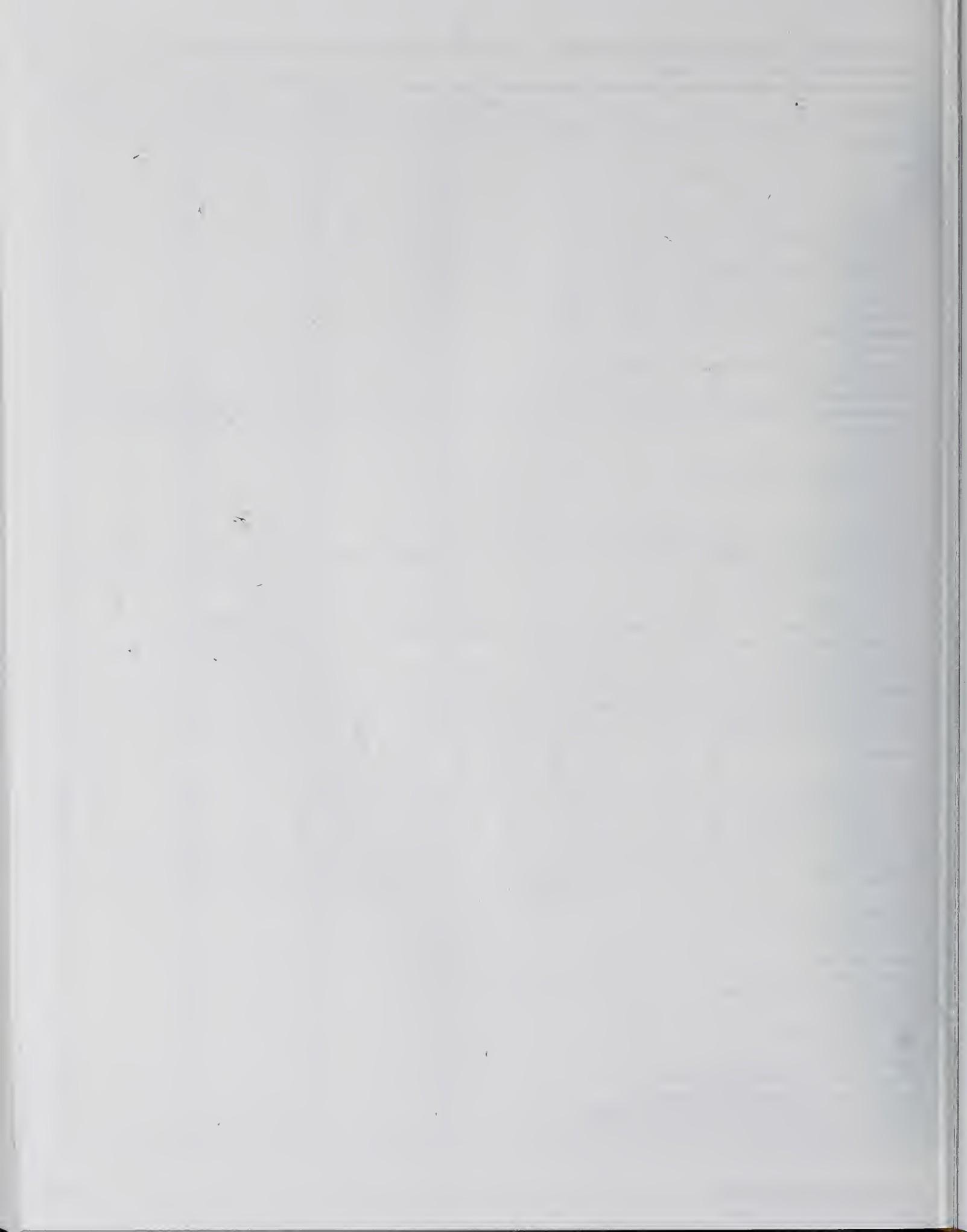
B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Idaho

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
Children ever born.....	2.4	2.0	0.9	0.9
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.9
Place of birth.....	1.7	1.6	0.9	0.9
Citizenship.....	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.7	0.9	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.6
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.1	2.0	0.6	0.6
Household type.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
Place of work.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.7
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.7
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.7
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.6
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.5	0.6	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.4
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.4
Vehicles available.....	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.6
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.4
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.
Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and
Questionnaire Pages

**Your Guide for the
1990
U.S. Census
Form**

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the envelope we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See Example below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
41	1949	09	1981
00 000	1● 800000	00 0●00	1● 800000
10 101●	9● 1010	10 1010	9● 101●
20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20
30 30	30 30	30 30	30 30
4● 40	4● 40	40 40	40 40
50 50	50 50	50 50	50 50
60 60	60 60	60 60	60 60
70 70	70 70	70 70	70 70
80 80	80 80	80 80	8● 80
90 90	90 9●	90 90	90 90

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.
If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1. If Other relative of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.
If the Stepson/stepdaughter of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark Stepson/stepdaughter but do not mark Natural-born or adopted son/daughter. In other words, Stepson/stepdaughter takes precedence over Adopted son/daughter.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.
If you fill the Indian (Amer.) circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).
If you fill the Other API circle [under Asian or Pacific Islander (API)], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the Other API category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.
If you fill the Other race circle, be sure to print the name of the race.
If the person considers himself/herself to be White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.
The Black or Negro category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.
5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the Example on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark Never married.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.
If you fill the Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic circle, print one group.
A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the No (not Spanish/Hispanic) circle. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as No.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as No.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

- b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

- b. Answer Yes if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

- b. *This property* is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has successfully completed or the highest degree the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a. Mark Yes if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark No if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark No, **lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark Yes if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark Yes if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two Yes, active duty circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark No. Count World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark Yes to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark Yes to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark Yes:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark No:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a. If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for Drove alone.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually left home to go to work. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
- If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the **a.m.** circle.
- If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
- Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
- Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
- Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description. Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
- Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
- For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
- If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all* jobs before deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include *NONFARM* profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include *FARM* profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
- Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
- Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
- Do not include the following as income in any item:*
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90



OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM

Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana —
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

- 1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

- 1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle → ○ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name		Last name	
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial
<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p> <p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p> <p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p> <p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born <input type="radio"/> Father/mother or adopted <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Stepson/ stepdaughter []</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>				
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) [] <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u> <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API [] <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) [] <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u> <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API [] <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →	
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	1 0 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	1 0 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) → []		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) → []	
FOR CENSUS USE →	C		O	

PERSON 7		NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD					
Last name _____							
First name _____ Middle initial _____							
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:							
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born <input type="radio"/> Father/mother or adopted <input type="radio"/> Grandchild son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Stepson/ stepdaughter _____							
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:							
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative							
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female							
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) _____							
<input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) _____							
a. Age	b. Year of birth						
0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 8 0 0 0 0						
1 0 1 0 1 0 0	9 0 1 0 1 0 0						
2 0 2 0 0 0 0	2 0 2 0 0 0 0						
3 0 3 0 0 0 0	3 0 3 0 0 0 0						
4 0 4 0 0 0 0	4 0 4 0 0 0 0						
5 0 5 0 0 0 0	5 0 5 0 0 0 0						
6 0 6 0 0 0 0	6 0 6 0 0 0 0						
7 0 7 0 0 0 0	7 0 7 0 0 0 0						
8 0 8 0 0 0 0	8 0 8 0 0 0 0						
9 0 9 0 0 0 0	9 0 9 0 0 0 0						
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced							
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spanish, and so on.) _____							
<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>							
H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?							
<input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) _____ and reason(s). _____				<input type="radio"/> No			
H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?							
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No							
b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?							
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No							
Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —							
H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?							
<input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000 <input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 <input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 <input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 <input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999 <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 <input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 <input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999 <input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 <input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999 <input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 <input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999 <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 <input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999 <input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 <input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999 <input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 <input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999 <input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 <input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more							
Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —							
H7a. What is the monthly rent?							
<input type="radio"/> Less than \$80 <input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399 <input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99 <input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424 <input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124 <input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449 <input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149 <input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474 <input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174 <input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499 <input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199 <input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524 <input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224 <input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549 <input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649 <input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299 <input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699 <input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324 <input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749 <input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349 <input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more							
b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?							
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No							
FOR CENSUS USE							
A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID			
	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more					
C. 0	E. Complete after						
I. 1	<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> Q <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> 0						I I I I I I I I I
2. 2	<input type="radio"/> NV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN						2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
3.							3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
4.							4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
5.	<input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> IA <input type="radio"/> JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM <input type="radio"/> 0						5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
6.							G G G G G G G G G
7.							6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
8.							3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
9.							7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
							8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
							9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
	C1. Vacancy status						
	<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> rec/occ <input type="radio"/> Rented or <input type="radio"/> For migrant sold, not workers occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant						
	C2. Is this unit boarded up?						
	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No						
	<input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1						

<p><u>H8.</u> When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier 	<p><u>H14.</u> Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	<p><u>H20.</u> What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used
<p><u>H9.</u> How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms 	<p><u>H15.</u> Do you get water from —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? 	<p><u>b. Gas</u></p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used
<p><u>H10.</u> Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No 	<p><u>H16.</u> Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means 	<p><u>c. Water</u></p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used
<p><u>H11.</u> Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<p><u>H17.</u> About when was this building first built?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know 	<p><u>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</u></p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge
<p><u>H12.</u> Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<p><u>H18.</u> Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <p>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</p>	
<p><u>H13.</u> How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more 	<p><u>H19a.</u> Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No <p><u>b.</u> In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more 	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
----	-----

Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
----	-----

Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- Yes, contract to purchase }
- No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
----	-----

Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

- No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- Yes, taxes included in payment
- No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- Yes, insurance included in payment
- No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- Yes
- No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
----	-----

Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

- No regular payment required

**Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —
H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?**

\$.00
----	-----

Monthly amount — Dollars

**Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —
H26. What was the total cost for personal**

property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
----	-----

Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. →

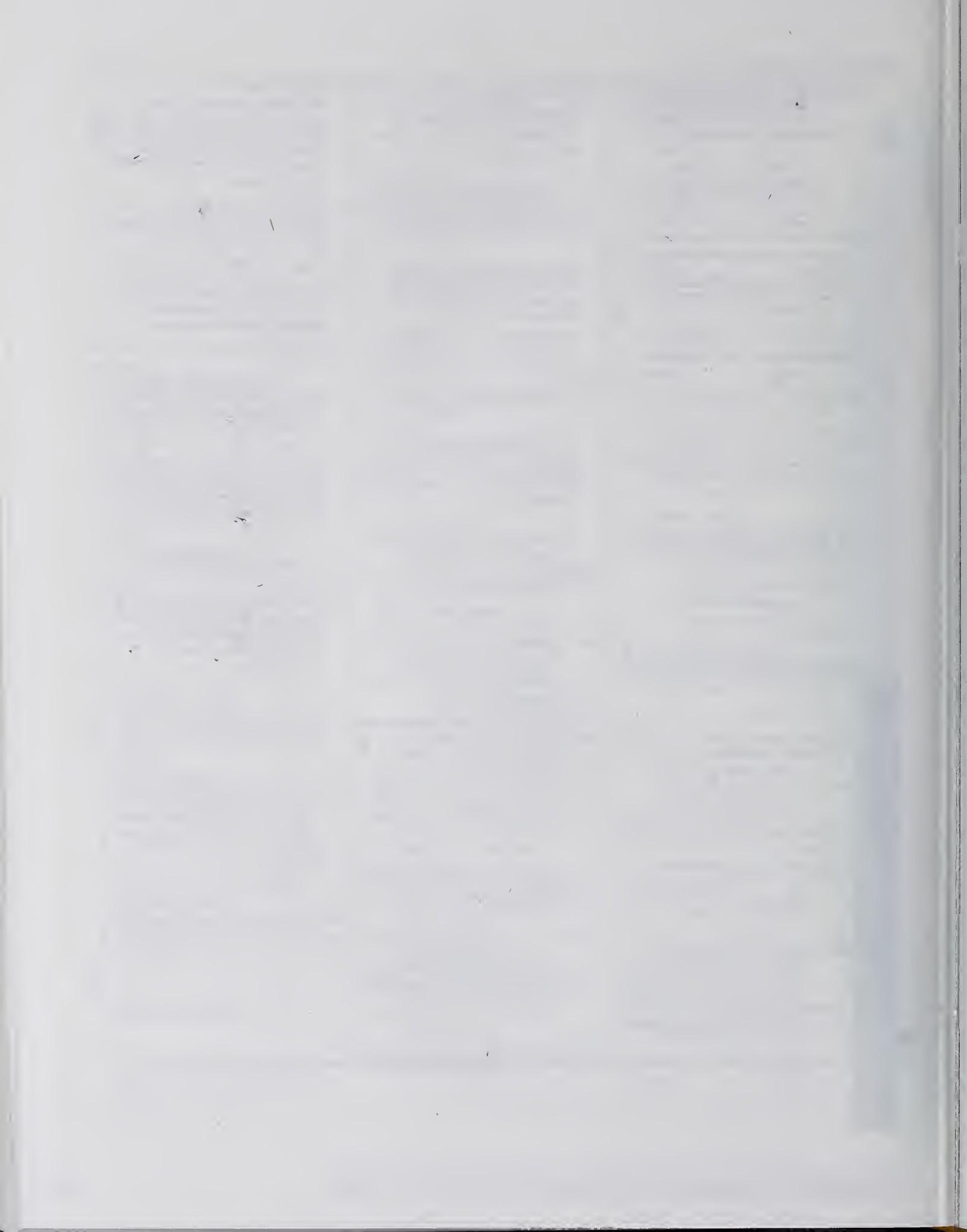
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
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1
0

PLEASE ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

PERSON 1				
Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____ 8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.) _____			14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country _____ (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. _____ (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. _____ (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits	
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States			18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950			19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <i>If this person is a female —</i> 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college			15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16 b. What is this language? _____ <small>(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)</small> c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all	
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.			16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person	
17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18			21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25	
18. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? _____ Years			b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. _____ Hours	
19. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? <small>(See instruction guide for further information.)</small> _____ <small>(For example: German, Italian, Afro-American, Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)</small>			22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) _____ <small>(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)</small> b. Name of city, town, or post office _____	
c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits			d. County _____	
e. State _____			f. ZIP Code _____	

<p>23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Car, truck, or van <input type="radio"/> Bus or trolley bus <input type="radio"/> Streetcar or trolley car <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Ferryboat <input checked="" type="radio"/> Taxicab <p>If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.</p> <p>b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Drove alone <input type="radio"/> 2 people <input type="radio"/> 3 people <input type="radio"/> 4 people <input type="radio"/> 5 people <input type="radio"/> 6 people <input type="radio"/> 7 to 9 people <input type="radio"/> 10 or more people 	<p>28. Industry or Employer</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle → <input type="radio"/> and print the branch of the Armed Forces.</p> <p>(Name of company, business, or other employer)</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <p>(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)</p> <p>c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Manufacturing <input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Retail trade <input type="radio"/> Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.) 	<p>32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</p> <p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p>○ Yes → <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> . ○ No <input type="text"/> Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p>24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?</p> <p><input type="text"/> C a.m. <input type="text"/> p.m.</p> <p>b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?</p> <p><input type="text"/> Minutes — Skip to 28</p>	<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing? (For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icier)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties? (For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)</p>	<p>c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p>○ Yes → <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> . ○ No <input type="text"/> Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p>25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff <input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization <input type="radio"/> Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) <input type="radio"/> State GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> Federal GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm 	<p>d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p>○ Yes → <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> . ○ No <input type="text"/> Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 27 <p>b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No, already has a job <input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill <input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job 	<p>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 32 <p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <p><input type="text"/> Weeks</p>	<p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement</p> <p>○ Yes → <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> . ○ No <input type="text"/> Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1989 <input type="radio"/> 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1987 <p><i>{ Go to 1980 to 1984 10 to 1979 or earlier 28 to Never worked }</i></p>	<p>31b. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p><input type="text"/> Hours</p>	<p>f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.</p> <p>○ Yes → <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> . ○ No <input type="text"/> Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p>28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.</p>		<p>g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.</p> <p>○ Yes → <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> . ○ No <input type="text"/> Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <p>○ Yes → <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> . ○ No <input type="text"/> Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <p>○ None OR <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> . Annual amount — Dollars</p>

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People*: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry*: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction*: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms*: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments*: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade*: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations*: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) Issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivi- sions of 1,000 or more inhabi- tants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdi- ction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabi- tants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

Geographic areas	Description
A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
STF 4 (Sample)	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's

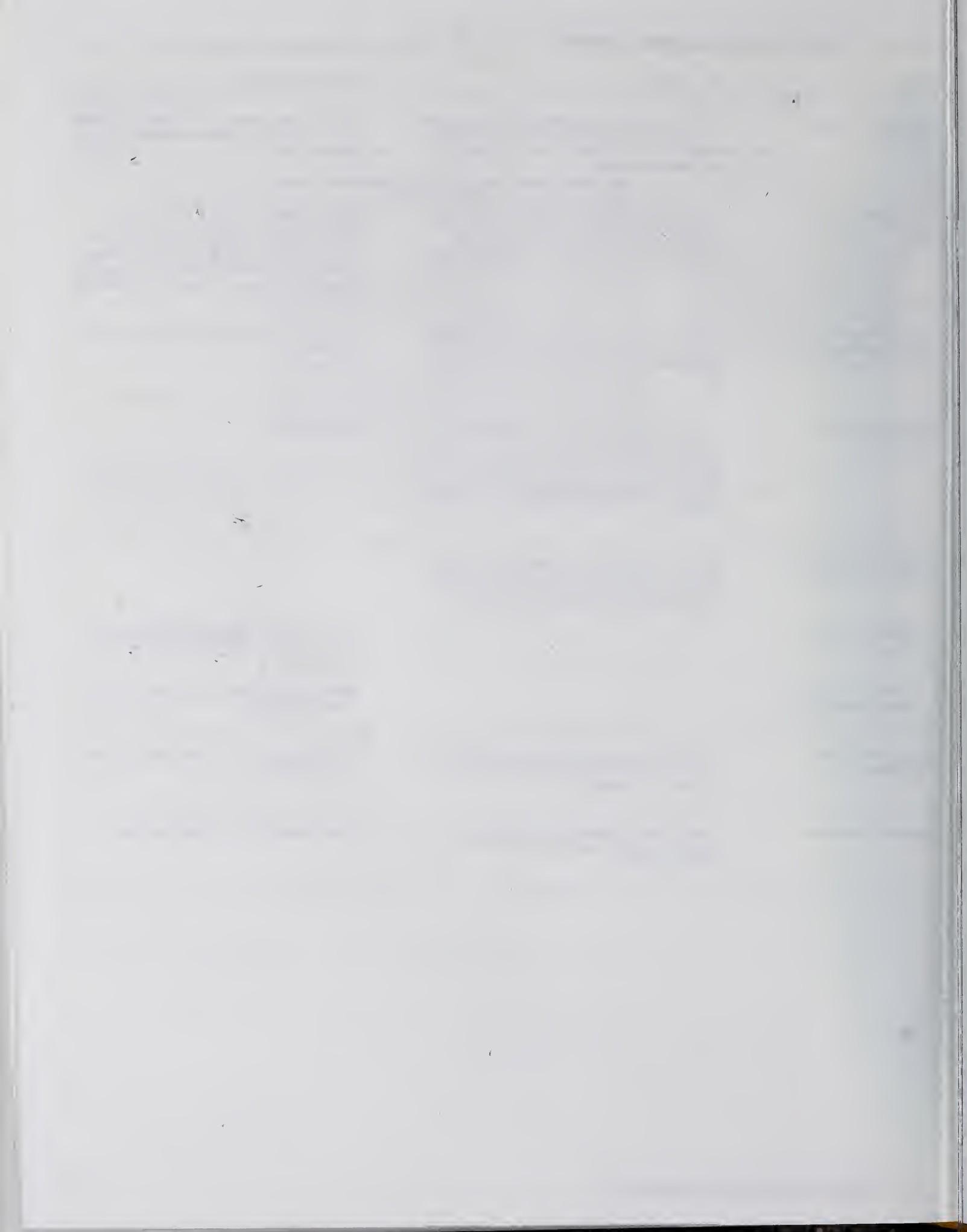
¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

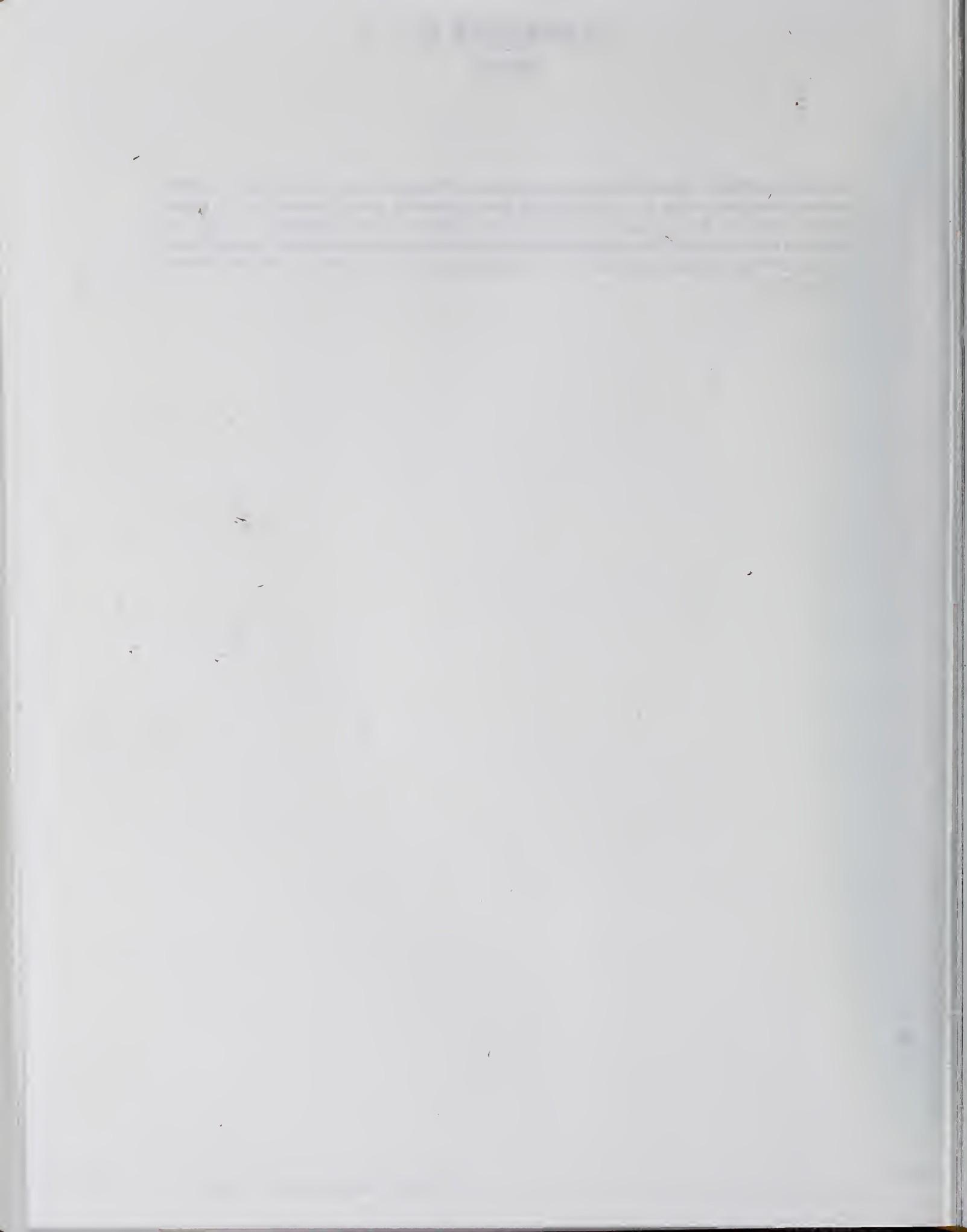
Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

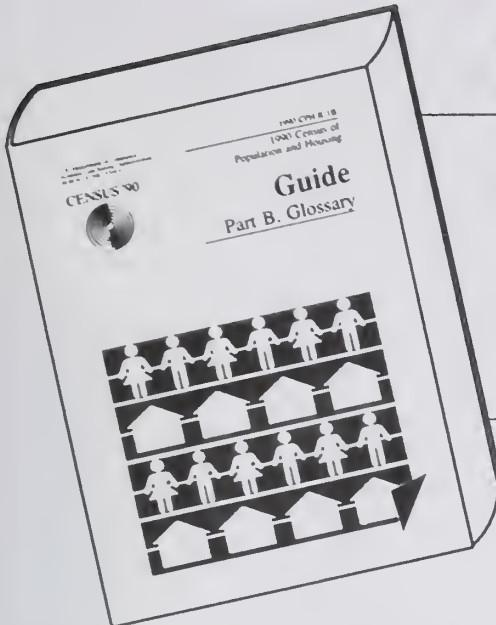


APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).





PART B, GLOSSARY

1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide

Part B, Glossary (1990 CPH-R-1B) is the second part of the 3-part 1990 *Census of Population and Housing Guide*. It defines terms used in the census.

- **Geographic** definitions cover specific characteristics of an entity, such as type of geographic code and how boundaries are determined.
- **Population and housing** definitions identify the related item numbers on the 1990 census questionnaire (included as an appendix), define the concepts involved, and note the items comparability to previous censuses.
- **Technical** terms associated with the collection, processing, and tabulation of 1990 census data also are included, along with terms used in working with data files on

electronic media. (The geographic, population, and housing definitions are drawn from appendixes to 1990 census reports and technical documentation.)

Previously Published—Part A, TEXT

If you are using 1990 census results, you will find the *Guide*, Part A, Text an indispensable reference. It offers the information you need on such subjects as:

- Data products
- Geographic terms and products
- Where to find assistance
- Population and housing concepts
- Census procedures

Still to come is an index to the 1990 census Summary Tape Files, which will be Part C.

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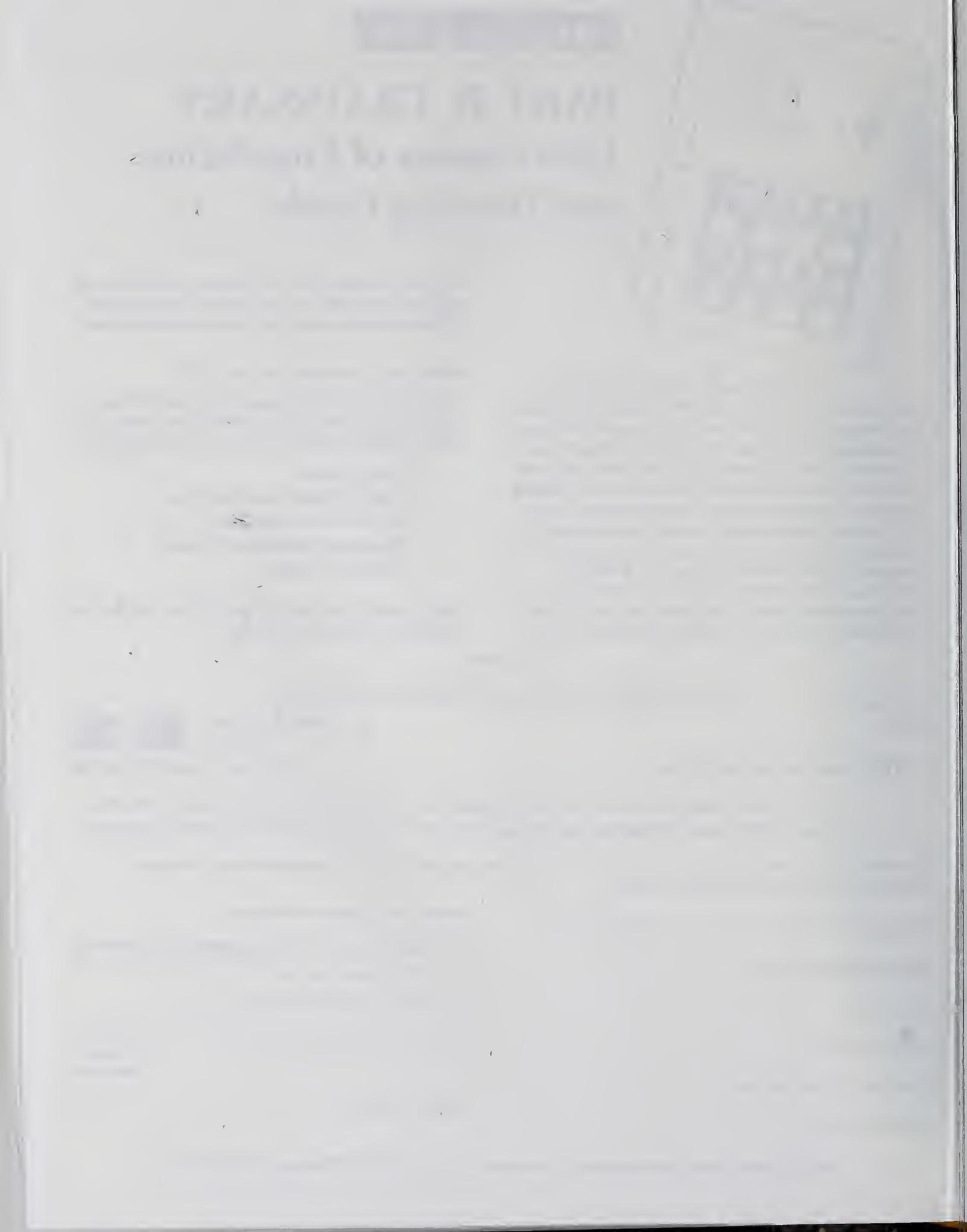
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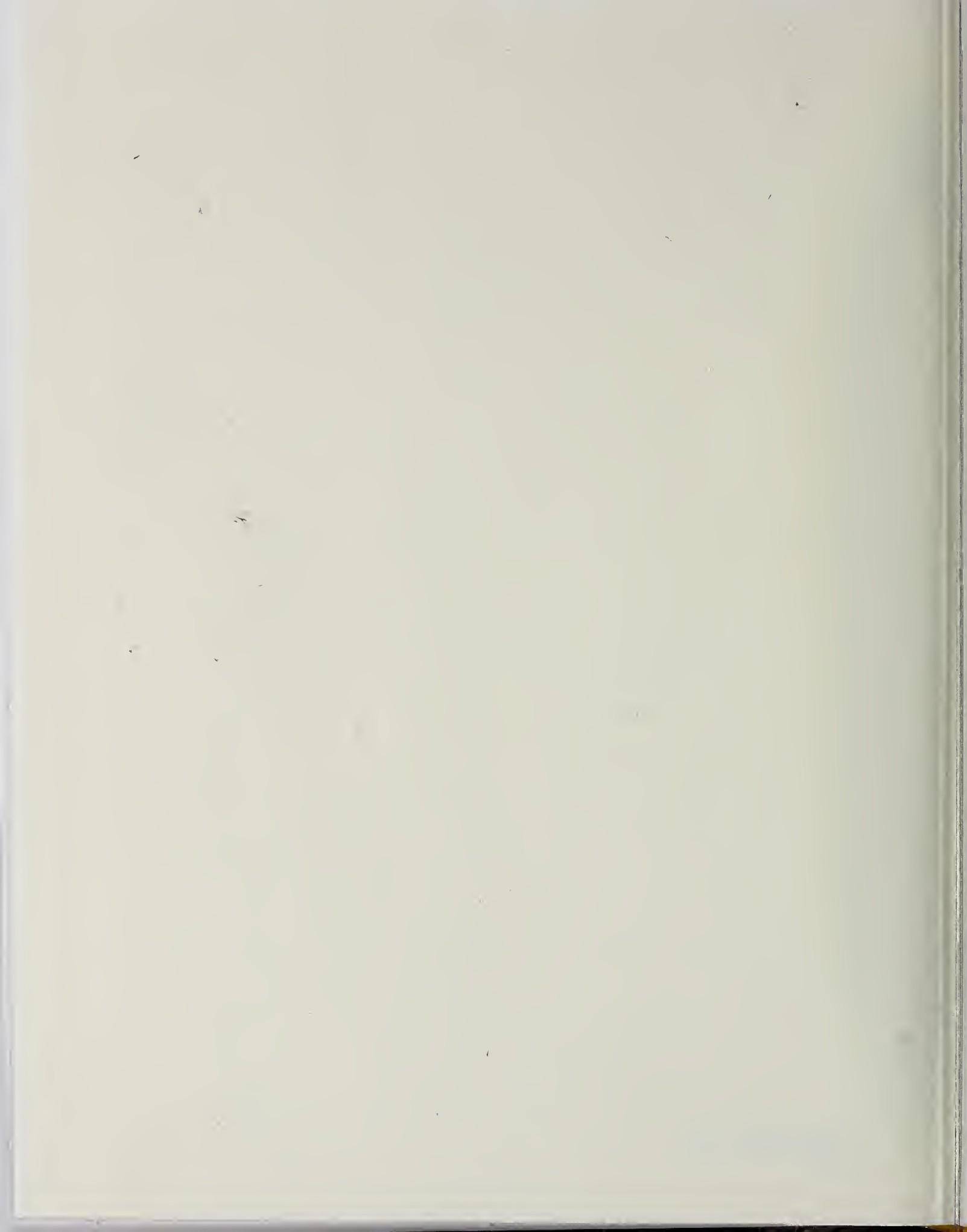






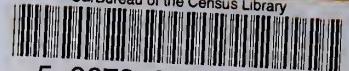






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